"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder today; tomorrow fair; fresh north winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,486. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

RAILROAD FORCES FORM THEIR LINES FOR NEW FIGHT

Brotherhood Leaders, Worried Over 8-Hour Law Situation, Prepare for Defense.

LEADERS VISIT WILSON

Also Call on Attorney General—More Government Attorneys to Participate in Test Case.

JOINT INQUIRY IS OPENED

Problem of Government Ownership Must Be Faced, Newlands Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Events in Washington today indicated that the battle between railroad capital and railroad labor, which was suspended by the armistice afforded by the enactment of the Adamson eight-hour law in August, is about to be renewed. The skirmishing has already begun. It is evident that the chiefs of the railroad brotherhoods are worried over the present situation and are preparing to make a fight to regain the ground which they think has been lost by the action of the railroads in seeking to test the constitutionality of the Adamson act in the Federal courts.

The four brotherhood leaders, W. G. Lee, Chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Warren S. Stone, Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. S. Carter, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and L. E. Sheppard, Acting Chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, called on President Wilson this evening. The elation which they felt yesterday over the working agreement effected between the brotherhoods and the twelve railroad unions of the American Federation of Labor to obtain a permanent eight-hour work day for railway workers, to fight the effort of the railroads to overturn the Adamson law, and to oppose any attempt in Congress to enact unsatisfactory legislation apparently had disappeared today.

While the brotherhood heads are saying little, the talk among those acquainted with the views of these organizations shows that the leaders of railroad labor feel that President Wilson is under a debt to them, and that he will use his influence to combat the attempt of the railroads to have the Adamson law declared unconstitutional. That the brotherhood chiefs are worried is a rather general opinion among those who have talked with them.

What the heads of the four brotherhoods said to President Wilson when they saw him at the White House this evening has not been made known in detail, but it is gathered that they took advantage of the opportunity to tell Mr. Wilson of the work they had done in Ohio and California in organizing the railroad workers in behalf of the Democratic national ticket.

Their reception by the President followed a request from them "for five minutes in which to congratulate the President on his re-election." They remained at the White House for fifteen minutes. All that occurred is not known, but it is understood that the brotherhood chiefs emphasized to the President the part they and their followers had played in bringing victory to the Democratic Party.

Prepare for Test Case.

Before going to the White House Messrs. Lee, Stone, Carter, and Sheppard had a conference at the Department of Justice with Attorney General Gregory, John W. Davis, Solicitor General; G. Carroll Todd, Assistant to the Attorney General; E. Marvin Underwood, Assistant Attorney General, and Percy M. Cox, one of the attorneys of the Department of Justice. When this conference ended it was announced that Mr. Todd and Mr. Underwood would go to Kansas City to assist Frank Hagerman, special counsel of the United States, in defending the constitutionality of the Adamson law in the test case brought there by the Union Pacific and the Santa Fé Railroads.

This case, which is based on an application for an injunction to restrain the Government from putting the eight-hour day into effect on the systems complaining, will be called for hearing on Thursday. The heads of the four brotherhoods will go from Wasnington to Baltimore tomorrow morning to address the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor and will proceed from Baltimore to Kansas City to be present at the hearing of the test case.

Although it was said that a decision to send Mr. Todd and Mr. Underwood to Kansas City had been reached before the brotherhood heads called at the Department of Justice this afternoon, the hint was given that their visit caused the Attorney General to be influenced by an urgent request from them that a stronger array of Government counsel be assigned to the Kansas City hearing. The brotherhoods are understood to have shown concern lest Mr. Hagerman, the special counsel, would be unable to handle the case alone, and the idea was obtained, after their call at the Department of Justice, that it was through their insistence that additional counsel had been assigned.

Everything learned here today gave the impression that the brotherhood heads felt that their case against the attempt to overthrow the Adamson law was the Government's case; that the Government should stand by the broth-

Continued on Page 4.

DEUTSCHLAND FREED OF LEGAL RESTRAINTS

Bonds Supplied in Damage Actions—Repairing of the Submarine Still Uncompleted.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 20.—There are no further legal obstacles to the sailing of the Deutschland. The German undersea freighter was freed today of the writs of attachment which held her in the custody of Federal and State officers as a result of suits growing out of the collision early Friday morning, in which the submarine sank a convoying tug.

Once more the time of her departure on the second attempt to return to Bremen seemed uncertain today, when it became apparent that repairs to the bow which was twisted in the accident had not been completed. It was learned that her aft compartments had been flooded, lifting her nose high out of water, and that cases of rubber had been piled forward upon her deck, evidently having been take out of the forward hold. There was neither sight nor sound of workmen about the craft, a fact which gave rise to the supposition that completion of the repairs might be awaiting the arrival of new plates or some other material.

About the dock of the T. A. Scott Company, which furnished the two tugs that convoyed the submarine on her recent effort to slip out to sea, there were no signs of activity tonight, though it was understood that the wrecking concern again would supply the escort.

C. Hadlai Hull of the law firm which has handled the claims against the submarine was appointed administrator of the estate of Eugene Duzant, who was deckhand on the lost tug. He immediately instituted suit for $25,000 on behalf of the estate. As did the other actions, this one alleged that "the officer" of the Deutschland caused the wreck by negligently and carelessly operating her. The suits were set for trial next month.

The Maryland Casualty Company furnished the bonds which restored the submarine to the custody of her agents and officers. The libel taken out by the owners of the sunken tug to insure satisfaction of a possible judgment for $12,000, the value of that craft, plus $250 expense of the legal proceedings, was secured by a bond to that amount. The five suits, totaling $200,000, instituted by Hull, McCuire & Hull, attorneys, on behalf of the estates of those who were drowned, were secured at less than half the face amount, owing to the fact that the claimants were unable to show that the German Ocean Navigating Company, named with the Eastern Forwarding Company as defendant, completely owned the submarine. The total bonds amounted to $97,250.

33,000 COTTON WORKERS GET INCREASE IN PAY

$1,700,000 Added to Payrolls of the New Bedford Mills—Other Companies Raise Wages.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 20.—The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of this city voted today to grant a 10 per cent. increase in pay to their 33,000 operatives to be effective for a period of six months beginning Dec. 4. The increase is the third within this calendar year, and brings the total advance within that time to 27½ per cent. This is the largest increase within a year that the mill hands have ever received. It will increase the total annual payroll of the mills from about $17,300,000 to approximately $19,000,000.

The Manufacturers' Association includes only the cloth mills, but the yarn mills always have followed the cloth mills in the past, so that labor leaders expect the increase to be general throughout the city.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 20.—The Eastman Kodak Company announced today that it will give a temporary increase in pay to all employes earning up to and including $30 a week. The high cost of living and a probable hard Winter are given as the reason for the advance. The increase will be paid for twenty-one weeks beginning Dec. 6.

An additional wage of 10 per cent. of their daily wages will be paid to employes earning not more than $20 a week. Employes earning more than $20 and up to and including $50 a week will receive $3 additional a week.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Wage advances approximating between $250,000 and $300,000 annually, were granted the glove workers of Fulton County—the centre of the American fine glove industry—at a meeting of the Glove Manufacturers' Association of the State of New York here tonight. These advances are made in view of the unprecedented demand for American gloves owing to the European war, and in spite of a tariff decrease under the Underwood-Simmons Tariff law, and they vary from 4 to 25 per cent. according to the class of work. The advance is effective Dec. 1.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 20.—Word was received here today from Harlan County to the effect that all of the coal mines in that county had voluntarily granted a 10 per cent. increase in wages to the mine workers. Three thousand five hundred men will benefit by the increase. The companies issued a statement to the effect that the action had been taken because of the high cost of living.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 20.—The wages of 1,400 operatives of the Aitken, Langley, and Seminole cotton mills near here were increased 10 per cent., effective today. The payroll for the three mills is approximately $425,000 annually.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT FLIES TO WASHINGTON

O. D. Bleakley Makes Trip from Philadelphia in Two Hours in Army Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Representative-elect O. D. Bleakley of Franklin, Penn., made a flight in an aeroplane from Philadelphia to this city today in actual time of two hours. He was a passenger in a machine operated by Sergeant William C. Ocher of the Aviation Corps of the United States Army.

The trip was made without incident, the aviator following the railroad line from Philadelphia to the capital. The machine made a stop of an hour in Baltimore, landing in the suburbs, where, after a short rest, the trip was continued. The flight was made between Baltimore and Washington, forty miles, in forty-five minutes. The two will return by aeroplane to Philadelphia tomorrow.

It was a few minutes before 5 o'clock when the Congressman-elect, making his first trip to Washington, and that in an airship, circled around the White House and Washington Monument, alighting on the Polo Grounds.

"It was a great experience and, while we were in no danger at any time, I feared that we were going to drop several times when the machine was struck by a heavy wind," said Mr. Bleakley, who is a man of 60.

RUTH LAW LANDS HERE FROM CHICAGO IN RECORD FLIGHT

Gasoline Nearly Gone on Last Leg of Her Journey, She Volplanes to Governors Island.

GLIDES THROUGH DENSE FOG

Gen. Wood Greets Her at End of 884-Mile Trip, Made in 8 Hours, 55 Min., 35 Sec.

ALMOST BENUMBED BY COLD

Trip Hailed as America's Greatest Flight—Will Try Again with a Big Machine.

Record of Miss Law's Flight from Chicago to New York.

Left Chicago, (Eastern time)	8:25:00 A. M.
Arrived Hornell, N. Y.	2:10:00 P. M.
Left Hornell	3:24:00 P. M.
Arrived Binghamton, N. Y.	4:20:00 P. M.
Left Binghamton	7:23:00 A. M.
Arrived New York	9:37:35 A. M.

	Time.	Miles.
Chicago to Hornell	5:45:00	590
Hornell to Binghamton	0:56:00	90
*Binghamton to New York	2:14:35	204
Total	8:55:35	884

*This figure is based on Miss Law's speedometer. The Aero Club figures that she flew 210 miles.

A hundred and twenty pounds of pluck called Ruth Law glided her little old 100 horse power "pusher" aeroplane down on a swift wind out of a mixture of fog and Jersey smoke yesterday morning and landed on Governors Island, winner of the American non-stop cross-country aviation record, and breaker of all world's records for women fliers.

Uncle Sam's band down on the island was playing its best tune, and the sun peeped out to glint a thousand welcomes from the rifles and swords of the garrison on parade, as the girl made a graceful turn and stopped in front of Major General Leonard Wood, who was waiting to shake her hand. As his aides helped her from her seat the General said:

"Little girl, you beat them all!"

Miss Law had completed the last leg of her Chicago-New York flight, having come yesterday morning from Binghamton. Sunday she had set a new American cross-country record by flying from Chicago to Hornell, N. Y., a distance of 590 miles, and then ninety miles more to Binghamton, where she spent the night.

She left Binghamton at 7:23 A. M., and landed on Governors Island at 9:37:35, official time. It's a matter of about 150 miles in air line from Binghamton to New York, but Miss Law flew 204 miles in making the trip, according to her speedometer. Because of the fog she found it impossible exactly to follow her course. She made the 884 miles from Chicago in 8 hours 55 minutes and 35 seconds.

Benumbed on Arrival.

Seated away out on the nose of her little machine, she looked in her aviation togs of wool and leather for all the world like a young Eskimo in his Sunday clothes. She was so benumbed with cold that she didn't move for a moment or two after her aeroplane had stopped. Bundled up as she was, what one noticed first were her blue eyes looking through the goggles. Unprotected by shield or car body, she had flown perched out in the air surrounded on three sides by nothing, and the cold and the dampness had penetrated even her heavy clothing.

Other hands unbuckled the strap that held her in the craft and helped her from her seat. She stood a bit stiffly for a moment, then she pulled off her gloves and removed her leather helmet. Next off came her face mask, and she stood there smiling. And then everybody cheered.

Her face was blue with cold and she started to walk briskly about to get warm. With her feet incased in big leather boots over her shoes, with four suits of woolen and leather clothes, she looked to be the very stout person she wasn't.

"I'm cold," was the first thing she had to say. Then she took from the seat all her baggage—a blue serge skirt tucked it under her arm, climbed into an automobile, and went to the quarters of Major and Mrs. Carl F. Hartmann, where she washed her face and hands, asked for Mrs. Hartmann's powder puff, and then ate some breakfast.

Volplaned to Island.

It was at breakfast that Miss Law told of a thrilling experience she had had in landing on the aviation field at Governors Island that none of the spectators knew about. She said that when she left Binghamton she had not put any additional gasoline in the tanks of the machine, because after measuring the fuel she thought she had an ample supply. She forgot that the extra tank she had put on the machine was set so low and that it would not feed the last two or three inches of fuel. When she reached upper Manhattan coming down the Hudson her engine began to "cut out," and when she was about opposite Twenty-third Street it began to miss badly. To meet this critical situation the girl shot up rapidly and volplaned to Governors Island for the last three miles of her flight, gliding down with the wind instead of against it. When she landed the engine was still missing badly, and she could have gone only a short distance further. As it was, to get to the Island she had to tip the machine several times to get fuel to the carburetors from the low supply in the tank.

After she had breakfasted, Miss Law faced about fifty newspaper men.

"You have made the longest flight a woman ever made, haven't you?" they asked.

"I have made the longest flight an American ever made," she replied, leav-

Continued on Page 3.

Shipowner Offers $10,000 for Each U-Boat Sunk; Would Pay Out $500,000 to Help the Warfare

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 21.—The Times publishes a letter from a shipowner, R. P. Houston, M. P., on the submarine menace, from which the following are extracts:

"Centuries ago the seas were infested with pirates as fiendish in their methods as the hideous modern Hun, but the fear of consequences of reprisals upon the pirates did not prevent the virile English Government from ruthlessly hunting them out of their hiding places, irrespective of in what zone of foreign jurisdiction or influence their hiding places might be situate.

"That the British merchant seaman is still inspired by the dauntless spirit of his forefathers of the spacious Elizabethan days is shown by the recent running fight between a British steamer (the censor might suppress the name) and a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay, where, after fifteen quick-firing shots from the Britisher, fourteen of which went home, the submarine was sunk. But we paid the toll of British dead.

"This is only one of many deeds of derring-do achieved by our merchant seamen but which our cautious censor, inspired by fear or stupidity, is successful in suppressing.

"As our nerveless and lethargic Coalition Government is somewhats low in putting down that piratical pest, the German submarine, it would be well that our merchant master mariners and seamen should revert to the methods of Hawkins and Drake, or adopt the more modern example of Nelson at Copenhagen, when he turned on his blind eye to signal to cease fire, and take the sea law into their own hands.

"To encourage them by deed as by word, I will present to any British-born master of a British-owned merchant ship 2,000 for each and every German submarine that can be satisfactorily proved to have been sunk by his ship, up to the total number of fifty, between now and May 31 next, my birthday, the 2,000 bonus to be divided among the master and crew in proportions satisfactory to me."

LAST PROPOSAL GOES TO MEXICANS TODAY

American Conferees' Plan Provides for Solution of the Military Problems.

HAS PRESIDENT'S APPROVAL

Conditions Under Which Pershing's Column Will Be Withdrawn Set Forth in Offer.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 20.—The American members of the American-Mexican Joint Commission will go before the body when it meets tomorrow morning with a plan for the withdrawal of the expeditionary forces from Mexico and the protection of the border.

The proposal has been approved by President Wilson and all the American members. It will not be presented to the Mexican members in an uncompromising spirit, but they will be given to understand that further haggling and evasion will result in their being faced by the necessity of choosing between this plan and such drastic action as is calculated to eliminate General Carranza permanently from Mexican affairs.

Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican section of the Commission, stated tonight that he was more confident than ever that the United States would be willing to agree to the withdrawal of the American forces now in Mexico under conditions acceptable to Mexico. He refused to discuss his probable attitude toward the American proposal, and stated that this had not been communicated to General Carranza.

It is known that the American Commissioners laid before the Mexicans the principles of the plan, which now is in concrete form, some days ago, and assumed that the Mexicans by this time had consulted with Carranza regarding it. The Mexicans, on the other hand, stated tonight that they had nothing as yet to communicate to General Carranza and that he was waiting to hear from them rather than they from him. They will have a definite proposal to lay before the First Chief tomorrow night should they find it necessary to do so.

Early Action Possible.

Persons in close touch with the commission stated tonight that it was entirely possible that the confidential instructions which were given the Mexican Commissioners before they left Mexico may have been such as to make further consultation with the First Chief unnecessary. Should that be the case, definite action on the American proposal may be looked for by tomorrow night. This is not considered likely by the American members, but they expect to see something accomplished "before long." It was not considered probable tonight that the conferences would continue another week.

The first agreement to be reached will be on the military situation and nothing more. It will stipulate the conditions which must be fulfilled by the Carranza Government before the American troops can be withdrawn and will set a time limit for the carrying out of the plan. The question of the border patrol will be an intrinsic part of the conditions. The American commissions have some very definite ideas about the manner in which the border should be protected, and are not expected to make any concessions where these are involved.

When this question has been disposed of the commission will take up the situation in Mexico as affecting foreign lives and interests. The American Commissioners have insisted from the start that attention to this was of the most vital importance to the Mexicans, and that it must be one of the questions settled here if the work of the commission was to be of more than transitory value. The establishment of peace and safety in places where large American interests are operating is regarded by the American Commissioners as one of the easiest ways in which the Carranza Government can bring about a permanent prosperity which will assure foreign Governments and financiers of the stability of the Mexican Administration.

Expect Mexicans to Agree.

The Americans tonight said they thought the Mexicans would agree to the proposal. Secretary Lane did not consider it diplomatic to make public tonight even the general terms of the plan. As to what alternative would be offered them should they refuse to agree to the arrangement, he refused to speak. He said he thought his action in the commission room would lose weight should he do so. It is known here, however, that the commission has full power to decide once and for all whether General Carranza is to continue in the good graces of the United States. The American Commissioners already believe that they have gone more than half way in meeting the Mexicans, and that for them to go further would be derogatory to the dignity of the Administration and would detract from the prestige of the nation both in Mexico and throughout Latin America.

It was announced tonight that Mr. Cabrera, who is Minister of Finance in the Carranza Cabinet, had agreed to make concessions to American mining men relative to decrees imposing new taxes on the production of mines and smelters. These taxes were considered

Continued on Page 7.

FLORIDA-CUBA-ATLANTA & S. W.—Via SEABOARD AIR LINE RY. Direct thru service. Quick schedules. Resort booklets. Information Bureau, 1184 B'way.—Advt.

1,200 BELGIAN EXILES SHIPPED FROM MONS

Hustled in Cattle Cars, Cold and Hungry, to Work in German-Held France.

SOME TAKEN FROM WORK

Belgians Forced to Idle, Neutral Says, Because Germans Seized Machinery, Closed Factories.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Belgian authorities in London have received details of the compulsory recruiting of workmen by Germans in the district of Mons, which is not included in the so-called "Etappenzone," (zone of military operations.)

The proceedings began on Thursday, Oct. 26. An order was posted on the preceding day in the villages of Quievrain, Thulin, Elouges, Baisieux, Hansies, and Montrosul-sur-Haine, summoning the entire male population above the age of 17 to present themselves at Quievrain on the morning of Oct. 26 at 8 o'clock. The men were brought into the courtyard of a school, where they remained for a long period in the rain. Most of them had come unprovided with warm clothes or food, unprepared for the length of the proceedings, and ignorant of their meaning.

After a preliminary inspection, the German authorities singled out priests, professors and teachers, town clerks, customs officials, and members of the local food committees. Old men and cripples were at once rejected. The authorities then proceeded to select the men whom they proposed to take. The selection was made with great care, although the principle upon which it was based is not apparent. In some cases men out of work were sent back home, while others who had never been unemployed, as well as clerks, students, and farmers, were taken. Twelve hundred persons were retained—almost 20 to 25 per cent. of the able-bodied population of these villages. These men were divided into various groups and sent to the railway station, where a train had been waiting since morning. The train departed in the direction of Mons, and nothing further is known of what happened to its forced passengers. Their relatives, who in great distress had followed the train as far as Mons, bringing clothes and food for the men, were not allowed access to them. It is considered probable that the men were sent into Germany.

Another report says:

"Similar measures have been taken in other places. One Saturday the men in the district of St. Ghislain were called up. In some cases the German authorities forced the men to sign a contract for six months. This contract stated the rate of wages and cost of lodging, and guaranteed free transport on the outward journey; only these engagements were obtained under pressure. Two sons of a farmer from the village of Audregnies showed me their contracts, in accordance with which they were to present themselves at the railway station of Quievrain Nov. 3. They were warned that if they refused to sign they would be imprisoned and have nothing to eat but beetroots and similar food. It is probable that many men were obtained under similar conditions, but all those who were left had no doubt refused to sign.

"Many trains were seen passing through the station at Mons, going to the German-held part of France packed with civilians from Flanders. They were herded together in cattle trucks, insufficiently clothed and without any knowledge of their destination. Certain cases of brutality were pointed out, and it is certain that these unfortunate men were harshly treated. One of the trains, full of Flemish people, stopped a whole night at Frameries, and men employed in a neighboring factory heard their cries of distress. They complained of hunger and cold. The workmen brought what food they had, but were not allowed access to the men, and one of them who left the train to pick up a piece of bread was brutally treated by the Germans.

"The whole population in the district of Mons has been deeply affected by these events."

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 21.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Rotterdam says:

"The entire Brussels City Council, with the Aldermen, were arrested on the 17th for refusing to surrender lists of the city's unemployed. They were released after twenty-four hours, when it was found that the lists had been taken by the Germans.

"As far as is known at Rotterdam, no deportation from Brussels had occurred as late as Saturday."

CHARGES BELGIANS ARE FORCED TO IDLE

Neutral from Belgium Says Germans Seized Machinery and Stocks, Closing Factories.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 21.—The Times this morning publishes an article on conditions in Belgium by a neutral commercial agent who has just returned from Brussels, where he lived many years. He says:

"L'autorité occupant, (the authority in occupation,) which is the term employed in official correspondence and

Continued on Page 2.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. 60c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.—Advt.

PREMIER PLEDGES CANADA TO FIGHT UNTIL WAR IS WON

She Has Bled Too Much, Sir Robert Borden Says, to Accept an Inconclusive Peace.

PROUD OF PART IN BATTLES

And Country Will Send More Men and Money as Needed, He Tells 700 Diners.

HIS STATEMENT IS CHEERED

Ex-President Taft and Mayor Mitchel Join in Praise of Valor Shown by Troops.

Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier of Canada, speaking with all the earnestness he could command, told 700 members of the Canadian Club of New York and their friends at a dinner at the Hotel Biltmore last night that the Dominion never would consent to a cessation of hostilities in Europe which did not carry with it conditions that would forever make impossible a repetition of the conflict.

He said with almost passionate fervor that Canada, confident of the ultimate victory of the British Empire and its allies, had made too many sacrifices in money and men, and believed too fervently in the principles of humanity and civilization, to consent to a truce that might only be a preparation for another war in which many more thousands of human beings would be slaughtered.

This speech, coming after the assemblage had been roused to enthusiasm by tributes to Canadian valor and loyalty paid by ex-President Taft and Mayor Mitchel, brought the diners to their feet in a demonstration.

"I am proud of the part that Canada has played in the war," Premier Borden said with emphasis. "It was due to the fact that her sons stood in the way that the path to Calais was not opened. We were a peaceful people, absorbed in the peaceful vocation of life before the outbreak of this war, but we have since proved that when the call came to fight, we were ready and willing to respond.

"And now that we have made great sacrifices and have sent our sons to the defense of the Empire, there is one thing that I desire to say to you Canadians in this great metropolis of America: Canada is as determined to maintain the cause to the end as it was on Aug. 4, 1914, when this war began. While we all pray for peace and hope that it be not long deferred, so long as we in Canada have a voice there will be no truce, nor an inconclusive peace.

To Fight Until Their Cause Is Won.

"Something depends on the principles for which this war has been fought, and we in Canada believe that all our sacrifices will have been in vain unless these principles, the principles for which we have fought, principles for civilization and right as we understand them, are maintained and are triumphant. If those principles are maintained we will emerge from the war purified and triumphant. But, as I have said, if it is to mean only a truce and a preparation for another war then, as far as we are concerned it were much better that we had never fought at all.

"We have fought for certain principles and we mean to maintain them to the end.

"Although the war has lasted longer than we believed at the start, although the task has been made formidable than we had anticipated, there is no doubt in Canada as to the issue, nor that we will continue to give of our sons and our money, and to do all we can, until the fight for which we have made these sacrifices has come to triumph in the end."

As Premier Borden concluded, diners sitting at tables decorated with Canadian and American flags, rose to their feet, waving their napkins and filling the high-vaulted room with cheers.

A notable list of men at the speakers' table also rose and applauded vigorously. Some of these, in addition to Mr. Taft and Mayor Mitchel, were ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, James M. Beck, Otto H. Kahn, Henry P. Davison, Frederick Palmer, Herbert S. Houston, the Rev. William T. Manning, Paul D. Cravath, Theodore Marburg, and Thomas D. Neelands, President of the Canadian Club.

Taft Pleads for World Peace.

Mr. Taft appeared at the dinner both as an old friend of Premier Borden and as the President of the League to Enforce Peace. It had been announced by the Secretary of that organization that Mr. Taft would speak on a league of nations to maintain the peace of the world after the war, but his reference to the subject, while to the point, was brief.

"A hundred years of peace between the United States and Canada have got us into the habit of settling our differences by peaceful means, and this habit, by the help of God, we shall never get over. And it is a habit which ought to furnish the nations of the world with a model for their relations after the war is over," said he. "We in the United States have the greatest sympathy with the people of Canada, and with Sir Robert Borden, who worthily represents the people of Canada. Its 8,000,000 people are nobly responding to the call of loyalty to their mother country. They are feeling the moral inspiration of patriotic self-sacrifice. For the loss of their finest and their best they mourn, but they do not regret the cause.

"When the war is over they will stagger under a heavy deft, but with the confidence born of steadfastness and loyalty and the ultimate sacrifice, they will go on to the development of their magnificent Dominion, and we shall witness a progress, material, economic, social, and political, that will make their most honorable history seem commonplace."

Mayor Mitchel, after extending the hospitality and friendship of the city to Sir Robert, aroused applause by asserting that the showing made by Canada in the war was evidence of what could be accomplished by citizen soldiery. He contended that this showing might serve as a great lesson to the United States in building up adequate defenses and for developing the movement for national preparedness.

Mr. Palmer told of Canadian valor on the field, and Mr. Wickersham also expressed his admiration for the people of the Dominion.

President Neelands read a telegram from President Wilson expressing friendship to Premier Borden and Canada, and expressing regret at his inability to attend the dinner. The dinner ended, as it began, with the playing by an orchestra of the national airs of the allied nations and of the United States.

PEOPLE OF MONASTIR DECK VICTORS' HORSES

French and Russian Troops Enter City at Heels of Retreating Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 21.—Ward Price, the first Englishman to arrive in Monastir since its recapture, in a dispatch dated Monastir, Sunday, writes:

"The Allies are in Monastir at last. Down the streets, with their black vistas of closed iron shutters, come French cavalry, which were the first to enter. They are now maintaining a strict patrol.

"Their horses' necks are hung with wreaths of flowers, for the inhabitants, after peeping timidly from behind the barred windows for a while, have at length ventured out and are offering posies and garlands to the French and Russian soldiers who come constantly marching in.

"It was 8:15 o'clock this morning when the last battalion of Germans marched out at the northern end of Monastir. They were seen by the French scouts pouring along the Prilep road. A quarter of an hour later a battery left to protect the rear of the retreating army limbered up and made off at a fast trot through the streets. French cavalry and mounted scouts were close upon its heels as it went.

"At 9 o'clock the first French company of infantry marched in past the still burning barracks, which the enemy had set afire during the night.

"A Russian battalion was with them; the two columns, in fact, came abreast along the road. And so Monastir became Serbian again, for though the French and Russian troops had the privilege of first arriving, they themselves were anxious to admit that it was entirely the tireless advance of the Serbians among the mountains in the loop of the Cerna River that forced Bulgars and Germans to evacuate Monastir. "It is thanks to the Serbians that we won the town,' said a French Colonel, who was one of the first to get in.

"The whole of the centre of the town is being reserved as quarters for the Serbians to dispose of as they require should a triumphal entry of the Serbian Army into their redeemed city be afterward arranged.

"When the inhabitants of Monastir sent a deputation just now to headquarters that had been temporarily established to ask if they might hoist the French flag they were told no, but they might hoist the Serbian flag. It was the Serbian capture yesterday of three peaks to the left of the famous Hill 1,212 and beyond it that finally obliged the enemy to fall back from Monastir by threatening his line of retreat up the Prilep road.

"Along that road he is retiring now. At the moment of writing (noon) the Bulgar rearguard forms a firing line two miles and a half out from Monastir toward Prilep, while the Russians and French are already pressing on to drive the retiring enemy as far as possible."

NEW BRITISH DECREE FIXES MILK PRICES

Twelve Cents a Quart the Maximum to be Charged—Use of Wheat Also Regulated.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Board of Trade has begun work speedily under the new food control regulations. Two orders have been issued, which will come into operation Nov. 27, dealing with wheat and milk. One regulates the percentage of flour which may be milled from wheat, varying for the different qualities from 73 to 78 per cent., and stipulates that after Jan. 1 only flour made in accordance with this schedule may be used for the making of bread or articles of food.

The milk order fixes a maximum price not exceeding the price which prevailed on Nov. 15, or alternately that the price may not exceed by more than a specified amount the price which prevailed in the corresponding month before the war, this amount being two pence (four cents) per quart. This order makes the maximum price approximately six pence (twelve cents) per quart. The order does not apply to condensed milk or dried milk or milk preparations.

HAMBURG PAPER PAYS TRIBUTE TO WILSON

The Fremdenblatt Urges Him to Establish "Real Neutrality" Before Seeking Peace.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In an editorial entitled "Grey and Wilson" the Fremdenblatt of Hamburg refers to the British Government's note to the United States in regard to the British blacklist, and continues:

"Great Britain attempts to justify control of the whole world's trade and the examination by officers of the British commercial spying system of the most private matters. Great Britain asks for bonds under threat of boycott, which in everyday life would be stigmatized as conspiracy against liberty, if not blackmail."

Great Britain's assertion that she has always considered her sea power a trust to be used in the interests of liberty is ridiculed by the Fremdenblatt. Regarding President Wilson's position the newspaper says:

"The platform on which Mr. Wilson was elected was 'peace and prosperity.' For Mr. Wilson there is but one aim—to establish on a still firmer foundation peace and prosperity in his country, and by doing so to inscribe his name in glittering letters in the book of history. Without doubt Mr. Wilson is still more powerful than before. During his Administration he certainly has appreciated the force of facts. His policy, although idealistic, will begin with facts and present needs, and the re-establishment of peace must be preceded by the re-establishment of true neutrality. Foreign Secretary Grey has given President Wilson a chance to establish himself and his policy in history as firm as a rock."

POPE'S APPEAL SAVES 14.

Germans Pardon Belgians Doomed as Spies—Four Others Executed.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 20, (via London.)—According to the Telegraaf, the intervention of the Nuncio at Brussels on behalf of Pope Benedict has resulted in the pardon of fourteen persons out of eighteen who had been condemned to death at Hasselt for espionage, only four being executed. Those pardoned included the Burgomaster of Namur and two priests.

According to the Maastricht correspondent of Les Nouvelles the espionage trials at Hasselt have not yet been concluded. Six Belgians, including two women, were condemned to death there last week.

PINEHURST HOTELS AND GOLF LINKS Now open. Inquire Seaboard Air Line, 1,184 B'way.—Advt.

ALLIED FORCES PURSUE BULGARS BEYOND MONASTIR

Seize Villages and Heights to North and Northeast of the Macedonian Capital.

ROUND UP 622 PRISONERS

Victory Belittled by Germans, Who Say It Does Not Change Strategical Situation.

RUMANIANS STILL RETREAT

Invading Austro-German Army from Vulcan Pass Nearing Capital of West Wallachia.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Military opinion insists that the Allies must follow up their success on the west Macedonian front by an advance toward Prilep, using Monastir as a base, and from there to Negotine on the Vardar. From the latter town, they argue, the Bulgarian positions east of the Cerna could be outflanked and the frontier passes opened to the allied forces which are now engaged northwest of Saloniki.

The Paris official report issued in Paris this afternoon says that yesterday, after occupying Monastir, French troops moved out to the north of the city and captured Hill No. 821 and other villages in this vicinity. They also took 622 prisoners and a considerable quantity of war material. The text of the communication follows:

The fighting, which has been going on since Nov. 10 along the front of the army in the Orient, from the River Cerna to Lake Presba, has come to an end with a complete victory for the allied troops.

The day of Nov. 19 saw the final result of the fast enveloping manoeuvre of the German and Bulgarian forces which were defending the region of Monastir.

On the evening of Nov. 18 Serbian forces, continuing their victorious offensive, occupied the village of Grunishte, east of the Cerna. The same night Yarashok, in the bend of the river, fell into the hands of Franco-Serbian troops. Following up their success with energy during the night of the 18th and 19th, our allies, after a brilliant engagement, took possession of Hill 1,378, and at daybreak of Nov. 19 they drove the enemy out of Makovo.

During the day of the 19th several lines of Bulgarian trenches located in the vicinity of Debromir were occupied by Serbian forces. This determined advance movement compelled the Germano-Bulgarians to evacuate the last of their positions protecting Monastir.

French cavalry pursuing closely the rear guard of the enemy entered Monastir Nov. 19 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning. They were followed by a column of Franco-Russian infantry.

During the day our troops, working out directly north of Monastir, took possession successively of Hill 821 and the village of Kirklina, two miles north of Monastir, and they reached the outskirts of Karaman and Orizar, respectively four miles to the northeast and two miles to the north of Monastir. These towns were at once attacked, and the pursuit of the enemy is continuing without respite. Six hundred and twenty-two prisoners and a considerable quantity of war material remained in our hands.

An official bulletin from the War Office at Rome, showing the part taken in the operations by the Italians, says:

Italian infantry and artillery effectively co-operated in the capture of the Monastir area between the Cerna Plain and Lake Presba.

In spite of the difficult nature of the ground, bad weather, and the stubborn resistance of the enemy, the Italian troops vigorously pressed their advance on the eastern slopes of the Babab Mountains and took 200 prisoners.

German Supports Rushed Up.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—New German formations have reached the Macedonian front, it is announced officially in the following bulletin:

The new positions north of Monastir were occupied without pressure from the enemy. New German forces have arrived at the fighting zone.

On the Moglenica front Serbian advances near Bahovo and Trsin were repulsed by the Bulgarians.

"Monastir's evacuation by the Germans and Bulgars," says the Overseas News Agency, "was a measure which had been prepared for several days by the chief in command of the Central Allies. The Serbians had crossed the River Cerna, and, advancing northward with superior forces, had reached the height north of Chegel after engagements in which the tide of battle fluctuated, and during which General Otto von Below, at the head of the German riflemen, stormed and recaptured a height.

"The height taken by the Serbians was upon the same level as Monastir, so that the Serbians were able to observe the Germano-Bulgarian positions and were able to shell them from the flanks. Simultaneously strong French forces advanced upon the position on the Monastir plain. The maintenance, with heavy sacrifices, of a position without any importance as regarded the general strategical situation would not have been justifiable. Therefore the evacuation of Monastir was a matter of course, as it was lacking in military importance.

"The Germans and Bulgarians occupied positions on the hills north of Monastir from which they dominate the basin of the Cerna. Monastir is under the range of our guns, which means that its position is insecure.

"The occupation of Monastir does not in the least change the strategical situation in the Balkans. General Sarrail's task, which was to accomplish a junction with the Russo-Rumanian army advancing from Dobrudja, has failed, and now never can be accom-

plished. The broad strategical plan of the Entente would have been complied with if General Sarrail had advanced on his eastern flank, but as he was unable to break in the Bulgarian pressure in the section his principal attacks were carried out more and more to the westward.

"Although he thus obtained minor local successes, he thereby made open avowal of the fact that the original plan for joining hands with the Russo-Rumanian armies had been entirely abandoned."

Victory Fills Putnik with Joy.

NICE, France, Nov. 20.—The old Serbian Field Marshal, Radomir Putnik, who was Minister of War and Chief of General Staff, and is now here ill, expressed to the correspondent of The Associated Press today his joy over the winning of Monastir.

"Now," said he, "Prilep must fall into our hands. It is a strong natural position, formidably fortified by the Germans and Bulgars, but I hope it will soon be ours. The Germans must now certainly send more troops to Macedonia, because the Bulgarians alone are unable to support the shock of the Allies. These troops will probably have to be taken from the Danube front. The situation in Rumania must, in consequence, be improved."

Field Marshal Putnik took part in the Serbian retreat into Albania, and, notwithstanding his broken health, follows closely all the details of the campaign. He has telegraphed his congratulations to the Crown Prince.

FALKENHAYN'S FORCES APPROACHING CRAIOVA

Rumanians in Jiul Valley Continue to Fall Back Toward Western Wallachian Capital.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German War Office announces tonight that the Teutonic troops in Rumania are approaching Craiova, the capital of western Wallachia, 120 miles west of Bucharest. An official statement issued earlier in the day reads:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—Our operations against the Russo-Rumanian front are progressing according to our plans.

Northwest of Campulung the Rumanians are exhausting their units, which are of mixed and haphazard formation, in fruitless attacks.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen—In Dobrudja and along the Danube, as far as the Port of Oltina, east of Silistria, there has been artillery firing.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 20.—The Rumanians are still retiring southward before the invading Austro-German troops in the Jiul Valley region, the War Office announced today. The bulletin follows:

Transylvania—In the region of Campulung Rumanian attacks south of Dragoslavele were unsuccessful.

In the region of Aldesht the Rumanians advanced to the northward and captured 100 prisoners, two machine guns, and one cannon.

The enemy attack on the Rumanian troops in the Alt district, in the region of Tchest, Serbanesht, and Bressel, was unsuccessful. The attack was repulsed by our fire.

In the valley of the River Jiul the Rumanians, under the pressure of superior forces, still continue to retire to the southward.

Danube Front—The situation is unchanged.

HOOTS STOP WAGNER MUSIC.

Toscanini's Concert in Rome Ended Prematurely by Demonstration.

ROME, (via Paris,) Nov. 20.—An attempt to introduce some of Wagner's music into a concert conducted by Toscanini resulted in an uproar last night which closed the performance prematurely.

The orchestra had commenced the funeral march from Götterdämmerung when there were loud shouts of "It is for the victims of Padua." A storm of imprecations against Wagner and Germany came from all parts of the great auditorium and the concert had to be abandoned.

An Austrian aviator bombarded Padua on Nov. 11 and, according to news dispatches, killed thirty-two persons and injured about twice that number. All the dead were said to be noncombatants and most of them were women and children. Pope Benedict made a strong protest to Vienna as a result of the raid.

MANY BRITISH SHIPS ARMED.

Sir Norman Hill Says They Are Using Their Guns Effectively.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 21.—Sir Norman Hill, Secretary of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, in an interview reported by The Liverpool Express, says that if the Germans think that many merchant ships are unarmed they will find out the facts to their peril. The guns of merchantmen are answering for themselves uncommonly well, he asserts. They are using their guns most effectively and courageously to beat off attacks. It is thoroughly understood that the guns must be used only for defense.

Commenting on this statement, The Express says:

"The fact that merchantmen's guns are used to good purpose is proved by frequent little ceremonies in Liverpool, when rewards are given to those who encounter and dispose of the German pirate."

LOSE $120,000 BET ON WAR

But Amsterdam Men Had Wager Insured, So Companies Lost Most.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Whether the war would end before October, 1916, was the subject of a $120,000 bet just liquidated here.

The members of the groups concerned were principally stock exchange and commercial men, and the bet was made last year. Both parties had insured their chances of losing by taking out policies, for which 10 per cent. premium was paid, and the risk of these policies was redistributed among various companies.

The winners of the bet had $108,000 to distribute, while the losers had to pay $12,000. The main loss fell upon the insurance combination.

TO RAISE NEWSPAPER PRICE.

Halfpenny Increase Is Recommended Throughout Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A resolution was passed today at a meeting of representatives of British newspaper proprietors held in London, recommending that the newspapers throughout the country raise their price by a halfpenny.

A London dispatch on Nov. 12 reported an increase in the price of The London Times, beginning Nov. 20, to three halfpence, or a halfpenny above the former price.

AIDS 20,000 WAR CAPTIVES.

Many Consumptives Among the Prisoners Now in Switzerland.

BERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 20.—Nearly 20,000 French, British, and German prisoners, ill or convalescing, are now in Switzerland, and 8,000 additional French and 5,000 more German prisoners in similar condition are expected to begin arriving on Thursday.

The Swiss Government is offering its hospitality to all such prisoners who, under mutual arrangements of the belligerents, can be sent to Switzerland. Many consumptives are among their number.

GERMANS WIN BACK PART OF GRANDCOURT

Drive the British from Western End of Village with Grenades, Berlin Says.

TELL OF BRITISH ATTACKS

But London and Paris Official Bulletins Chronicle Only Slight Activity on the Somme.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Attacks were made by the British yesterday on the Somme front, between Serre and Beaucourt and south of Miraumont, according to the War Office announcement today. These assaults failed, with heavy losses to the attackers, it is said.

The British were driven from the western part of Grandcourt, according to the report.

The bulletin reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—The British artillery fire was in general diminished yesterday. Only along the Ancre, on both sides of the river, was it heavy.

Between Serre and Beaucourt and against our positions south of Miraumont attacks were launched during the evening hours, which failed with heavy losses to the enemy.

In hand grenade engagements our infantry ejected the British from the western portion of Grandcourt.

During the counterattacks of last week we took prisoner twenty-two officers and 900 men and captured thirty-four machine guns.

The French again attempted to enter St. Pierre Vaast Wood from the northwest. They were repulsed, although their attack was made with fresh forces and prepared by strong fire.

Allies Report Little Activity.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Outside of artillery fire there was practically no military activity on the western front last night or today, according to the official bulletins issued in Paris and London.

The French official communication today said only that the night passed in relative quiet on all fronts.

Tonight's report reads:

The enemy artillery was quite active north of the Somme and in the sector of Douaumont.

On the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

The British War Office's day bulletin simply stated that the situation on the Franco-Belgian front was unchanged.

The communication issued tonight says:

On the Ancre and Somme battle grounds on the enemy shelled Beaumont-Hamel and the neighborhood of Grandecourt.

During the past twenty-four hours we have taken eighty more prisoners.

The Belgian communication, issued at Havre, says:

There was artillery fighting, as well as bomb fighting, in the region of Dixmude and Boesinghe.

GRANDCOURT ROAD IS GERMAN ARTERY

Until British Can Cut It Supplies Will Go Down to Forces Holding Ancre Lines.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE SOMME, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The long road above the marshes of the Ancre, which shows itself in the distance as a string of shell-splintered poplar stumps, crooks a sharp elbow where it enters the village of Grandcourt and is converted from there on to the purposes of a broad village street.

It is or was before big shells did their work a quiet thoroughfare, running between eyeless house fronts of Oise and Picardy village farms, whose barns and cow houses show their backs to the street, making the outer wall of the courtyard, with the dwelling houses at the inner and further side of the square of buildings. Pozières was once like that, and Beaucourt-Hamel and Beaucourt-sur-Ancre.

In the daytime that road was an empty, white, dead stripe upon the brown dead lands from Grandcourt down to No Man's Land. The British guns searched it with shrapnel and high explosives were planing from its surface whatever life moved upon it. The guns were so masters and governors of it that by daylight not a pickelhaube or outze could lift its crown under the penalty of being squashed like a fly on a pane.

But at night it awoke and along it poured the blood of life for the German front-line positions, south of the Ancre, men for reliefs, ammunition, food for the men, and the like. It was the carotid artery of the front line.

Last night the current flowed as usual, but this afternoon, following a dawn attack from Stuff and Regina trenches, bombing parties of British soldiers crawled and clambered through the plied ruins of the houses on the southeastern outskirts of the village and blazed their way up the road with grenades till they reached the elbow, and there behind fallen walls that sprawl across the street in heaps of broken brick they hang on. Until the carotid is cut, Grandcourt is not taken, but the mere fact that the British have a footing within lends special éclat to the operation of which their dashing thrust was a part.

Grandcourt, by some quite illogical operation, though, has gained for itself a character of singular remoteness. It is not merely that it is fortified like a miniature Metz, but from the points at which one could see it it peeped above its sheltering bosom of hill distantly and aloofly.

But Grandcourt is no longer so remote—"Nous les aurons," in the good phrase of our good ally.

The bombers who plucked the pompous and stand-offish old village by the beard were only the tip of the point of an advance which lifts the solid main fighting line nearer to Grandcourt by pretty well 300 yards.

The attack took place on a front of about 500 yards from the British positions upon lines of the recently captured Stuff and Regina trenches. Last night there fell a thin snow, bitter as acid in the long, stagnant cold of night, and as the darkness thinned toward the dawn, while the men behind their parapets stood by for the word to go over, it showed a landscape suddenly become unfamiliar to eyes so long accustomed to the prospects of unrelieved brown mud.

The barrage went over in dark, splashing, brief, new constellations against the sullen sky as the shrapnel of creeping fire twinkled and glittered. When the moment came for the waves to flow over the parapet the snow was even of some use, since the dim shine of it let the shapes of men be seen and made it easier for the platoons to keep in touch upon right and centre.

The objective was gained in the usual manner—rushes, pushes forward behind the barrage till the moment when the bombers went for the trench and the bayonet men came through them and went down to their work in the trench. Very many prisoners were taken. A thousand are spoken of, but there is nothing official yet about the figures.

"Upon the left of the sunken road which runs from back of the British line near its centre, through the German positions, (Stump Road is its local title,) there was a deft arrangement of machine guns which held up the advance and occasioned the chief part of the British losses. Left of that, again the British got through, and it is thence that the bombers grouped and crawled and dared their way up to Grandcourt.

Upon the right a portion of the attackers carried their objective thrust on as far as Grandecourt trench, the great main line of the German position. In front of the village. Those who went forward to this point are men and officers of a famous formation who have never been lacking when hand-to-hand work was forward, and there was some savage bayonet fighting in the portion of the trench which they attacked. They found themselves, however, out in advance of their own line, holding an end of the trench with the Germans for neighbors.

As at other points upon the Somme front, the Germans have developed here their system of sowing the earth with little trenches with both ends in the air, the sum of which builds up a vague but very formidable system of defense.

I talked to wounded Saxons of the 120th and 127th Regiments. The latter included men who had been occupants of such an island trench and had found themselves surrounded. Upon that their officer, an ober-Lieutenant, had surrendered them and himself. Those Saxons, save for one of them, were the poorest human specimens I had yet seen, flimsy and undersized. The exception was a big good-looking lad of 21 who had been in service since March. They had no losses from the barrage, they said. They had all been sheltered underground while it passed.

As to food, they always did very well, while they were up in the line. There was plenty to eat and in good variety. But back of the line it was "ein bischen knapp," (a little short.)

Those who surrendered in time had no grenade wounds, but seven of them had been hit about the head or faces by the shrapnel. Each testified enthusiastically, and, it seemed to me, with relief and surprise, to the good and humane treatment he had received.

North of the Ancre the British patrols, who yesterday went beyond Bois d'Hollande, reported the Puisieux ridge positions strongly held. None the less the thrust here resulted in the British entering the main trench upon the ridge after some brisk fighting.

The prisoners taken two days ago included some intelligent men with reasonable theories upon the situation and its possibilities. All of these expressed their opinion, speaking of it as one commonly held in their army, that Germans might conceivably be obliged to yield ground here and there before being actually driven out of it. In such cases, they said, they would fall back upon the line of Puisieux ridge. Therefore, more than casual significance is to be attached to the fact that the British have the south end of the ridge, which has an important bearing upon the fate of Grandcourt.

When asked about the tanks, the Saxon lad of 21 whom I mentioned had actually seen one rolling hot across the craters. He was boastful of it.

"I saw it with my own eyes," he persisted.

"And what did you think of the little thing?"

He shook his head seriously. "Wunderbar! Unglaublich!" (Marvelous! incredible!"

CALLS SOMME THRUST ENDED.

German Military Critic Insists the Allies Cannot Advance.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The military critic of the Overseas News Agency writes:

"The great thrust on the Somme has come to a complete standstill. Last week the general battle was split into isolated attacks. The small local successes of the enemy could not be developed, and for the most part were nullified by counterattacks. The fact that for several weeks the same villages have been mentioned again and again in the official German reports and those of the Entente is the best proof that the general battle on the Somme has come to a standstill, and that the British as well as the French are limited to improving their positions.

"Although the British won small local successes near Grandecourt, and the Germans were again driven from Serre, the coveted heights of Serre remained in German hands after a desperate battle.

"Three fresh army corps were brought up by the British for the great attack of Nov. 13 and 14, the objective of which was not merely Beaumont-Hamel and Beaucourt, but Bapaume, as is proved by orders that were found. After the failure of the mass thrusts isolated attacks were continued by the British all through the week. These were without success, and on Saturday the British again made a general attack on both sides of the Ancre. This new attempt to break through our line was a complete failure. On the twelve-kilometer front the enemy was repulsed almost everywhere, and his insignificant successes at some places required the heaviest sacrifices.

"Local success at the bend of the Ancre was paid for by the British with losses elsewhere on the front. The Butte de Warlencourt, a hill which bars the road to Bapaume, which was captured by the British on November 14 at the expense of enormous sacrifice, was recaptured by the Germans on the 16th. A surprise attack was made by the Germans without artillery preparation, and the opposing troops fled. Only two noncommissioned officers and seventeen men could be captured. The prisoners bore no arms. They were Australians who were most weary of war, and they declared that all the Australian troops on the Somme front were kept up only by the hope of speedy relief.

"Isolated attacks by the French were equally unsuccessful. Near St. Pierre Vaast Wood a French attack broke down with heavy losses, and near Pressoire little was gained."

CLAVEILLE ASSUMES TRANSPORTATION POST

Supervises All Traffic in France and Is Subordinate to Three Ministries.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Albert Claveille, former Under Secretary for Munitions, assumed office today as Director General of Transports and Importations, with supervisory powers over all matters connected with traffic by rail or water. He took hold of his immense task with energy and before noon had summoned the General Managers of railway lines and outlined to them a comprehensive scheme of Government control.

M. Claveille is subordinate to three Ministers—War, Marine, and Public Works. He is the first French official to be under orders of more than one department. It will be his duty to give greater impulsion to measures already taken or to be taken by the Ministers to relieve congestion of railway and water traffic, and also to supervise execution of decrees restricting importations.

M. Claveille, a self-made man, began by carrying a surveyor's chain and became, by practical application, an engineer able to hold his own with graduates of the polytechnical schools. He built one of the largest hydraulic power stations in France and had become Director of the staff of the Ministry of Public Works when the Government bought the Western Railroad and made him its General Manager. Since the war began he has been directing artillery production in collaboration with Albert Thomas, the Minister of Munitions.

1,200 BELGIAN EXILES SHIPPED FROM MONS

Continued from Page 1.

notices, tried at first to force manufacturers and tradesmen to continue their businesses, and many Belgians who had fled the country returned to save their property from confiscation. But it was difficult, if not impossible, to satisfy the terms imposed by the man in possession.

"A spirit of revolt was awakened which has grown stronger and more active month by month, especially among the laboring classes. When, for instance, the entire output of a big boot factory was commandeered on behalf of German soldiers the master was aggrieved and the workmen were exasperated. They realized that they were assisting the enemy at a time when their compatriots were in want of boots.

"The metal and engineering trades have suffered worst of all. The great Cockerill Works at Seraing were taken over immediately after the fall of Liège. Since then all the iron, steel and electrical works in the valley of the Meuse have fallen into German hands. M. Renson, Director of the important Angleur Steel Works, who refused to conduct operations for the invader, was made a prisoner and sent to Germany.

"The machinery of the International Electric Company and several similar concerns has been carried across the Rhine.

"All stocks of copper and brass and enormous quantities of tools were also commandeered and thousands of skilled artisans thrown out of work in consequence.

"Many factories which Belgians were trying to keep going have since been closed because it is impossible to obtain lubricating oils for engines and machines, and the latest requisitions of the German tyrant are for all the leather belting in the country.

"Idleness has been forced on the people. The German statement that the workmen prefer to be maintained by public charity is not true. The conditions of work in our country was made impossible for them, and then they were told there was plenty of employment for them in Germany.

"Look als at what has been done in the agricultural districts. After the harvest time there was nothing for the peasants to do. The Germans took all their crops and seeds. There was a plentiful potato crop, but the bulk of it was sent to Germany. Latterly they have carried off all the cattle. Oxen, cows, sheep, and even goats have been requisitioned, and every wek about 1,000 animals hav been passing through Liegè on the way to the frontier.

"Farmers have been forbidden to breed horses, and no Belgian is allowed to buy a horse or sell one except to a German.

"Now you will understand why starvation is driving these naturally industrious and thrifty people to desperation. The food sent in by the American Committee is widely distributed, but it is impossible to provide for men as well as for women and children.

"With the factories closed down, with the quays of Antwerp idle and the fields uncultivated, there must be more than 100,000 men hungry and hopeless."

NO RELIEF WORKERS EXILED FROM BELGIUM

Chairman Hoover Says That Germans Have Not Molested His 100,000 Aids.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—On being asked whether the deportation of workmen from Belgium to Germany would interfere with the work of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the commission, said today:

"Intrinsically, the removal of even 250,000 workmen from Belgium and Northern France would not materially affect the number of mouths which have to be fed, as this number would diminish the total by only about 3 per cent. The needs of the 9,000,000 or so who remain would not be less than before; and for other reasons their needs present a constantly growing problem.

"There is no deportation of persons directly or indirectly employed in relief work. They are protected by certificates, which are issued by the Relief Commission. Something like 100,000 of such persons are engaged as members of local committees, in transportation work, or as bakers, millers, &c.

"We have at present no statement to make as to the attitude of the allied Governments toward continuance of relief or as to the rights and wrongs of the measures taken by the German authorities. We are filled with anxiety and trust some solution can be found so that the relief work will not be jeopardized, because the welfare of more than 9,000,000 helpless people is at stake."

40,000 ALREADY DEPORTED.

Cable to Belgian Consul Here Says 300,000 Will Be Exiled.

Definite news that the men of Belgium are being shipped to Germany, to take the places of the German soldiers needed at the front, was received yesterday by Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul here. He received a cablegram to that effect from the Chevalier Edmond Carton de Wiart, former secretary of King Albert and a brother of Henri Carton de Wiart, Belgian Minister of Justice. In his message, which was sent yesterday from London, the Chevalier said:

"News from Belgium describes the situation there as horrible. Over 40,000 men have already been deported for military works amid awful scenes. It is proposed to deport 800,000."

Mr. Mali was greatly distressed yesterday, and said that the United States alone could save the Belgian people.

"These Germans are mad dogs," he said, "and are taking this measure to destroy the Belgian nation. They are treating our people exactly as the Turks treated the Armenians, when they decided that the Armenians should be wiped out."

ORDER DINANT REBUILT.

Germans Tell Belgians to Reconstruct Their Wrecked Houses.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 20.—According to the Telegraaf the Germans have ordered the owners of houses which were wrecked in Dinant, Belgium, in August, 1914, to rebuild as rapidly as possible.

If they are unwilling to reconstruct their houses they must remove the wreckage and make the site into a garden. The town of Dinant, the Telegraaf says, has been ordered to rebuild the belfry of the church toward which the Germans offer a subsidy of £600 from the Belgium budget. The town has protested against the order.

DUTCH APPEAL FOR BELGIANS.

Minister Ordered to Advise Berlin of His Countrymen's Feelings.

LONDON, Nov. 20. — An Amsterdam dispatch to The Wireless Press says the Dutch Government has instructed its representative at Berlin to notify the German Government that a painful impression has been produced in Holland by the deportation of Belgian civilians.

LOST.

See advertisements on last page.—Advt.

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Our patrons will be interested to learn that we are prepared to exchange all policies of insurance of the Casualty Company of America procured by us without expense to them.

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VENIZELOS EXPLAINS PURPOSE OF REVOLT

To Raise Greece to Former Position and Ensure Supremacy of People's Will.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 21.—Elentherios Venizelos, former Premier of Greece, in a vigorous letter to The Times, makes clear for the first time what his future attitude toward King Constantine will be and how he hopes, with the aid of the Entente force, to guarantee that the Crown never again will be able "to exceed strict constitutional limits of a limited monarchy," similar to that of Great Britain.

"We cannot be accused," says M. Venizelos, "of being anti-dynastic because we come into conflict with the Crown on account of the system of despotism set up at Athens, and on account of our resolve to claim in the name of the people the right which is theirs according to their Constitution and by which the people are entitled to decide their own destinies.

"Even if it be this conflict has provoked our movement, I state emphatically that our movement has not been organized with the object of achieving a settlement of that conflict. We have no intention of settling it by force of arms nor of dealing with it at all while the war lasts. For the present our intention is absorbed by our country's enemy.

"After the war has terminated, however, and we are ensured as far as possible the safeguarding of our national interests and have raised Greece from the position to which she has sunk through her violation of the Serb-Greek treaty—then we will see what guarantees can be obtained for the future against the possibility of a limited number of persons around the King, imposing on the crown opinions which are in direct contradiction to the will of the people and of forcing of the people against their will policies calculated to drive the country to national suicide."

ROTHERMERE'S SON SLAIN.

Nephew of Lord Northcliffe Meets Death In Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Lieutenant the Hon. V. S. T. Harmsworth, second son of Lord Rothermere and favorite nephew of Lord Northcliffe, was killed in action on Nov. 13. Quite recently he refused a staff appointment, writing that "the greatest honor which an officer can receive is to lead his men over the parapet."

The commanding officer of Mr. Harmsworth's battalion wrote of him last week:

"He led his company in the attack. In going across No Man's Land he was wounded in the throat. In spite of this he rallied a part of another battalion and such of his own battalion as was in the immediate neighborhood and led the attack on the first German trenches.

"He saw these were cleared of Germans, and advanced with a number of men on the second line. In or near this line he was again wounded, this time on the right shoulder. He sat down and lit a cigarette. Almost immediately he got up, collected such men as were near him, and led the attack on the third line. On or just before reaching it he was hit by a shell and instantly killed. During the greater part of this time he was commanding the attacking line, and by his endurance and courage got the men forward at a critical juncture."

Lieutenant Harmsworth was a nephew of Lord Northcliffe, owner of The Times, Daily Mail, and other papers. He was born in 1895. He was formerly a midshipman in the Royal Navy, and later a Lieutenant of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. He served in the war with the Fourth Battalion Naval Division. Lord Rothermere, former Harold Sidney Harmsworth, is a younger brother of Lord Northcliffe.

Denies Airmen Damaged Ostend.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The British Admiralty," says an Overseas News Agency statement today, "reported on Nov. 27 a successful air attack on the port establishments of Ostend and Zeebrugge. The military damage done during this attack, as a matter of fact, was negligible."

ALLIES EXPEL ENVOYS OF FOES FROM GREECE

Greek Armaments Demanded as Offset to Those Handed to Germans and Bulgars.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Admiral du Fournet has informed the Government that at 7 o'clock this evening notice had been sent to the German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish Legations that Ministers and their staffs must within forty-eight hours be aboard the Marienbad for deportation to their respective countries.

The King presided over a Cabinet Council this evening and a Crown Council will be held tomorrow.

The Greek Government has been definitely informed on behalf of the Allies of the Entente demand for army artillery, rifles and ammunition which are in excess of the requirements of the armed forces of the State of Athens. The communication adds that the armament to be taken over will be regarded as compensation for that handed over to the Germans and Bulgars in Eastern Macedonia and now being used against the allied army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—This morning there was another demonstration, this time of entirely anti-Entente character. After yesterday's disturbance a meeting of students was called for this morning. A few hundreds responded and these were joined by a couple of thousand reservists, who demonstrated in the streets with the usual cries. Passing the house of former Premier Gounaris they were greeted by that gentleman with smiles from his balcony.

Nowhere were the police in any force, nor did they attempt to interfere with the rowdies who spread terror along the principal streets, compelling tradesmen to shut their shops.

Today has shown the affair was part and parcel of renewed reservist activity. Those disturbers of the peace, encouraged by Gounaris, are now exploiting the university and rousing disorder by means of false information to the press that professors made representations to the King in favor of war.

Certain disturbers have been organized by the reservists, with the help of one of the Attachés of the Austrian Legation. As the noisy crowd passed the Legation this morning that person cheered them from his balcony. It should be remembered that three consecutive Greek Cabinets promised the dissolution of the anarchistic Reservists' Leagues, but nevertheless they are quite as active as ever.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Relative to the expulsion by the Allies from Greece of the hostile envoys, Reuter's Athens correspondent says the American Legation has undertaken the protection of the Austrians, Turks and Bulgars in Greece, while the Spanish Legation will take charge of German interests.

The Daily Mail's Athens correspondent says: "The immediate cause of the expulsion of the Ministers was the discovery that the German Naval Attaché, Baron von Senarclens-Grancy, was engaged in espionage."

Other advices say that a royal decree issued on Friday accepts the resignations of the officers of the Greek Army who desire to join the Provisional Government at Saloniki and orders their liberation from Syngros Prison, where they have been confined on charges of desertion from the Greek Army.

The Greek Government has ordered that the University at Athens be closed, owing to disturbances on the part of the students.

ATHENS, Nov. 18.—The Greek Government was expected to formally protest this afternoon the formation of a neutral zone between two sections of the country in which only one Government officially exists. The French will guard the zone, and also administer Servia, Grevena, and other towns in it."

Germany Returns American Mail.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 20.—The Handelsblad says that Germany has returned the mail bags of the steamship Koenigin Regentes, most of which were destined for New York.

The steamship Koenigin Regentes, bound from Holland for Great Britain, was recently taken into Zeebrugge by German submarines and a number of Entente subjects removed from her. She was reported to have been released, but this was later denied, advices from Flushing on Nov. 17 saying that she had been taken from Zeebrugge to Ostend.

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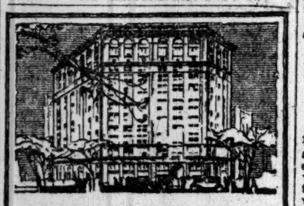

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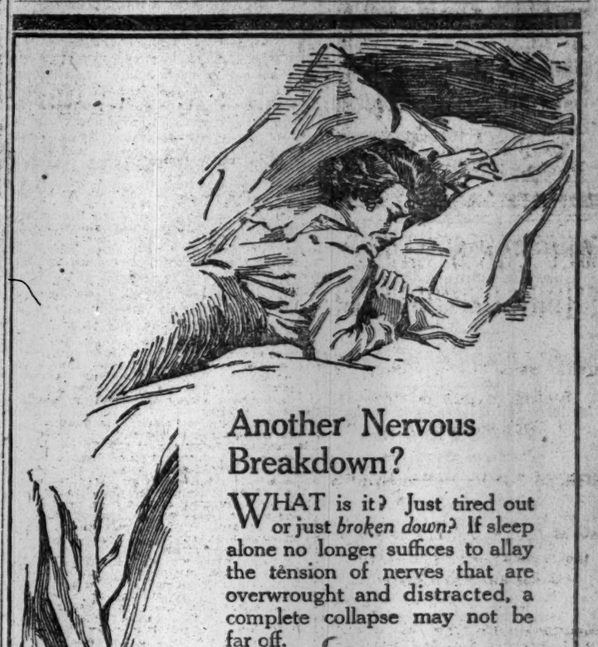

Another Nervous Breakdown?

WHAT is it? Just tired out or just *broken down?* If sleep alone no longer suffices to allay the tension of nerves that are overwrought and distracted, a complete collapse may not be far off.

Physicians will frankly tell you that medicines are of no avail—that rest and *nutrition* are the only salvation. And as a scientific means of furthering nutrition they often use Sanatogen—in itself concentrated nutrition which conveys to the starved centers exactly the food that is needed, and especially organic phosphorus, "in such a form," as Dr. Saleeby says, "that the nerves *can actually take hold of it.*"

Several weeks' regular use of Sanatogen has brought to thousands and thousands of nervous sufferers new vigor, fresh vitality and sustaining endurance—with better sleep and better digestion.

Lady Henry Somerset, one of the thousands of well-known people who have endorsed Sanatogen, writes:

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THERE is a vast difference in oysters.

There are those grown in healthy, natural beds—washed by deep sea water—tangy and luscious in flavor—then there are the ordinary kind from "heaven knows where."

The first are "Smith's Islands."

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AMERICAN STEAMER ASHORE OFF BRITAIN

Terrific Seas Are Pounding the Sibiria to Bits on the Goodwin Sands.

CARRIES FORTY PASSENGERS

Two of Ship's Boats Wrecked in the Launching—Life Savers Cannot Reach the Vessel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DEAL, England, Nov. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A drama of the sea which may result in tragedy is taking place on Goodwin Sands. Through the greater part of last night and today the crews of Deal No. 2 and Ramsgate lifeboats have been engaged in attempts to rescue the crew and passengers of the American steamer Sibiria, ashore on the southern part of the Sands. Both boats have returned much battered and damaged, with many members of the crews more or less seriously injured and the persons on the wreck still unsaved. Moreover, giant seas are slowly battering the vessel to pieces.

As far as can be judged, those aboard number about forty, including several women passengers, who could clearly be seen clustered on the bridge.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Deal boat seized what seemed to be a favorable opportunity to get alongside the steamer, but a huge sea caught her and ripped her sails to shreds and tore the thwart to which the anchor line was fixed clean out of the boat. At the same time she was brought broadside on and filled with water.

The boat was almost buried in the broken water, and to the crew of the Ramsgate boat, who were watching the progress of their comrades' gallant effort, it seemed impossible that any of her crew could survive. But fortunately the centre keel of the boat was down and became imbedded in the sand, with the result that in a few moments she righted herself, but it found the boat so badly damaged and so many of her crew hurt that a return to shore was inevitable.

Scarcely had the Deal boat started for her station, however, than a similar fate attended the Ramsgate boat, several of whose crew sustained broken arms and legs. She also had to put back. A few minutes later a further disaster nearly befell the two sorely battered boats, for huge seas almost dashed them against each other. Skillful seamanship, however, prevented this disaster.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A lifeboat is standing by the stranded Sibiria tonight, but it seems unlikely that another effort at rescue can be made before daylight. The ship is so far submerged that they are unable to go below for food, shelter, or clothing.

The vessel reported in these dispatches is undoubtedly the steamship Sibiria, of 8,847 tons gross. The Sibiria was formerly owned by the Atlantic Fruit Company, but in the Spring of this year, according to advices received here, was sold to the Wittenberg Coal Company.

She sailed from Sydney, C. B., on Nov. 7, bound for Cherbourg with a cargo of wheat and flour. She carried a crew of fifty persons, said to be all Americans.

The Sibiria was originally the German steamer Hertha. She was built in Hamburg in 1894 for the Hamburg-American Line.

MARINA UNWARNED, AMERICANS TESTIFY

Affidavits of Crew Cabled to Washington Not Clear on U-Boat's Identity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—A cabled summary of affidavits made by American survivors of the British steamer Marina, sunk by submarine torpedo attacks off the Irish coast, 100 miles west of Cape Clear, on Oct. 28, was received by Secretary Lansing today from Mr. Page, the American Ambassador at London. The affidavits declare that the Marina was sunk without warning, made no resistance, and did not try to escape, but assert that the identity of the submarine was not established. The full text of the affidavits has been mailed and will reach Washington next week.

The affidavits of the American survivors were taken by Wesley Frost, the American Consul at Queenstown. A joint affidavit was obtained from the Americans who went to Crookhaven, Ireland, after having been rescued, while similar affidavits were obtained from American survivors who landed at Bearhaven.

The affidavits showed that the Marina was armed for defensive purposes with a 4.7-inch gun mounted astern, but this weapon was not used. There was no opportunity to use the gun, the affidavits declare, because the officers had no warning that the vessel would be sunk. The affidavits indicate that the vessel was struck by two torpedoes. An interval of twelve minutes elapsed between the striking of the first and second torpedo. The second torpedo attack is said to have been followed by a boiler explosion. The loss of the Americans' lives was due to their drowning as the lifeboats were being launched in a rough sea. One of the lifeboats was in the water seventeen hours, another twenty-one hours, and a third thirty-one hours.

If it is definitely established that a German submarine attacked the Marina a serious situation will arise. Unless there is a prompt disavowal it is believed that President Wilson will look upon the Marina case with very grave concern and consider it a violation of the pledges given by the German Government.

Articles found may be listed in the Lost and Found column of The New York Times today. See last page.—Advt.

Miss Law's Diminutive Biplane Near Carlstrom's on Governors Island

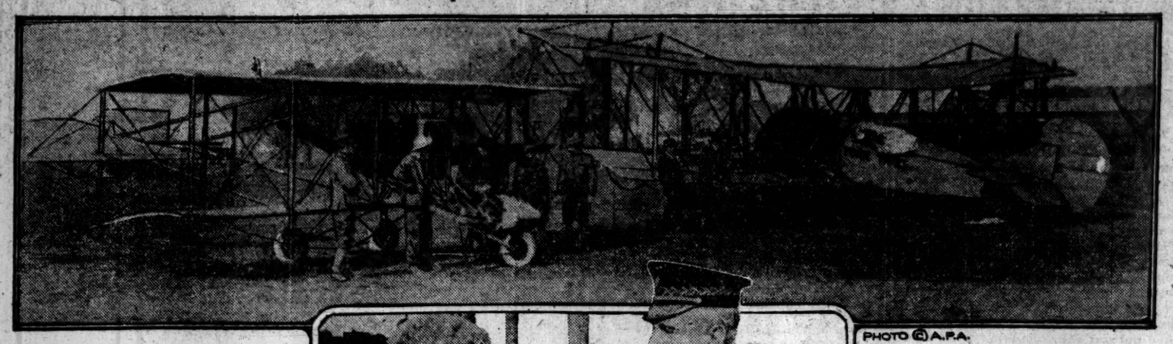

PHOTO © A.P.A.

RUTH LAW IN RECORD FLIGHT FROM CHICAGO

Continued from Page 1.

ing no doubt that she wished to be known as an aviator rather than an aviatrice.

"When I left Binghamton," she went on, "the wind was blowing briskly, but it didn't do me any good. I soon found myself in a fog so thick that I couldn't make out where I was going. I had mapped out my course with the directions marked, but I had no instrument to indicate the drift the wind was imposing, and I couldn't see any landmarks. And so I came down until I was just topping the hills. I kept as close to the ground as I could. In fact, it was like coasting up and down the hills. I picked up the Susquehanna River and followed it, for, you know, an aviator can see the water when nothing else below is visible.

"When I got to where the Susquehanna made a sharp turn south I steered due east and flew over to the Delaware River, and I followed it until I came to Port Jervis. Then I steered to the southeast, passing over Greenwood Lake. Then I went over the Ramapo Mountains, keeping close to the ground to see where I was going. Just where I hit the Hudson River I don't know; it must have been about Hastings or possibly near Haverstraw.

"I flew low down over the Hudson. I felt the cold much more than yesterday, on account of the dampness. It was when I was off the upper end of Manhattan that the engine began to cut out. I knew that meant the gasoline had got low. The missing became worse and I had to tip the machine suddenly and then straighten out again to get the gasoline to flow to the carburetors. Finally, I got sight of Governors Island and made the long sweep you saw because I was not depending on the missing engine, but was gliding so that I could alight. I thought once that I was going to hit the brass band. And here I am!"

Miss Law admitted that although her flight had gone as she had planned it, in that she had set out to stop at Hornell, if necessary, she had hopes way down in her heart, when she left Chicago, that she would be able to make a non-stop flight to New York on fifty-three gallons of gasoline—all her little machine could carry.

"It is true that in still air that much gasoline would carry me only to about where Hornell is," she said. "But the weather man in Chicago—Mr. Mitchell—told me I would have a 50-mile wind behind me all the way. If I had had that wind, I would have made the flight to New York without stopping. I didn't have the wind, because all the wind there was died out soon after I left Chicago. That's why I had to stop at Hornell."

She added quickly that her chief concern now was to get a big machine that could carry enough gasoline so that she could make the Chicago-New York flight, wind or no wind.

"You see," she explained, "I did so much want that big battle-plane I tried to get from Mr. Curtiss. I offered to buy it, but he wouldn't let me have it, because, he said, the big machine was too much for a girl to handle. I trust he will change his mind, or that I will get a big machine somehow. Right here, I want to say that there is nothing against my little aeroplane. It's not its fault that it doesn't carry enough gasoline."

Miss Law said most of her flight yesterday was made at an altitude of about 1,000 feet, and that several times she reached 2,000 feet, but seldom higher than that. Her flight on Sunday, from Chicago to Binghamton, was made at an average height of 5,000 feet.

What scant equipment the girl had for her remarkable feat was shown when her little machine was rolled alongside the one in which Victor Carlstrom made his Chicago to New York flight. Carlstrom's machine was more than twice as wide, twice as high. Its tanks carry 200 gallons of gasoline; the normal capacity of Miss Law's machine is 16 gallons. She had added a tank to bring the capacity up to 53 gallons.

"Anyway," she said, "this was only a vacation trip, and I have had lots of fun out of it."

Among the Army and Aero Club officials at Governors Island aviation field to welcome Miss Law were Major Hartmann, head of the army air service in the Department of the East; Evert Jansen Wendell, Henry Woodhouse, and Charles Jerome Edwards, members of the Board of Governors of the Aero Club; Augustus Post, and C. Douglas Wardrop, editor of The Aerial Age. Miss Law had a letter for Mr. Wardrop from A. W. Scott of Chicago, a letter for David Belasco from Binghamton, a letter for W. J. Bemish, Secretary of the Rotary Club of New York, sent by James G. Bronlow, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Binghamton, and letters for other persons.

"It is the greatest flight ever made in America," said Mr. Woodhouse, as he collected Miss Law's records of her flight.

THE RECORD MADE OFFICIAL.

Aero Club of America Issues Statement on Miss Law's Flight.

Ruth Law's achievement as viewed by the Aero Club of America, the governing body of aviation in this country, was outlined in a statement issued by the club last evening. It named her as the record holder for American non-stop cross-country flight, as well as the holder of the world's record for women fliers, and of the second best non-stop flight made by either man or woman here or abroad. The statement, reviewing her flight, said in part:

"She left Chicago on Sunday morning at 8:25 A. M., Eastern time, cheered by the people who had gathered at Grant Park. Her aeroplane, being loaded to its fullest capacity, climbed sluggishly and battled with the varying wind currents which came across and over the buildings on the Lake front. There was at the time a southwest wind of about twenty-six miles an hour, which soon died out, and there was almost no wind thereafter.

"She had mapped her course and had her chart mounted on rollers in a case, the case being strapped to her belt and to the guard of her seat. She had gone over the route with Lieutenant J. A. McAlear of the Hydrographic Survey Office of Chicago and had then traced the route herself on a chart, noting on the chart the compass directions of her flight, which directions she summarized on the cuff of her gauntlet. These notations read: 'Gary, 227 miles, S 88 degrees E; Port-Clinton, 21 miles, S 69 degrees E; Huron, 44½ miles, N 81 degrees E; Cleveland, 95 miles, N 63 degrees E; Erie, 85½ miles, S 84 degrees E; Olean, 44 miles, N 72 degrees E; Hornell, 48 miles, S 60 degrees E; Elmira, 45 miles, S 81 degrees E; Binghamton, 81 miles, S 42 degrees E; Port Jervis, 33 miles, S 50 degrees E; Suffern, 32 miles, South to New York.'

"Following her directions, she passed Cleveland flying at a height of about 6,000 feet, and went on and passed Erie at a height of 3,000 feet. She soon passed Olean and flew to Hornell, where she landed at 2:10 P. M., having covered

(PHOTO © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD)

Miss Law Greeted by General Wood.

the distance of 590 miles, breaking the American cross-country non-stop record made by Victor Carlstrom on Nov. 2, bettering Victor Carlstrom's non-stop distance record from Chicago to Erie by 138 miles."

Referring to Miss Law's equipment, the Aero Club official statement said:

"It was a surprise to everybody to find that the aeroplane used to make the record breaking flight was the small loop-the-loop Curtiss biplane with the propeller in the rear which she had rebuilt for herself on the old model last March for looping-the-loop exhibitions which she gave in number during the past season. She wanted this type, where the seat is in front, without protection from the elements, because, she said, it afforded a wider range of vision while flying. The machine was equipped with a 100-horsepower Curtiss motor and gasoline tanks holding fifty-three gallons."

In a statement issued for the Aero Club's use, Miss Law said:

"I am going to enter in the transcontinental aeroplane contest which the Aero Club of America will hold next year. It is feasible in every way. The club is doing most practical work. Its plan to establish a chain of landing places from New York to Chicago and then across the country, and its contest are going to popularize cross-country flying in America. There will soon be hundreds of people flying from Chicago to New York for business and pleasure."

The only aviator who has flown further than Miss Law on a non-stop cross-country flight is Sub-Lieutenant A. Marchal of the French Army, who on June 20 and 21 last flew from Nancy, France, to Chelm, Poland, a distance of 812.5 miles. This is 222.5 miles better than she did.

AMERICAN ABILITY SHOWN.

Maj. Hartmann Finds in Miss Law's Flight a Preparedness Lesson.

Major Carl F. Hartmann of the Signal Corps, the officer at present in charge of the army's aviation in the Department of the East, said Ruth Law's accomplishment would be of great advantage to aviation in this country. The Major was one of the first to greet both Victor Carlstrom and Miss Law when they arrived out of the air from Chicago.

"Above everything else," he said, "Miss Law's flight encourages the belief that American-made motors and American-built planes are the equal of any in the world. She made her journey not only in an almost obsolete type of plane, but with a common stock motor. Her whole equipment could be obtained by anybody. She started on her trip with little, if any, expensive preparation, and she came on just as one would if one were in an automobile.

"The big lesson of her flight, in my mind, is, therefore, the fact that such a cross-country flight is not a circus 'stunt,' performed only by a special expert with a special apparatus. Any aviator with an American aeroplane can make the trip as safely and as surely as a chauffeur in an automobile.

"Now, in the army we used just the sort of aviation which Miss Law and, incidentally, Carlstrom have shown. A long, non-stop flight, either for observation or raiding, Miss Law has shown us can be done in an American machine with a common motor. Thus the army can be assured that American manufacturers can equip them with planes capable of competing with any foreign military machines in existence.

"From what Miss Law has done, I should say that our army aviators could with the equipment they have meet any situation demanded of them in a war against any nation we might fight, which did not already have an aero force.

"Another element of the flight which I consider important will be its effect on the popular mind. In the army we do not want any special sort of men to become aviators—we want all sorts. Then we can pick out the best. Miss Law has shown that anybody who thinks he would like to fly need not hesitate because he believes himself unfit. All he needs do is to have the nerve to try."

Of Miss Law's personality Major Hartmann said he thought her success was largely due to the fact that she combined nerve and intelligence.

RECEPTION TO MISS LAW.

Aero Club Members Congratulate Her After Flight.

A reception was tendered to Miss Law yesterday afternoon by officers and members of the Aero Club of America.

Alan R. Hawley, President of the club, congratulated her upon her feat and said it came as a fitting climax to a year of substantial development in American aviation. Other speakers said that the $20,000 prize to be given by the club, next year, to the winner of its Transcontinental Aeroplane Contest was something Miss Law might well hope to win.

Among those at the reception were Henry A. Wise Wood, Evert Jansen Wendell, Henry Woodhouse and Charles Jerome Edwards, Governors of the club; Augustus Post, Professor David Todd, Glenn L. Martin, G. Douglas Wardrop, W. D. Judkins, Stuart McDonald, Victor Carlstrom, J. Guy Gilpatric, John D. Cooper, A. Leo Stevens, W. S. Bonney, Ladislus d'Orcy, W. W. Niles, Farnum T. Fish, George L. Larabee, George H. Guy, Arthur Johns, Edward F. Searles, and Lyman J. Seeley.

DID WHAT MEN COULDN'T DO.

"Bud" Mars Pays Tribute to Miss Law's Nerve and Achievement.

J. C. Mars better known as "Bud" Mars, who made a trip around the world in 1911 giving flying exhibitions, used at that time a machine of the same type in which Ruth Law made her record-breaking flight.

"Only persons who have used that type of machine and know the exposure problem can appreciate what Miss Law has done," he said last night. 'She is a most wonderful girl. An up-to-the-minute man aviator would say that her equipment was little more than junk. She knew it wasn't what she should have had, but when she couldn't get better, she had pluck enough to go ahead with what she had.

"You will recall the flight of Bleriot across the English Channel in 1909. He had better equipment than Miss Law had for her flight. Eugene Ely started in 1910 to make the same flight she did: he had the same sort of machine, and got twelve miles out of Chicago; James Ward started out against "Cal" Rogers to fly across the country in 1911. After two weeks Ward got to Buffalo and gave it up. Both he and Ely said they couldn't stand the exposure of the unprotected seat. Miss Law did stand just what they didn't.

"She will surely make the Chicago-New York non-stop flight. In fact, if she has the equipment, I don't believe there is anything in the way of flying she wouldn't attempt."

MISS LAW RISKED HER LIFE.

Carlstrom Says He Never Dreamed a Woman Could Make the Flight.

Characterizing Miss Law's record-breaking flight as the best individual performance by an American aviator, Victor Carlstrom placed himself on record yesterday as one of her most ardent admirers. His opinion carries much weight in aviation circles, particularly when it is remembered that it was his cross-country record that Miss Law broke.

"Any aviator would be proud to have made the flight she did," he said yesterday, after hearing that she had landed at Governors Island, "and most of them would be willing to quit the cross-country game and retire on their reputations after doing it.

"I know what it means to face the biting wind hour after hour in such a flight. I know that it takes great endurance, strength, and nerve, and perhaps the most wonderful thing about Miss Law's record is that she had the physical ability to make it. I knew she'd stick to it as long as she was able, but I never dreamed that such a slight, little woman would stand the strain of flying half the distance she made.

"Another extraordinary thing is that the old model aeroplane she flew stood up like it did for the entire distance. Flying such a machine is very wearying. Never for a moment could she rest and relax. Every minute she was in the air she had to have her hands on the controls. This alone shows that even inferior equipment driven by an experienced aviator wit unlimited nerve will make a brilliant showing.

"Of course, Miss Law took some chances. When she left Hornell she risked her life by skimming the tops of the trees on the hill over which she flew. Few pilots would have taken such a chance, which meant death or serious injury if the machine was wrecked. However, taking chances is second nature in the Law family, as Miss Law's brother, Rodman, has so often shown.

"Her flight is the best performance to date in American aviation, and mighty few European fliers have bettered it. Miss Law has shown us all the way and set a new mark, at which I for one will be glad to shoot."

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Both may be had upon request.

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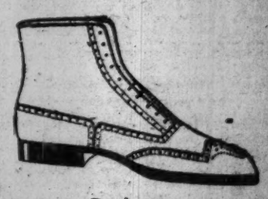

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RAILROAD FORCES LINE UP FOR FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

erhoods in maintaining the eight-hour railroad workday, and that they believed the Administration owed them a debt that could be repaid only by using its influence to make the eight-hour day a permanent thing.

The brotherhoods see cause for worry in the knowledge that President Wilson intends to renew to Congress his recommendation of the last session that a law be enacted for the compulsory investigation of industrial disputes, the investigation to be completed, to use the President's words, "before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted." The President so informed Representative Adamson of Georgia, Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, when the latter called on him tonight, immediately after the brotherhood chiefs had left the White House.

The brotherhoods make no secret of the fact that they are "irrevocably opposed" to compulsory investigation. At one of the sessions of the American Federation of Labor in Baltimore last week a resolution against compulsory investigation was adopted.

The brotherhoods are thus in a dilemma. In the first place they did not want the eight-hour day by Congressional enactment, preferring to deal directly with the railroads and enforce their demands by the threat of a strike or by a strike itself. When the effort of President Wilson to prevent the strike through legislation resulted in the enactment of the Adamson eight-hour law, the brotherhoods felt that they owed something to the Administration and the Democratic Party, and for the first time in their history they took an active part in a political campaign. With the President re-elected they feel that the obligation is mutual, and that it is due to them the Administration should do everything in its power to prevent the courts from overturning the Adamson law.

They feel also that the Administration should not propose any additional legislation that is offensive to railroad workers, such as the compulsory investigation measure. It would not be surprising to observers here to find the brotherhood heads back in Congress again at the session which will begin on Dec. 4, using their influence to defeat the enactment of the compulsory investigation proposal which President Wilson will renew in his annual address.

How the brotherhoods will fare in that event is problematical. The election is over, and the fear of the labor vote on the part of aspirants for the Federal offices is not so potent as it was last August.

President Wilson is committed to the enactment of a compulsory investigation law, and presumably will use his utmost endeavor to have it passed before March 4 next, when the House of Representatives will be transferred from Democratic to Republican control.

The brotherhoods are stronger than they were, for through their agreement with the American Federation of Labor yesterday, they will have the support of 300,000 members of the twelve departments of railroad workers affiliated with the federation. It is apparent that a struggle of intense interest will be witnessed in the Capitol this Winter if President Wilson uses his influence with Congress to bring about the passage of the compulsory investigation law and the other features of the program he laid before the two houses last August when the general strike of railroad trainmen was threatened.

Chairman Adamson would say little tonight about his call on the President. He intended, he said, at the coming session to introduce a bill dealing with the railroad situation. The commission, he said, had the right to take wages of railroad workers into consideration in determining freight rates, and he thought that if wages were to be considered by the commission it would be well for the commission to consider the big salaries paid to railroad Presidents and attorneys. The suits to test the constitutionality of the Adamson law were merely strike suits, Mr. Adamson said, and were brought to force the commission to give the railroads an increase of freight rates.

Mr. Adamson said that under the Adamson law it would not be lawful for a railroad to compel a trainman who completed his run in less than eight hours to work for the rest of the eight-hour period. He referred to the contention of Charles E. Hughes in this connection, and said that as good a lawyer as Mr. Hughes must have known that the railroads had no such right. One hundred miles was a day's run on railroads, and if the trainman completed the 100 miles in less than eight hours he had done his day's work.

The Joint Congressional Committee on Interstate Commerce began its investigation of the transportation problem today. None of the brotherhoods heads attended the first meeting of the committee, and they indicated tonight that they did not expect to appear until they were invited.

DEFENDS 8-HOUR LAW.

Adamson Deplores "Falsehoods" About the Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The views of Representative W. C. Adamson of Georgia, Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and author of the Adamson eight-hour railway workers' law, with reference to President Wilson's renewal of his program of labor legislation and the manner in which the Adamson act was passed, are contained in a letter which Mr. Adamson sent under yesterday's date to The Philadelphia Public Ledger in response to the following telegraphic inquiries from that newspaper:

"Will you favor prompt action on the President's program for labor legislation during the short session and get the matter out of the way?

"Will you submit a second time to dictation of labor leaders on threat of a strike within the time limit set?"

Mr. Adamson replied:

"I have no doubt Congress will proceed in an orderly manner to consider measures designed to accomplish whatever may be necessary to secure to the people prompt and efficient service by interstate carriers. If the railroad companies and the men are not able to agree among themselves and conduct the business decently and orderly, Congress will have to take it in charge and regulate it for them, which it will not hesitate to do. That answers your first question.

"Your second question is in form offensive, though I have no idea you intended it, as you were doubtless misled by the selfish misrepresentations sent out by the railroad companies and the falsehoods circulated by the Republican Party in their political exigencies before the election. Your question assumes as true that which is an unmitigated falsehood—that is, that we submitted once to the dictation of labor leaders on a threat of a strike. Those who fooled you into believing that were either ignorant or malicious. The campaign is over now, and there is no use for politicians to continue misrepresentations. Of course the railroad companies are going to keep up the row, in the hope of securing their contention, which is increased rates.

"In the conference between the railroad companies and the trainmen they were perfectly willing that the trainmen should have what they wanted, and the trainmen in turn were perfectly willing for the railroads, under a false claim of increased expenses, to pile unconscionable charges in the shape of increased rates on the people, but as the assurance of the increased rates was wanting the agreement failed.

"The President then called the parties before him and made a fair and decent proposition to them to put in force the eight-hour law as to men who operate trains, and inasmuch as the railroad companies insisted it would increase the cost and demanded an increase in rates, and as the President had neither the power nor disposition to grant the increase, he proposed an investigation to settle the mooted question as to whether there would be such an increase in expenses as to justify the enormous increase in rates. The trainmen promptly accepted the proposition.

"The railroad Presidents refused unless they could get the assurance of the increase of rates. They were still perfectly willing to accept the eight-hour day if it could be made the pretext for an increase of rates.

"I notified the railroad companies then that they ought to accept the proposition and trust the Interstate Commerce Commission and Congress to take care of them and gave them my opinion that Congress would pass the eight-hour law the first thing it did when it took up the subject. They refused it, and the President threw up his hands.

"Then Congress, at the suggestion of the President, took up the matter. Right here another monumental falsehood has been circulated to mislead the people. The charge has been made that the matter had not been considered. The railroad companies and the trainmen had already fully considered it and were ready to agree on it conditionally. The committee, of which I am Chairman, had been considering the subject of hours of labor for a generation. We had passed the sixteen, thirteen, and nine-hour law of 1907, which prevented the railroads from working their men anywhere from twenty-five to forty hours. President Roosevelt signed that without hesitation, never once intimating it was a wage law.

"In the Sixty-second Congress our committee reported a bill for an absolute eight-hour-day as to all telegraphers, telephone operators, and all signal men connected with the operation of trains, and had again reported the bill and placed it on the calendar last Spring, and we were ready to report an amendment to the Act of 1907 applying it to all persons connected with the operations of trains—and right here another sophistry is promulgated.

"The people are led to believe Congress is tampering with wages and private businesses, when in fact we are merely looking after our constitutional duty to regulate interstate commerce, and, in the interest of public safety, of the lives of the traveling public, we limited the time in which a man can be kept on duty in operating a train, because human experience, ever since the days of the dawn of history, has demonstrated that a man in a critical occupation, straining and racking the nerves, requiring concentration of attention, cannot hold his faculties in absolute perfection after eight hours' continuous service.

"There is no use for anybody further to give currency to the falsehood that Congress was held up. The railroad companies were not held up because they offered to yield if they could secure increased rates. The President was not held up because all he offered was what civilization approves, safety in operating trains, and what the railroads were willing to accept on condition of increased rates. The men didn't go to the President until he called for them, and he called for the railroad Presidents, and he submitted his proposition to both of them, not a proposition of either one to the other.

"When it came to Congress, the trainmen not only did not request legislation, but positively requested that there should be no legislation, but Congress couldn't afford to permit the row between the two classes of public servants to jeopardize and suspend operations of interstate commerce, when it could be averted by merely passing a law, well considered, which it could easily approve and which both sides had agreed to accept—one absolutely and the other conditionally—and so we passed what is understood and what nobody objected to. For be it remembered, in the face of all traducers and falsifiers, that none of the railroads or the opposing Senators fought it on the ground of the eight-hour law; they passed their fights on propositions for arbitration and compensatory rates, which we did not have time to consider then.

"Please tell all traducers that when Congress deals with this matter it represents the public, and not trainmen nor railroad companies, and that its legislation will be fair to both sides in controversy, but the public is our client and constituent, and we intend to see that the railroads are operated without danger, exploitation, destruction, and bankruptcy through the machinations of unprincipled speculating capitalists, and that, on the other hand, it shall be made impossible for anybody to ignore the courts and interrupt traffic by strikes."

TO APPEAL TO FEDERATION.

Brotherhood Leaders Will Present Their Case to Convention Today.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—Affiliation of the four railroad brotherhoods with the American Federation of Labor as a separate body was regarded as more than a possibility tonight by influential federation leaders. Two separate organizations of railroad employes with membership in the federation that would give them the support of the organized labor forces of the country in any effort to advance the interests of all organized railroad workers was the plan, according to information obtained tonight.

It has been arranged that the Presidents of the four brotherhoods shall place their case before the federation convention at tomorrow morning's session. The federation Executive Council already has reported to the convention that the brotherhoods were assured of the support and co-operation of the American Federation of Labor in their struggle for the eight-hour day. There could be no temporary amalgamation of organizations affiliated with the federation and unaffiliated bodies, however, a federation official said tonight. He pointed out that the constitution of the American Federation of Labor did not permit such amalgamation.

The only reference to the possibility of affiliation of the brotherhoods with the federation coming from President Gompers was made late today, at the close of a three-hour debate over what seemed to be unimportant matters. President Gompers said there was involved, however, the principle of compulsory association as against voluntary association in the federation. On the principle of voluntary association, he said, the federation had grown and thrived. Had the old principle of compulsion remained in force, the bricklayers, machinists, and other strong unions, he said, never would have affiliated with the federation. Then he added, after a pause:

"Do you think that if we go back to compulsion it will induce the railroad brotherhoods to become affiliated? Is it not more likely to drive them away from us?"

Several resolutions in favor of a universal eight-hour day are being considered by the federation Committee on Resolutions. Chairman Duncan expects to report one of them tomorrow.

CONGRESS INQUIRY OPENS.

Newlands Says Government Ownership Question Must Be Faced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Congressional Joint Committee authorized by Congress to investigate existing railroad conditions met at 10 o'clock this morning in the hearing room of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce with Senator Newlands of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, presiding. Other members of the Joint Committee present were Representative W. C. Adamson of Georgia, Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee; Senators Cummins of Iowa, Robinson of Arkansas, Underwood of Alabama, and Brandegee of Connecticut, and Representatives Sims of Tennessee, Esch of Wisconsin, and Hamilton of Michigan. Representative W. A. Cullop of Indiana, a member, was unable to be present.

At the outset of the investigation it was announced by Senator Newlands, speaking for the committee, that the wage question would be thoroughly investigated in order that Congress might substitute for "brute force and strikes, the most barbaric and brutal of processes," lawful and orderly methods of arranging differences between men and managers.

There were scores of well known railroad men present in the hearing room, which was filled to overflowing. Few railroad workers were there. When it came time to note appearances and one railroad attorney after another was addressing the committee to outline the testimony desired to be introduced, one lone workingman, C. B. Johns, arose and said that he was the only representative of railroad workingmen present, and he represented only his own local of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Ebensburg, Penn. He said that he had hoped to find the heads of the Brotherhoods there, and expected that they would put in an appearance later. He asked to be heard at the proper time in behalf of his local organization at Ebensburg.

A. P. Thom of Washington, counsel for the Railroad Executive Advisory Committee, explained to the committee what he desired to have brought out in the testimony he had to present, and when asked what witnesses in particular he would bring named President Hadley of Yale, Professor Ripley of Harvard, and President Van Hise of the Wisconsin University, who would urge the importance of Federal incorporation. Beyond that, he said, he was not prepared to indicate just who the witnesses would be, but gave assurances that their standing would be such as to satisfy the most exhaustive demands for information on all questions that might come up.

Frederick W. Lehmann of St. Louis, formerly Solicitor General of the United States, announced his appearance for the American Telegraph and Telephone Company. He asked that time be given in which to bring witnesses from Europe, as it was his purpose to inform the committee as to the practical operation of the telegraph and the telephone business not only in the United States but in every country in which would afford a comparison. Albert T. Benedict appeared for the Western Union Telegraph Company, T. B. Harrison for the Adams and American Express Companies, and F. F. McKenna for the Independent Telephone Company.

Benjamin C. Marsh appeared for the Committee on Preparedness, saying he and Amos Pinchot would discuss the subject of Government ownership. Ex-Senator Joseph W. Bristow of Kansas appeared for the National Association of State Railway Commissioners and gave the names of a number of State Commissioners who would appear before the committee. A. L. Hathaway for the Boston Chamber of Commerce entered an appearance to support Federal incorporation. Philip Godley, representing the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, asked to be heard in support of Government ownership. J. H. Townsend appeared for the Southern Hardware Association. James Butler for the Chicago Association of Commerce, and W. E. Lamb for the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. Of the several scores of publicists and economists who two months ago were invited by the committee to appear and give their views, only one, Professor John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin, was present and prepared to proceed with his statement.

Newlands Outlines Plans.

The session closed when all who desired to note an appearance had been heard and the committee arranged to take up its work tomorrow morning. The statement that Senator Newlands read set forth the views of the committee as to the scope and character of its work.

Senator Newlands brought out that the broad scope of the inquiry would relate not only to rail carriers, but to river and ocean carriers, and would aim to produce a system harmonizing these three classes to meet the demands of interstate and foreign commerce. The inquiry would relate also, he said, to telegraph and telephone lines, express companies and other public utilities, and would embrace the subject of Government control and regulations of these utilities, and "the wisdom and the feasibility of Government ownership and the comparative worth and efficiency of Government regulation and control as compared with Government ownership and operation."

Senator Newlands spoke of the proposals to enlarge the Interstate Commerce Commission and to divide the commission into departments to sit in each traffic area with perhaps a central body in Washington to hear appeals.

"Another question of importance that will come up," said Mr. Newlands, "will be the question of control of railway and other public utility securities. As it is, most of the State public utility commissions are regulating the issue of securities upon the railroads within the boundaries of the State over which each has jurisdiction. It is complained that this complexity of control, which affects not only the securities but the rates, restrains the activities of the corporations themselves, makes their methods of obtaining money for needed improvements and developments very complicated, and frequently defeats their purpose of securing favorable markets, the approval of the securities sometimes being given when the favorable opportunity has passed by.

To Discuss Federal Incorporation.

"There will also come up the question as to whether the nation or the States should create the great organizations that serve the purpose of interstate commerce. Thus far we have been content to allow the States to create these corporations, these railroad companies. But as interstate commerce increased and these systems were brought together in a co-ordinated service over the entire country in interstate commerce, it has been claimed that we have not met the economic requirements of the time by creating national organizations under which great railway systems could be incorporated as broad in their operation as the national power of interstate commerce. There again the question of State rights will come up.

"Among others will be the question of taxation; as to whether the States will insist each upon its sovereign right to tax the corporation and its property doing business within the boundaries of that State or whether the National Government shall declare a uniform rule as in the case of the banks, under which taxes shall be levied.

"Then in connection with that will come the question of hours and wages of employes. The burdens which constitute the operation expenses of these corporations are in time transferred to the shippers. They cannot long rest upon the investors, for if they rest upon them too heavily there will be a decline in the securities, and a consequent difficulty in securing the money for improvements and extensions and thus the public demands themselves will not be met.

"Railway corporations have to raise their revenue from the public in the shape of rates for freight and passengers. That revenue goes to the operating expenses, wages of some 1,800,000 employes, the supplies to the railways, the taxes, and the interest upon the stocks and bonds issued. So that the public itself, the ultimate bearer of this entire burden, is most profoundly interested in perfecting a system which will establish the credit of the carriers themselves in such a way as to enable them to obtain money at the lowest rates and yet maintain the value of their securities. A difference of 1 per cent. paid to the investors on the $16,000,000,000 of bonds and stocks issued by the railway corporations of this country makes an additional charge of $160,000,000 annually upon the shippers of the country. Here the question of receiverships and railway reorganizations will also come up for consideration.

Wages and Working Hours.

"As to wages and the hours of labor, it is very evident that under present conditions the only ultimate method of settling a difficulty between a railroad and its employes is a resort to force. And the question is whether a nation pretending to some degree of civilization, which has eliminated the doctrine of force from application to controversies between man and man, and which furnishes judicial tribunals for the settlement of those controversies, and which is now and has been for years endeavoring internationally to secure a system under which the nations of the earth will create similar tribunals for the adjustment of international disputes without resort to force, whether such a civilized nation can be content to perpetuate the existing condition of things.

"This is a subject of profound thought. It will require the best and the most humane consideration of communities and State and of the nation itself.

Government Ownership.

"In addition to this question of regulation and control of these great public utilities, there is intrusted to this committee the study of the question of Government ownership. It is a question that must be faced. Other nations far advanced in civilization have adopted the system. Recently, under the stress of war, almost all European Governments have taken over the railways. Whether that will be a permanent taking over or only a temporary one, it demonstrates that in conditions of great crisis, when autocratic powers must be given to the Government, all intelligent Governments drift toward absolute and complete operation of the roads as the only solution of the question.

"If we pursue the exercise and the study of Government regulation wisely, persistently, and energetically we may create such a system of regulation as will meet every requirement, both in time of peace and of war, and in exigency of crisis. But it seems to be a wise thing for the Government of the United States to ascertain how the history of the countries that have adopted Government ownership and operation of railways, and to watch the experiences of the European countries in this great war in this regard.

"In this connection will come the question of the method of taking over the railroads. Shall it be accomplished by an actual valuation of the railways and a condemnation of them, or shall they be taken over by the easier method of taking over the stock and the bonds at their market value, thus at one step having the national Government take the position of stockholder and security holder in these great corporations?

"We want the best thought of the country in the consideration of these important questions."

SWANN THREATENS COALMEN

Will Ask Jail Sentences for Those Giving Short Weight.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that in view of the many cases which had come to his attention recently where dealers of coal and other necessities were charged with defrauding the poor by means of short-weight scales, that in the future he intended to ask for jail sentences for those convicted.

"This is larceny of a very mean type," the District Attorney said. "I know of several instances where customers were defrauded of coal to the extent of from ten to a hundred pounds to the ton. This disgraceful practice must stop, and I have instructed my assistants to request jail sentences rather than fines, which do not seem to have the proper effect."

Mr. Swann said that offenders were subject to indeterminate sentences in the penitentiary.

Frank Burns, Vice President of Burns Bros., who distribute about 60 per cent. of the coal used in the city for domestic purposes, conferred yesterday with Assistant District Attorney Markewich, in charge of District Attorney Swann's inquiry into the coal situation. He said that the company's supply of coal was normal until about Oct. 28, when it was found difficult to procure a sufficient supply for customers.

"I made a personal investigation of the shortage, Mr. Burns said, "and found that one of the chief causes was the scarcity of labor at the mines."

Because of conditions, Mr. Burns declared, he was compelled recently to buy 20,000 tons of coal in the open market at a cost of from $7.40 to $12 a ton in order to supply customers of the firm. At present, he said, he had only 25,000 tons on hand.

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THE new Home of Balch Price is acknowledged to be the most spacious, most attractive and most conveniently arranged Fur Shop in America.
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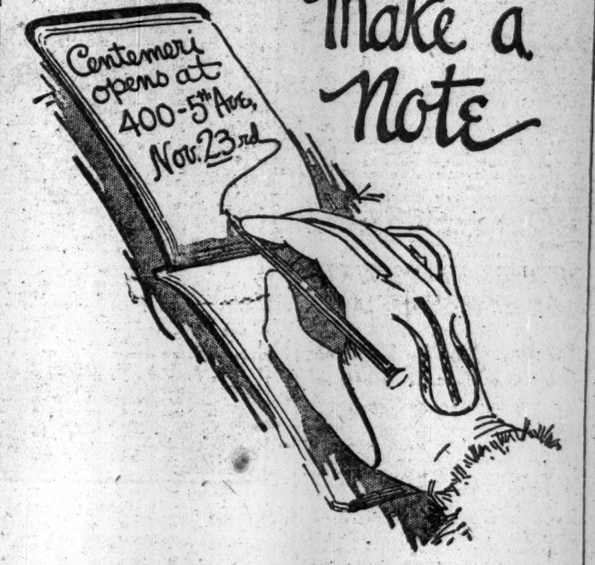

Centemeri Gloves
New Store - New Stock
400 5th Avenue
If you know a little girl who would like a pair of imported Centemeri gloves for her dolly, send us her name and address and we will mail them to her free of cost.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, for six months ended September 30th, 1916, was 340,904—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

ADVERTISEMENT.

POLICEMEN LETTER CARRIERS DRIVERS
and other workers who *must have* enduring strength, take
SCOTT'S EMULSION
to build up and keep up their health. Surely it will do as much for you, but insist on SCOTT'S.
Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 16-15

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Broadway at 34th Street

Today—An Important
Sale of Automobile Lap Robes

¶ Well-made robes from our regular stock, offered at these substantial reductions *for today only:*

$5 Robes, of double-faced Plush, in black and green $3.95
$7.50 Robes, of double-faced Plush, in black and green } $5.95
$13.50 Robes, of Angora Plush, in Navy, Green, Brown and Black } $9.75
$25 Robes, of crushed Angora Plush, in Tan, Navy, Gray or Brown } $19.50

Imported Box Cloth Robes
¶ In plain colors of Navy Blue, Brown, Claret, Green or Black. Lined with English checks.
$25 Robes ..... reduced to $19.50
$35 Robes ..... reduced to $29.50

High-Grade Fur Lap Robes
$35 Black Dog Fur Robes ..... reduced to $25
$100 Moleskin Fur Robes ..... reduced to $85
$275 Beaver Fur Robes ..... reduced to $249.50

GEORGE G. BENJAMIN
CORRECT CLOTHES
Thirty-five seconds from Grand Central subway station.
In a new, light shop where courtesy abounds.
You will find the overcoat that you need.
It will be exclusive in everything but price.
Slip one on and see.
$20—$50.
299 MADISON AVE.
Corner 41st. Street.

An Unprecedented Demand for Fur Coats and Wraps for Evening Wear

AS the Opera swings open the doors of a record season of social activity, the tremendous vogue of the very richest fur wraps for evening wear manifests itself.

An unprecedented demand has found us more fully prepared than ever.

At the present moment we have, ready for immediate delivery, subject to previous sale, a number of these Evening Coats and Wraps for which the furs have been painstakingly selected—ranging in price from $500 to $15,000.

In the collection are:
Coats and Wraps of Chinchilla.
Two very unusual Sable Coats.
Three notable Ermine Robes.

In addition, we may mention a wide selection of Kolinski, Broadtail, Mole and Musquash Coats and Wraps.

Not on Fifth Avenue
H. JAECKEL & SONS, Inc.
Established 1863
America's Leading Furriers
Sixteen West Thirty-second Street

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Bucking the Wind

There are as many forward passes motoring to New Haven as in front of the goal posts.

The onlooker in the bowl is bucking the wind, while the tackles and ends are bucking the line.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World is furnishing everything required to change the cold blasts of November into bracing, enjoyable cheek-reddening breezes.

Imported Trench Coats for Women

As shown above—made in London of English wool gabardine, fleece lined, with an interlining of oiled silk. Price, $75.

Smarter than a top coat—warmer than furs—being generally adopted by leading sportswomen.

A. & F. Motor Ulsters of heavy imported tweeds, camel's hair and fleeces; $35 to $75.

Separate leather Shells to button into a top coat; $30 to $45.

A. & F. winter sporting Slip-ons; $19.50 up.

Leather Helmets for motoring and aviation, dog skin, lined with chamois or silk, with ear ports or vestibule lappets; $12 and $13.

Heavy sweaters, woolen stockings, flannel shirts, Shetland motor scarfs, motor gloves, winter motor goggles.

Abercrombie & Fitch Sporting Boots

For every Winter use, for men and women, young men and girls.

New A. & F. automobile boot for women shown above, of Russia calf, lined throughout with lamb's wool, 10 inches high—to be worn over stockings—extremely smart in appearance and most comfortable, $10.

Men's Sporting Clothes for Winter Weather

The most complete line of A. & F. and imported London-made motor coats ever presented.

Full, roomy ulster coats, of Irish duffle fleece and other imported woolens — browns, tans, greens, heathers; $40 to $100.

Sporting Overcoats, slip-on-style, of imported fabrics; $30 up.

Skating Mackinaws, belted, with lamb-lined muff pockets; $20.

English gabardine Raincoats, silk lined, made-in-London; $35.

English wind-proof, smock-style Motor Shirts, of double texture mackintosh; $30.

Skating Suits, Shooting Suits and Golf Suits of imported tweeds, homespuns and thorntweeds; $35 up.

Write for New Booklet on Women's Autumn and Winter Sporting Apparel.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

Lost and Found advertisements last page.—Advt.

WOMEN START WORK FOR VOTES IN 1917

State Suffrage Party Opens 48th Annual Convention In Albany Today.

600 DELEGATES EXPECTED

Mayor Stevens Will Welcome Women to Capital and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse Will Preside.

The big New York State suffrage drive for the vote in 1917 will begin today in Eastern Star Hall, Albany, when the forty-eighth annual convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party will open officially. The women who were busy with organization work this past Summer and Fall have been taking vacations preparatory to putting in a year's hard work, as there will be no time to stop for rest now. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the party, will call the convention to order at 2 o'clock, and Mayor Joseph W. Stevens will welcome the women for the city.

Every one of the 600 delegates to the convention is expected to be present, even from the most remote hamlet in New York State. Two hundred of the delegates are from New York City. Most of these went up to Albany on the night boat on Sunday to be ready for committee meetings which began yesterday morning when the Executive Committee met in the ballroom of the Hotel Ten Eyck. The State Committee met in the afternoon. A meeting of the Campaign District Chairman and the State Chairman was followed by a second conference of the State Committee in the evening.

Open-air meetings are to be features of this convention. They will be held daily at noon and on two evenings, beginning last night. They will be held under the auspices of the Industrial Section of the party. Miss Margaret Hinchey, the Irish orator, will be in charge, with Miss Jane Olcott, Mrs. Mary Leonora O'Reilly, and other members of the section, from different parts of the country. An open-air mass meeting at State and Pearl Sts. was the one public function of the suffragists in Albany yesterday, while another open-air meeting was held in Cohoes under the auspices of the Industrial Section. The noonday meetings will be held at the Delaware & Hudson and New York Central car shops, in West Albany, and in Pearl Street, and that of Wednesday evening in the industrial section of Pearl Street.

A dinner will be held at the Hotel Ten Eyck this evening, Mrs. Whitehouse presiding. The chief speakers will be Mrs. Alice Duer Miller and Judge Samuel Seabury, while five-minute talks will be given by Miss Harriet May Mills, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, and others.

Governor and Mrs. Whitman will give a reception to the delegates, alternates, and invited guests of the convention at the Executive mansion tomorrow evening. This will follow the day's work including reports of campaign district Chairmen in the morning, with the presentation of a medal to the suffragist who obtained the largest number of suffrage signatures during Harvest Week. At a primary for the election of officers, and in the afternoon, the President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will make an address, and there will be a discussion of the State budget and financial pledge to the national.

There will be an "Efficiency Session" Thursday morning, when the work of organization, rural problems—getting at the country voters—finances, &c., will be discussed. The election will be held in the latter part of the session. Reports and suggestions of the different sections of the party will be heard in the afternoon, and there will be a big open meeting at Eastern Star Hall in the evening, with Miss Lella Stott, Chairman. Addresses will be made by the suffrage leaders. It is not likely that the election will be exciting. The women are pooling all their issues and working together in great harmony in the interest of the common cause. There are 3,000 women in official capacities in the New York State Woman Suffrage movement, and many thousands of members. The women say that they are approaching a crisis in their affairs, and that the convention will be a large and important one.

Albany women are co-operating in the work and have in hand all the arrangements for the convention under the leadership of Mrs. F. W. Cameron, 2d.

Miss Alice Paul of the Congressional Union and Woman's Party was making up her Christmas budget yesterday afternoon at the New York headquarters of the party, 13 East Forty-first Street, and arranging political Christmas presents. The Congressmen of the United States are each to receive one from the party on Christmas Eve. It will be in the form of a billet doux from the party, and it will inform him that he has one job that the party expects he will look after, and that will be to see that the Susan B. Anthony Federal suffrage amendment goes through during this session of the Legislature. The party will work through all its various lines, and every Congressman in the country will receive one of these letters.

SAYS CALIFORNIA IS SAFE.

McCormick Assured That Wilson Will Get All 13 Electors.

Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, received assurance from the California Democratic Campaign Committee yesterday that President Wilson surely had carried that State, including all thirteen Electors. This message was received from Gavin McNab, a member of the committee:

"San Francisco count completed. All California Electors absolutely safe."

The national Chairman returned to the city to supervise the efforts to collect $300,000 to cover the campaign deficit. He said the response to the nation-wide appeal for funds had been fair, and expressed the hope that the entire amount would be made up by popular subscription.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 20.—Election returns from fifteen counties, in which were cast more than half the votes of the State, are yet to be received for final canvass by Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan. In the forty-three counties from which figures have been received official tabulation showed no errors. The counties not received include San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San Diego.

MITCHEL KEEPS SILENT ON HIS RENOMINATION

The Mayor Says He Has Enough to Do at Present to Attend to His Daily Duties.

Mayor Mitchel refused yesterday to discuss the question of his accepting a renomination. For days rumors have been floating about the City Hall that a few Fusion Committee, headed by Joseph M. Price, who was Secretary of the Fusion Committee of One Hundred and Seven that brought about the Mayor's nomination in 1913, had already decided to support Mr. Mitchel again next year. The Mayor said he was too busy to talk politics, but when a questioner persisted in asking if he would accept a renomination he said:

"I am not thinking about that matter. I've got enough to do to attend to the business which comes up every day. Am I to be asked every day for the next two hundred days whether I'm to run for Mayor? If I am I won't answer."

The Mayor was informed that members of the Committee of One Hundred and Seven had had a dinner and conference recently, and he added:

"I don't care what the Committee of One Hundred and Seven has done. I was not at the dinner and conference. I am not going to take any part in such conferences. I am going to attend to the business of this administration and not put off matters of today to give time to things that will be decided months hence. I don't know a thing about Mr. Price's dinner. I am not interested in that matter yet."

It has also been rumored recently that Tammany is grooming James W. Gerard, Ambassador to Germany, for next year's Mayoralty fight. One of Mr. Gerard's close friends said yesterday that under no condition would the Ambassador be a Mayoralty candidate.

"But if the war is over within the next two years it may be that Mr. Gerard will consider the advisability of running for Governor," he said.

It is known that some of Mr. Gerard's friends are urging him to consider the question of becoming a Gubernatorial candidate two years hence in order to place himself in the Presidential race in 1920.

LEADERS HOLD BACK MESSAGE BY HUGHES

Congratulations to Wilson May Be Sent Today, as California Hope Is Gone.

ADMIT PRESIDENT HAS WON

Republican Nominee Had His Felicitations Ready Sunday at Lakewood, N. J.

Charles E. Hughes, late Republican nominee for President, is chafing under the delay in completing the official canvass of the vote in California, according to close friends. He has had a message congratulating President Wilson on his re-election ready for a couple of days, and would have sent it on Sunday night but for the fact that some Republican leaders were unwilling to concede the victory of Mr. Wilson until the last vote in California has been counted and tabulated and the result promulgated.

On Sunday night, it was learned yesterday, Mr. Hughes read a telegram from Chester H. Rowell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee in California, in which he declared that while the count had not been completed, there was little doubt that complete official returns would give the electoral vote of California to President Wilson. Mr. Hughes, it was said, upon reading this message insisted that he should not delay his belated congratulations to the President. But this proposition met with such emphatic objection from some Republican leaders whom Mr. Hughes consulted at Lakewood, N. J., that the sending of the message was again postponed.

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee came to New York yesterday from Lakewood, where he, too, had been resting after the hard work of the campaign. He had a conference at Republican National Headquarters with National Committeeman Herbert Parsons of this State and National Committeeman Charles B. Warren of Michigan. They talked over the California situation and determined that inasmuch as the message from their candidate felicitating the President had been so long delayed, nothing could possibly be gained by having it sent in advance of the official canvass in California being completed.

The Republican leaders in that State were instructed yesterday to inform Chairman Willcox by wire the moment the count of the vote had been completed and the result made known. None of the leaders had any expectation that the official canvass would change the result materially to the advantage of the Republican candidate. It was said yesterday that a message from California might be looked for some time today.

Mr. Willcox returned to Lakewood shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon without making any statement on the California situation. He expects to come to the city for a few hours today. It is believed that before he returns to Lakewood he will have received word that may prompt him to concede the re-election of President Wilson and that consequently the much delayed felicitations of Mr. Hughes to the President may be released before the day is over.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, spent some hours at headquarters yesterday closing up his campaign accounts. He denied the report that the Republicans would be confronted with a deficit of $350,000, and expressed the opinion that if the expenses of the national campaign have exceeded the receipts it would not be by more than $25,000.

FLIGHT POSTALS IN LONDON.

Cards Carried by Carlstrom in New York Times Journey Received There

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Postcards carried by Victor Carlstrom in his aeroplane from Chicago to New York, under arrangement made by THE NEW YORK TIMES with the United States Post Office, reached London today.

The utilization of the airplane has been developed to a high point during the war. After the war the development of the airplane as an adjunct to the postal service, as demonstrated by THE NEW YORK TIMES'S Chicago-New York flight, will undoubtedly receive the attention of the British authorities.

PASTORS DISAGREE WITH ARMY'S CRITIC

Inquiry Among Baptists Fails to Reveal Indorsement of Dr. Frank M. Goodchild.

CONTROVERSY NOT DESIRED

Request for Action by Congress Is Unsupported by His Colleagues Here.

Prominent Baptist clergymen, learning of the announcement by the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Goodchild, pastor of Central Baptist Church, that influential officials of the church would request Congress to investigate conditions in the army, asserted yesterday that they had no intention of joining in any such movement, and that they had no sympathy with Dr. Goodchild's criticism of General Frederick Funston for his attitude toward the activities of clergymen in the army. Dr. Goodchild asserted in a sermon last Sunday that, because of General Funston's alleged refusal to permit clergymen to preach without restrictions to soldiers, he would advise every communicant of his church who was a member of the army to withdraw from its service.

The sermon was the subject of informal discussion among Baptist ministers at their regular conference yesterday.

"I am forced to confess that I know of no such movement to appeal to Congress as is said to have been announced by Dr. Goodchild," said the Rev. Dr. Oscar Haywood, President of the Conference of Baptist Ministers.

"Nor can I say that I share with him in his criticism of General Funston."

Dr. Goodchild, in his sermon, complained that General Funston had sought to be a "religious dictator," by telling Dr. Gambrell that preachers must not "tell the soldiers that they were lost and were in need of being saved," and that he did not "wish the emotions of the soldiers stirred, and wanted no such thing as a revival."

The Rev. Spencer James Ford, pastor of the Central Park Baptist Church, said he felt no resentment against General Funston.

"I have not been informed of any intention on the part of Baptist clergymen to ask Congress to investigate conditions in the army," he said.

The Rev. E. S. Hollaway, pastor of Hope Baptist Church, ventured the suggestion that Dr. Goodchild's utterances were purely personal in their scope, as did also the Rev. David Ross, associate pastor of Calvary Baptist Church.

Dowling Heads Sons of St. Patrick

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick was held last night at the Hotel Astor. It was voted to write the history of the organization since its founding in 1786. A report was read showing that the fund for charitable purposes had been doubled in the last ten years, and that the sum now amounted to more than $100,000. A sum of $2,000 was voted for a general Christmas fund and $500 for specific charitable purposes. Justice Victor J. Dowling was elected President; Daniel J. Cohalan, First Vice President; Henry L. Joyce, Second Vice President; John G. O'Keefe, Treasurer; Nicholas L. Joyce, Almoner; James L. Hoey, Recording Secretary, and Joseph Rowan, Recording Secretary.

TIFFANY & Co.

ANTIQUE ENGLISH SILVER AND REPRODUCTIONS

B. Altman & Co.

Special Values in Women's Tailor-made Suits

are offered in the Department on the Third Floor. Included are

TAILOR-MADE SUITS

Of wool velour . . . . at $48.00
Of black velveteen . . . . at 45.00
Of broadcloth . . . . at 38.00
Of wool cheviots . . . . at 25.00

SPORTS SUITS

Of Irish tweeds . . . . at 26.00

Fifth Avenue, New York.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, for six months ended September 30th, 1916, was 340,904—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

"A Notable Public Sale"
This Afternoon at 2:30
At the American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York
The Famous Davanzati Palace
and
Villa Pia Collections

THIS AFTERNOON'S SALE includes Ancient Ivory Carvings, Famous Old Bronzes, Sculptures in Marble and Terra Cotta, Orvieto and Primitive Majolica. Catalogue Nos. 1 to 169 "K," inclusive.

THE EXHIBITION ENDS AT NOON TODAY.

The sale will be conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS
ARE NOW HOLDING
A Special Sale of PARIS MODELS
in original designs by
CALLOT — CHERUIT — BERNARD — JENNY —LANVIN—BULLOZ—DOEUILLET—PREMET —PAQUIN—GEORGETTE — BEER—DOUCET —CHANEL AND OTHER PARIS ARTISTS—
INCLUDING FASHIONABLE FUR-TRIMMED SUITS—STREET AND AFTERNOON DRESSES—HANDSOME EVENING GOWNS AND WRAPS—TAILLEUR HATS—BEAUTIFUL DRESS HATS—RICH FURS IN COATS, SETS or SEPARATE PIECES and RARE NOVELTIES.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.
'PHONE 6900 GREELEY
Special for TO-DAY
Women's Georgette Crepe Gowns

Georgette Crepe Gowns—*Fur trimmed*
Afternoon Gowns of Georgette Crepe made over silk, in Copen, rose, Burgundy, navy or black; trimmed with bands of beaver or French seal. Special 29.50

Georgette Crepe Gowns—*Chenille embroidered*
Afternoon gowns of Georgette Crepe made over silk, in Burgundy, taupe, rose, navy, prune or black; two-tone chenille or bead embroidered. Special 45.00

Georgette Crepe Gowns—*Beaded or embroidered*
Dressy afternoon gowns of Georgette Crepe in all colors made over silk, elaborately embroidered or beaded, a number trimmed with Hudson seal, or chiffon. Special 55.00

Reduced Prices To-Day
Women's Afternoon Gowns
Drecoll model of crepe de chine elaborately embroidered with oxidized silver; Doucet model of Georgette crepe trimmed with Hudson seal border and buttons.
29.50
Much Below Their Former Prices

Women's Afternoon Gowns
Lanvin, Doeuillet or Lucienne models of crepe meteor, satin, silk chiffon or Georgette crepe, elaborately embroidered, a number trimmed with Hudson seal, or Kolinsky.
49.50
Much Below Their Former Prices

Franklin Simon & Co.
Will Close Out To-Day
Women's Tailored Suits
Much Below Their Former Prices
Suits of broadcloth, wool velour, duvet de laine, checks or mixtures; a great majority trimmed with fashionable furs.
Reduced to 25.00

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.
Picture to Yourself
4,000 *Smart, New*
Winter Overcoats
For Men and Young Men
Perhaps the Largest Collection in All New York Territory.
Prices Featured Are
$20 $25 $30 $35
Overcoats In Double-breasted models.
Overcoats In Single-breasted models.
Overcoats In Chesterfield models.
Overcoats In Pinch Back models.
Overcoats In Paddock models.
Overcoats In Ulster models.
AS TO STYLE, the 20 and more famous makers of GIMBEL standard clothes have realized our fondest hopes and yours. It's the best showing of overcoats we have ever made. The same with winter suits.
GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Macy's
R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Fifth Floor Broadway
Herald Square.
B'way, 34th to 35th St.
Fifth Floor Broadway
After Business Clothes

What man has not at some time longed for that all-important part of the particular man's wardrobe—an evening suit? To many men the possession of this recognized appropriate apparel for social functions—after six—seems a remote necessity which appears an extravagance. Still, it need not be, for at Macy's he may get

Full Dress Clothes
(Coat and Trousers)
at $24.50

Clothes that embody all that is fine in tailoring, new in style and proper in fabric, cut along lines that give the dignity and bearing of formal dress with all the comfort and ease of daytime clothes. Made of black unfinished worsted, firm in weave and texture; silk lined, including the sleeves as well; silk galloon binding around collar; finely finished in every respect.

Other Dress Suits $31.25 to $40.25 Tuxedo Coats $18.75

"Burberry" London Winter Overcoats
Smartly cut and tailored in new styles. Made of warm fabrics that are neither cumbersome nor heavy. Loose English Box Coats or Double Breasted Ulsters in brown, Oxford or gray. $44.50 to $64.50

Dress Clothes Accessories
Custom Stock dress shirts, dress ties, shoes, reefers, gloves, etc.

Dull Brass Horn Lantern
$10.25

May we send you "A Glimpse of 1000 and 1 Things at Lewis & Conger's"?

WE are busiest during the holiday season, but never too busy. You will find no extra salesmen in our store, and whether you are an early Christmas shopper or a late one, the person who waits on you will be experienced, intelligent, and thoroughly acquainted with all our stock.

LEWIS & CONGER
45th St. and Sixth Ave.
New York City

LIEUT. THAW HERE AS FRENCH CITIZEN

Says American Airmen Are Detailed to Most Dangerous Work at the Front.

TELLS OF PRINCE'S DEATH

He Was Flying Low When His Machine Was Upset by a Telegraph Wire.

First Lieutenant William Thaw of the French Army Aviation Corps arrived yesterday from Bordeaux. He was in good health, but rather blue, he said, because he missed the Yale-Princeton football game on Saturday through the French liner Touraine's having to put into Fayal for coal. The aviator cheered up on the pier when his father, Benjamin Thaw, told him that he could see the game between Yale and Harvard next Saturday. He traveled under a French passport and will return to his corps in three weeks.

At first Lieutenant Thaw was reluctant to speak about his experiences with the French Army, and refused to have his picture taken. After his baggage had been passed he gave the following details to the reporters on the pier:

"There is something more in aviation in war time than just soaring up toward the sky and volplaning down again to earth. The French Army aviators are divided into groups and detailed to different duties. Some of them carry messages from Paris to the Generals at the front; others take new machines and deliver them to the aviators at the front; others confine themselves to range finding, and others again drop bombs inside the enemy's lines to destroy his magazines or supply stores.

"The duty of the American aviators, if I may say it without boasting, is the most dangerous of all, because they have to go up and attack the German aviators directly they are reported in the air. The chief object is to get the German over his own lines so that his troops cannot use their anti-aircraft guns to assist him, and the duel is fought to the death. We go up alone and use the left hand for the gas and the right for the lever and the machine gun. The Americans have brought down many German aeroplanes since the war started, and I have destroyed some of them myself.

"I was wounded at Verdun in May while fighting a duel above the clouds with a German aviator. He was done and falling to the ground when two more Germans came to his rescue, flying very fast, and I had to descend.

"The bullet fired by the foremost German shattered my left elbow, but, using my right hand, I managed to volplane down, and landed 800 yards behind the first-line French trenches at Verdun.

"Poor Norman Prince had brought down his man, and was on his way back to the lines, as the weather was too hazy to do any more work. He was flying rather low, and did not know there were any telegraph wires up. His machine caught in them and capsized, turning several somersaults on its way, and crushing his back when he struck the ground. He died from the effect of a clot of blood on the brain, the surgeon said."

Lieutenant Thaw declined to say where the American aviators had been flying since they left Verdun, but indicated in his conversation that it was on the Somme front.

He said the most dangerous country he had flown over in the war was Alsace, because it was full of ravines, which made descents perilous in the extreme. After circling around for half an hour in search of a landing place, an aviator would descend, only to find that what looked like an open field was a deep ravine.

The English, he said, had lost more aviators than the French because their men were too impetuous and were not sufficiently trained before they were sent to the front. The Germans and the French took precautions to see that their aviators were in every way fit before they flew over the enemy's lines. He added that the Germans were losing a great many more aeroplanes now than they lost last year, and were not flying so often.

Captain Boelke was killed, Lieutenant Thaw said, in a collision with an English aviator.

When asked about the request made by the State Department to the French Government regarding the use of the term "American Aviation Corps," he laughed and said that the only people who used that appellation were the American newspaper correspondents.

"We are known as 'N. 124.' The letter stands for Nieuport," the Lieutenant continued, "the machine which all the American flyers use, as it is the lightest and fastest in the service of the Allies. I came here under a French passport, and shall be a French citizen to the end of the war, as I cannot get American papers while I am fighting for France."

Another passenger on the Touraine was Jean Gauthier, a French actor, formerly in Mme. Bernhardt's company, who has come over to act at the Théâtre Français. He wears a large silver plate covering his abdomen, another on his spine, and a third at the back of his head.

When the war started Gauthier joined his regiment and was wounded severely in the head at the battle of the Marne. He recovered, and was wounded in the spine with shrapnel at the battle of Loos in September, 1915. The surgeons treated his wounds so skilfully that he was able to rejoin his regiment once more, and was rewarded with the War Cross with golden palms and a commission as Second Lieutenant. Beyond being kicked over a gun carriage by an army mule and knocked down by an aeroplane, Mr. Gauthier said his career was uneventful until last May at Verdun, when he was wounded in the abdomen. After the surgeons had patched him up with a silver plate the War Office officials in Paris said he could return to the stage.

Signora Amato, wife of the Metropolitan Opera baritone, returned on the Touraine from Switzerland, where she had left her son in school. She said the cost of living was very high in Switzerland on account of the war, and that bread and meat were especially dear.

The Touraine has a naval six-inch quickfiring gun mounted at her stern for protection in case of attack.

Captain Caussin said that on Nov. 5, the day after she left Bordeaux, he sighted a British freighter about a mile away, flying signals of distress and asking for a tow. From her signals he took her to be the Frederick Knight, and learned that she had lost her propeller. The sea was so rough that he could not give her assistance, but wireless Bordeaux and Corunna to send help.

On Nov. 6 he received two wireless messages from the American steamship Columbian. The first one read: "Have been stopped by German submarine," and the second was: "The submarine is circling round and preparing to attack the ship."

The Touraine spent three days at Fayal in the Azores taking on coal. The passengers employed the time in making excursions on the island.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A better drink—more easily served—

Club Cocktails

No doubt about their perfect blending or their high-grade liquors.

TURKEYS TAKE JUMP TO 35 CENTS A POUND

Market Men Fear the Price Will Be 40 Cents Before Thanksgiving Day.

BUTTER AND EGGS RISE ALSO

Chickens, Geese, and Other Fowl Increased—Potatoes Coming from British Columbia.

Turkeys, butter and eggs advanced in price again yesterday. In butter and eggs the increase was slight and was chiefly felt in the wholesale market, where the best grades of eggs went up half a cent a dozen and butter about 1 cent a pound. Most of the retail dealers made no change in their prices from last week. The average grocery price for fine creamery butter was 45 cents a pound and from 45 to 50 cents a dozen for fresh eggs. Most of these are what are known in the trade as Western eggs. For the fancy leghorn grades, about twenty-four hours from the farm to the consumer's table, the price was 80 to 90 a dozen and not easy to get at that. One large egg dealer said that he would gladly pay 72 cents a dozen for all he could get of these fresh eggs from local farms.

Turkeys, showed an advance of 3 cents a pound over Saturday's retail market price, being sufficiently high to cause apprehension to the frugal housewife who is looking forward to supplying her family with the customary Thanksgiving Day feast. The price in Washington Market was 35 cents a pound, for fine plump Western birds. Last week they were 32 cents a pound. It is possible to buy turkeys for 30 cents a pound. These are the Texas towl, which are thinner and would not make so fine an appearance on the table as the Western birds and the choice stock from Maryland and Virginia. The Rhode Island turkey has always been famous for its quality but very few ever come into the New York market.

Several marketmen predicted that fine Thanksgiving turkeys would bring 40 cents a pound next week. It was not a subject, however, that they cared to talk about. They do not like the high price any more than the ultimate consumer.

"I would rather sell good turkeys for 25 to 30 cents a pound than at the prices they are bringing today," said a large Washington Street dealer. "I could probably make more money and I would feel that I was satisfying my customers better. At the prevailing prices the margin of profit for the wholesaler and the retailer is very small. There is limit beyond which it is impossible to go and do any business. It is the farmers who are getting the big profits out of the turkeys this season.

Roasting chickens also advanced, being quoted in the markets at 32 cents, whereas last week the price was 28 to 30 cents. The best Maryland geese have gone up to 30 cents from 28 cents, but Long Island ducks remain the same as a week ago, 28 cents a pound. Those who desire the delicacy of a guinea hen, however, must be willing to pay $2.50 a pair, considerably more than a year ago.

To meet the scarcity in potatoes, which have never been so high in this country before, a shipment of ten carloads from British Columbia is expected here within a few days. They were purchased by a buyer sent to Edmonton by Samuel E. Hunter of 101 Murray Street, and Mr. Hunter said that so far as he knew it was the largest consignment ever sent to New York from so distant a point in Canada. His first purchases there were at 80 cents a bushel, but the farmers then jumped the price to $1. It costs about 50 cents a bushel to send them here and before crossing the border they will be inspected by the United States Agricultural Department officials to see if they are affected with the potato scab. There are about 700 bushels in a carload, and when delivered Mr. Hunter figures they will cost him $4.25 a barrel. The wholesale price of potatoes yesterday delivered at the Harlem River was $1.70 a bushel, which means about $2.25 retail. The average barrel price, 165 pounds, or a little under three bushels, is $5.25 to $5.50, being the best quality of Maine or New York potatoes.

There has been little change in the last two weeks in the price of flour. The best grade remains at $11 a barrel retail, forcing the small grocer to sell at 6½ to 7 cents a pound.

SUMMONS POULTRY DEALERS.

District Attorney Starts Inquiry Into Extortionate Rates Here.

Grand Jury subpoenas were sent yesterday at the direction of Assistant District Attorney Samuel Markewich to eight wholesale poultry dealers against whom charges of price fixing have been made by several retail butchers on the east side.

Although several of the defendants declared that the Western Shippers' Association was responsible for the present high prices, Mr. Markewich said that he had evidence which would prove that the local wholesalers were responsible.

FOOD UP 30 PER CENT. A YEAR.

Association for Improving Condition of Poor Gives Result of Inquiry.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor made public yesterday the results of a study which it has been making to determine what the recent increases in the cost of food mean to the poor families of the city. In this study the association's dietitians made a comparison of the actual purchases of a list of staple foods made by families in November, 1915, and in November, 1916. The study shows that the increase in these twelve months alone was approximately 30 per cent., whereas there had already been considerable increase in prices prior to November, 1915.

To make the study as specific as possible, the association prepared the following table of actual retail prices as for the month of November:

Food.	Quantity.	1915.	1916.	P.C. Inc.
Codfish	1 lb.	.10	.15	50
Eggs	2 doz.	.62	.98	58
Butter	2 lbs.	.66	.86	30
Cheese	1 lb.	.20	.23	15
Bread	17 lbs.	1.13	1.36	20
Barley	½ lb.	.03	.03	..
Oatmeal	4 lbs.	.16	.20	25
Macaroni	1 lb.	.06	.08	33
Rice	1 lb.	.05	.06	20
Molasses	1 pt.	.10	.10	..
Sugar	5 lbs.	.33	.40	21
Beans	2 lbs.	.18	.30	67
Cabbage	1 head	.11	.15	36
Carrots	3 lbs.	.15	.24	60
Onions	6 lbs.	.24	.30	25
Potatoes	15 lbs.	.42	.90	114
Tomatoes	1 lb.	.10	.10	..
Apples	12 lbs.	.30	.60	100
Raisins	½ lb.	.19	.23	23
Coffee	½ lb.	.10	.10	..
Tea	¼ lb.	.07	.07	..
Cocoa	½ lb.	.13	.13	..
Chuck steak	2 lbs.	.44	.44	..
Bacon	1 lb.	.22	.22	..
Milk	21 qts.	1.89	2.10	11
Totals		$7.97	$10.33	29.6

The increases thus average from 11 per cent. in the cost of milk to 114 per cent. in potatoes, whereas there is no item in which there was a decrease.

While this information was being compiled reports were coming in to the association from its district visitors of the distress and hardship resulting to the city's poor from the rising prices, and, beginning yesterday, the association put into effect a new schedule of its relief allowances for food. Since 1913 the association has regarded 27 cents as the amount necessary for food for a man of 17 years or over, with eight-tenths of this amount for his wife and lesser fractions for the children, according to their ages. For a family afflicted with tuberculosis the allowance was 30 cents for the man. The new basis which went into effect yesterday allows 34 cents instead of 27 cents for the unit in all families, and 38 cents instead of 30 cents in tuberculous families.

"This increase," says Bailey B. Burritt, General Director of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, "will mean an added cost to the Relief Bureau of the association of approximately $2,000 a month in its work among families in the tenement homes, and in all the activities of the association, including its institutions, such as the Home Hospital and Caroline Rest, it will mean an added annual expenditure for food of at least $35,000.

"As to the exact effect of the increased prices among the poor families, it is estimated that the average wage-earner's family has to spend fully 45 per cent. of its income for food. This means that the unskilled laborer who earns $12 a week and who has been paying $5.40 of this for food each week is now obliged to pay $7.02 for the same food. If there has been no increase in his wages, it will be readily seen that he cannot spend this additional amount for food. The result is that his family is obliged to do without it."

A New Industrial City

MANUFACTURERS

FACTORY SITES are offered

FOR SALE

Where already are located

Loose-Wiles "Sunshine" Biscuit Co.,
American Ever-Ready Works of National Carbon Co.,
Brett Lithographing Co.,
Studebaker Co.,
Marcus Ward Co.,
Kindel Bed Co.,
Defender Mfg. Co.,
Rome Metallic Bedstead Co.,
Paul Wissmach Glass Co.,
and others.

For Illustrated Booklet
Write 30 E. 42d St., New York
Phone Murray Hill 7505.

DEGNON TERMINAL

NATIONAL MOTOR TRUCK TERMINAL MARKETS

ADVERTISEMENT.

Even a pie-for-breakfast hotel failed to destroy Julian Street's enthusiasm for the charming life and manners of the first families of Virginia whom he met and observed during his American Adventure into the Old Dominion. It is published in this week's

Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

You're Swamped!

And wondering how you are ever going to pull out on dry land.

Your correspondence has become a "hit-and-miss" proposition—your letter-writing has become an expensive operation.

You are swamped. Your desk is always cluttered up with work to be done and letters to be dictated when the fates will let you do it. You can't get a stenographer when you want her—she is always at some other dictator's desk, taking dictation or waiting to take it. And her typewriter stands idle and doesn't *produce*.

Just think how absurd it all is. You pay *twice* for every letter you write—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter. You grimly put up with the exasperations and personal inconveniences of the shorthand system. And yet you don't make a move to find out if there is a way to put correspondence on an efficient, rational, economical basis. And save a third on the cost of every letter by doing it.

Wake up. Put some of the pepper of efficiency into your correspondence. Dictate to The Dictaphone.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

83 Chambers Street

You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name
The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone

From a Letter from
E. M. Swasey
Pacific Railways Advertising Co.

"All the bulletins to one hundred and sixty salesmen, covering many pages—sometimes taking as many as six and seven cylinders in succession—are dictated to The Dictaphone.

"I can almost deliver a speech or a sales argument or a ginger-up talk to the entire organization by merely talking it to The Dictaphone, and then the typewriter and the multigraph send it to every part of the United States.

"I would simply be lost without The Dictaphone."

Here's The Dictaphone telephone number—Worth 3043. Let us hear from you. Or, here's the coupon. Either way—but do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail, The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street. Please send me particulars.

Name .....

Address .....

Address personally Mr. .....
T1

This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

PENROD AND SAM

THE NEW BOOTH TARKINGTON

AT YOUR BOOKSTORE BOOK

Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y.

"GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS FOR MOTOR CLOTHES.

"GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS. "GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS.

We Are Celebrating 29 Years of Successful Merchandising with the Offer of Special Values in All Departments

During these 29 years the Brill business has grown from one small haberdashery shop located on Cortlandt Street to Nine Busy Stores located in four different cities—and it was Value-Giving which made this growth possible—Value-Giving of the kind indicated in these

Overcoats and Suits for Men

Specially Priced

At $15.00

IN OVERCOATS—Scotch mixtures, heather mixtures, meltons, black kerseys, and scores of gray, brown, tan and dark green mixtures; in almost every conceivable and desirable model—Ulsters, Ulsterettes, double-breasted Overcoats, Scotch Balmaroons, Box Coats, Belted Coats, Form-Fitting Coats, Chesterfield Coats, and light-weight blacks and Oxfords.

IN SUITS—This season's newest and smartest models—browns, regimental stripes, Dublin greens, gun-metal grays, silver striped blues, two-tone worsteds, blue, gray, brown and green flannels, blue serges, black thibets, pencil and pin stripes, over-plaids, checks, two-tone grays and browns, fancy cassimeres, silk mixtures and worsteds.

Overcoats and Suits, Special at $20.00

IN OVERCOATS—Big, warm ulsters, in grays, browns, plaids, overplaids, fancy mixtures and heather mixtures, double-breasted and single-breasted, most of them with satin yokes and satin sleeve linings, and hundreds of wonderfully smart blacks and Oxfords in form-fitting and Chesterfield models.

IN SUITS—Smart, snappy models for young men and men who feel young; and neat, conservative, dignified designs and models for men of more moderate taste and temperament, many of them silk-lined, all of them wonderfully good value at $20.00.

Brill Brothers

47 Cortlandt Street, 279 Broadway, 44 East 14th Street, 2 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, 1192 Main Street, Bridgeport, 791 Broad Street, Newark, 125th Street at 3d Ave. Open Evenings until 9

These 5 Brill Stores open Saturday evening:—14th St.—125th St.—Brooklyn—Newark—Bridgeport

"GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS FOR MOTOR CLOTHES.

OTTO WITTPENN'S JOB CALLED OF NO VALUE

Customs Chief Halstead Would Abolish the Post of Naval Officer at All Ports.

ARE SEVEN IN THE COUNTRY

Also Wants Civil Service for Collectors, Surveyors, and Appraisers—Customs Men Convene.

Abolishment of the post of Naval Officer in the customs service, on the ground that it was of no value to the Government was recommended by Frank M. Halstead, Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, in opening the fourth annual conference of customs officials of the country at the Custom House yesterday. He also urged the inclusion of collectors, surveyors, appraisers, and assistant appraisers in the civil service. Mr. Halstead said:

"The only way you can make the United States customs service a genuine business institution that will be an example to other branches of the Government, to State, county, and city Governments—all of them perhaps equally as wasteful as we were at the start of our operations, is by rendering permanent the tenure of all officers of the customs.

The seven Naval Officers in the Customs Service are H. Otto Wittpenn, New York; William Brown, Chicago; J. H. Barry, San Francisco; J. Y. Sanders, New Orleans; W. M. Diggs, Baltimore; W. M. Croll, Philadelphia, and John B. Nash, Boston. Naval Officer Wittpenn gets $8,000 a year. The salaries of the others are somewhat less. The office of Naval Officer, who checks up transactions of the Collector, was established in 1804. Wittpenn was appointed by President Wilson in 1913.

Naval Officer Wittpenn came into the room just as the afternoon meeting closed. He said he would give out a statement today telling why, in his judgment, the office was necessary to the proper conduct of the customs business.

The officials for whom permanent places in the classified service were advocated by Mr. Halstead number about 100. There are forty-eight Collectors of Ports, ten Appraisers, eighteen Assistant Appraisers, seven Surveyors, and seven Naval Officers, in case the latter office is retained. Their yearly salaries aggregate $442,000. About 120 officials, representing all classes of the service, were present at the opening session yesterday morning.

Mr. Halstead told his hearers that some of the districts over which they presided were at "zero" so far as efficiency was concerned. He also scored executive officials who only visited their offices on pay day.

He said that during the fiscal year 1913 the expenses of the Customs Service were slightly more than $11,000,000, but that by doing away with waste the current year's cost would be only $9,600,000, a decrease of $1,400,000.

Following Mr. Halstead's address, the Collectors and other officials, excepting the Appraisers elected Mr. Halstead Chairman, Collector William P. Ryan of Buffalo Vice Chairman, and E. S. Hawkins of New York Recorder.

At the afternoon session the conference took up the matter of recommending to the Treasury Department the raising of Customs Inspectors' pay from $3 to $4 per day. Mr. Halstead decried the system under which the men received additional compensation from steamship companies for extra work, and declared this was the last "legal graft" left in the Customs Service.

Denied by Mr. Wichfeld.

Mr. A. Wichfeld, newly appointed Attaché to the Legation of Denmark, informs THE TIMES that it was in error in stating that he had been a tutor to the young sons of his bride, formerly Mrs. Clarence Moore. Mr. Wichfeld says that since his arrival here six years ago he has been in the banking business and interested in taxicab companies in New York from which he resigned to accept the Legation appointment.

DRY MOTOR TOURING NOW.

From Washington to Jacksonville on a Single Quart.

In Winter automobile touring in the South, which will attract more New York motorists this season than ever before, Washington rises in new importance as a port of departure and Jacksonville, Fla., to equal prominence as a port of arrival.

With new prohibition laws just going into effect in two Southern States there is not a saloon between Washington and Jacksonville. Through the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia it is all "dry." The main route to Florida traverses these States, and as Florida is the point of destination of most of the New York motorists, the new dispensation, in the minds of those automobile tourists who consider a flask of whisky necessary to prevent chills, makes Washington the gateway of the South.

But even from Washington only a quart of liquor to a person may be taken by automobile into Virginia. The same regulation holds in the other States mentioned, so that for more than 500 miles the quart will have to suffice.

SWISS PROTEST TO BRITAIN.

Official Document, Taken from a Courier, Released After Complaint.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (via Sayville.)—The National Zeitung of Basle reports that Switzerland formally protested to Great Britain against the seizure by British authorities at Falmouth of official Swiss documents which were being carried from Basle to Washington, says the Overseas News Agency. The National Zeitung adds that the parcels then were released by the British authorities.

Jules Metzger, the Swiss courier, arrived in New York on the steamer Noordam Oct. 31, and reported the seizure of the documents at Falmouth. The Swiss Minister at Washington informed the State Department of the seizure, but made no suggestions concerning it.

LAST PROPOSAL GOES TO MEXICANS TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

confiscatory by the American mining interests, and it is understood that the American Commissioners agreed with them on this point. The full terms of the concessions granted will not be made public until they have been embodied in a decree by the First Chief. It is known, however, that taxes on gold and silver ores are to be reduced from 10 to 7 per cent. ad valorem and on bullion from 8 to 5 per cent.

The taxes on copper, lead, zinc, and tin will remain unchanged, although efforts are being made to have these reduced. Mr. Cabrera said that no provision had been made for mines which could not be operated because of revolutionary activity, since the decrees were based on production, and would not affect idle properties.

The mining men now are taking up the question of transportation with Alberto J. Pani, Director General of the national railways of Mexico. This is considered by the American Commissioners to be almost as vital as the question of taxes, for without adequate transportation, production must be negligible at best, and thus the producing power of any tax would be reduced. It is probable that the mining men will be asked to purchase a certain number of cars and other rolling stock which will be leased by the railways and operated by them in their own interests when not required by the owners. Several companies already have adopted this plan, and it is said several hundred cars have been delivered to private owners in the last few months.

SEVENTH STARTS TOMORROW.

Dates for Departure of Border Regiments for Homes.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 20.—Dates for the departure of National Guard regiments ordered home from the border were announced at headquarters today as follows: Seventh New York, Nov. 22; Third Wisconsin, Nov. 23; First South Carolina, Nov. 25.

It is expected the Third Minnesota and the Third Indiana will not be able to leave before December because of manoeuvres in which they are engaged.

GRAVES AS CITIZEN WILL DEFY GERMANY

Kaiser's Alleged Former Confidential Agent Takes Out First Papers Here.

FEARS FOR HIS LIBERTY

Refuses to Reveal His Birthplace Other Than to Say It Is "Central Europe."

Armgaard Karl Graves, alleged former confidential agent of the German Government, who was arrested in Washington ten days ago charged with an attempt to blackmail the Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the German Ambassador, called at the naturalization office in the Hall of Records yesterday and made application for his first citizenship papers. With him was his counsel, John J. Halligan of 277 Broadway, who said:

"Dr. Graves fears that an attempt will be made by the German Government to get possession of his person. As a citizen he could demand the protection of this Government if any attack was made upon his liberty by a foreign power. That explains his application for his papers at this time."

Dr. Graves answered all the questions of the clerk until he was asked where he was born. He declined to reply and it was not until a telephone message was sent to the Federal Bureau and an answer received that specific information on this point could be dispensed with that his papers were made out. He said he was born in "Central Europe" on May 7, 1878, and that he lived at 65 West Sixty-ninth Street.

Asked whose subject he was, he replied, "The King of Hungary." In reply to other questions he said that his last place of foreign residence was London, that he emigrated from Southampton, England, that he weighed 200 pounds, and that he was 5 feet 10 inches tall.

He paid the necessary dollar, and received his first papers. Dr. Graves is held in $2,000 bail on the blackmail charge, and must appear for examination on Dec. 6 before United States Commissioner Taylor in Washington. Mr. Halligan said:

"Dr. Graves is certain that the German Government would do anything to get him into its power, and he is afraid of some plot against his person. I am searching the records to see if there is not some precedent by which Prince Hatzfeldt, counsellor to the German Embassy, cannot be compelled to testify. It was in the home of the Prince that the alleged blackmail attempt was made.

"I question whether the Prince or any other Attaché of the German Embassy could appear as a witness in a legal proceeding here without the consent of the home Government. But if that consent could be procured, and the Prince should testify, I am sure that I could make his testimony of worldwide interest."

DAVISON'S CALL EXPLAINED.

Banker Told President About Condition of European Finances.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—It became known today that the purpose of the visit of Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. to the White House on Saturday was to tell President Wilson about the condition of European finances.

The President had received a note from Mr. Davison on Friday asking for the interview, and saying that the banker, who had returned from Europe recently, would like to explain to the President what he had ascertained there concerning the financial situation of the belligerent countries.

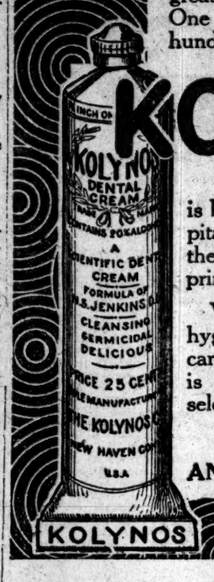
The details of the conversation between the President and Mr. Davison were not made known.

Auction to End Jewish Fair.

An auction will be held tonight bringing to a close the three-day bazaar of the Federation of Bronx Jewish Charities at the Hotel McAlpin, at which the gifts donated by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the Governors of Kansas, Arizona, and Vermont, as well as those from Senators and Congressmen, will be sold in aid of the work. The members of the federation hope to raise $5,000 to buy a home for the day nursery they are directing in the Bronx. Mrs. Emanuel Friendlich is the President of the federation.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The dentist has occupied a place of great prominence in the European War. One army is accompanied by eight hundred dental surgeons.



KOLYNOS
Dental Cream

is being freely used in many field hospitals, Red Cross hospitals, and by the soldiers in the trenches in the principal European armies.

Where the utmost efficiency and hygienic cleanliness are essential in caring for the teeth and mouth, Kolynos is most likely to be the dental cream selected.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH-BRUSH, TOO"

FLEE IN AUTO TO WED AS FATHER PURSUES

Parker Calls on Police to Stop Wedding of His Daughter to Yale Student.

LONG HUNT FOR LICENSE

Justice of the Peace in Port Chester Finally Unites Wealthy Merchant's Daughter to W. H. Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 20.—After a trip from New Haven by auto, Miss Caroline Hinman Parker, daughter of J. H. Parker of Hartford, Conn., and Walton Hall Smith, a Yale student from Kansas City, were married here last night by Justice of the Peace Malcolm Merritt. The police of several towns and cities joined with the bride's father in an attempt to prevent the marriage, and a few minutes after the wedding, Justice Merritt received word from the Port Chester police not to perform the ceremony.

After fruitless attempts to obtain a marriage license in Bridgeport, South Norwalk, and Greenwich, Miss Parker and Mr. Smith arrived at the home of Town Clerk Charles O. Derby in Port Chester, who gave them a license. They were then directed to the home of Justice Merritt, who married them. George Harrington, their chauffeur, acting as witness.

To Town Clerk Derby, Smith admitted he and his bride had decided to wed on the "spur of the moment." J. H. Parker, father of the bride, who is wealthy, notified the police that his daughter was not of age. Both bride and bridegroom gave their ages as 21.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 20.—Yale friends of Walton Hall Smith, the freshman who wed Miss Caroline Parker of Hartford, said tonight that he had left college.

Officials of the Sheffield Scientific School authorized the statement that he would not be taken back, although he was in good standing in scholarship when he departed. No Yale undergraduates who have run away to wed have returned to their studies. It is understood that Smith will go into business at his home in Kansas City.

FINISHES ANNUAL MESSAGE.

President Urges Railroad, Porto Rico, and Other Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—President Wilson practically completed his message to Congress today, and will put the finishing touches on it tomorrow. The message will be devoted almost entirely to domestic matters, and will deal primarily with previous recommendations to Congress. The principal items in the message are understood to be railroad legislation to meet the situation created by the threatened railroad strike last August, a measure to allow American exporters to form common selling agencies abroad, conservation bills, a corrupt practice measure, and the Porto Rico bill.

Governor Arthur Yager of Porto Rico was at the White House today, and expects to see the President within a few days to urge that action on the Porto Rico bill be taken before the Christmas recess of Congress. Governor Yager said that until the bill is passed giving citizenship to Porto Ricans agitation for the independence of the island will continue.

When the maker's name appears on his product, he is not afraid to risk his reputation on it. For almost 140 years Fownes gloves have been sold by Name. Look in the wrist.

It's a FOWNES that's all you need to know about a GLOVE.

The Real Estate Market

is steadily improving. Renting in all kinds of property is better. Your building with the right handling ought to produce results.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

Sir Rabindranath Tagore's
New Book
THE HUNGRY STONES and other stories
Short Stories by the Great Hindu Poet, Now in New York

"A book of strange, beautiful, widely varying tales. . . . They are all exquisite. . . . Through them all, the thread on which the beautiful beads are strung is the poet's mystic philosophy."—N. Y. Times.

Now ready in special cloth and leather bindings.

Ask at the bookstore for Tagore's other new books, "Fruit Gathering" and "Stray Birds," or send for our Tagore booklet describing his complete works.

THE MACMILLAN CO., Pubs., N.Y.

THE RISING TIDE
By MARGARET DELAND

"We turn with relief . . . to Mrs. Deland's sincere study of youth rallying hot-footed to the doubtful standard of feminism. . . . This difficult theme, which is wont to arouse voices so shrill or so gruff on one side or the other, Mrs. Deland has treated, after her wont, with infinite good sense and sound humor."—*The Bookman.*

"One didn't know that Mrs. Deland had hidden anywhere about her the ability to turn her sane and sympathetic observation to the uses of such clarifying laughter."—*Life.*

Illustrated. $1.35 net.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817

SHAW-WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

SHAW-WALKER drawers will run smoothly, silently for 100 years without repair or attention.

This file is built with uprights, crosspieces and sills of real skyscraper steel, reinforced where great strength is needed.

Really goes the skyscraper one better, for it is electric spot-welded into one solid piece of steel. No nuts — no bolts — no rivets — no rods—no screws.

Highest awards at San Francisco and San Diego Expositions, 1915—examine the Shaw-Walker File up against your old equipment—you will understand why. You will also understand our guarantee of money back if it isn't the best file you ever owned.

'Phone us to send you one today. Franklin 2261.

SHAW-WALKER
60 Franklin St. New York
Complete Catalog of Wood Files, Steel Files, File Desks, File Safes and Supplies for dll Files on request.

"Built Like a Skyscraper"
SHAW WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

Ideal Victor Service

DOWNTOWN
business men will find our
Victrola
store a great convenience.
Victrolas $15.00 to $350.00.
Complete catalogue records. Ten demonstration booths.
Terms to suit.

Ideal Music Co
29 John St. New York
6904 3rd Ave. Brooklyn
STORES—Plainfield N.J. Poughkeepsie N.Y.

How to Recover a Lost Article

A purse lost by a guest at the Forest Hills Inn on October 25 was returned to the owner after the first insertion of an advertisement in the Lost and Found columns of The Times.

More than 340,000 men and women buy and read The Times every morning. Most of them read the Lost and Found column. Times readers are the kind who return what they find, if they know where to return it.

TELEPHONE BRYANT 1000

Suppose Fatimas were NOT Sensible

It isn't possible to fool men for long. Lincoln said that better than we could. ¶ Surely, if Fatimas were not as comfortable to the throat and tongue as we say they are—if they did not leave a man feeling keen and "*fit*" after a long-smoking day—do you suppose that more Fatimas would be sold every day than any other high-grade cigarette? ¶ Remember these facts as you try Fatimas and observe how comfortable, how *sensible* they really are.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

FATIMA
A SENSIBLE CIGARETTE

At the Family Table

BENEATH the mellow glow of this harmonious fixture, let good digestion wait on appetite—and health on both.

Ask to see No. 2345E.

THIS fixture and hundreds of others can be seen at our showrooms.

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MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WILL DISREGARD LABOR INJUNCTIONS

Federation Votes to Defy Orders Based on Dictum That Labor Is Property.

PREMIER POLITICAL ISSUE

All Workers Urged to So Regard It —Postal Bank Funds to Build Model Homes.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 20.—The organized labor forces of the country today avowed extreme hostility to the writ of injunction as a means of stopping a strike. First, a resolution was adopted unanimously at the morning session of the convention of the American Federation of Labor urging organized labor everywhere to make the injunction question "the paramount issue in all of their future political activities."

A more radical step was taken at the afternoon session, when the Committee on the Executive Council's Report took up that feature of the report dealing with the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court classifying labor as property. The committee submitted, and the convention unanimously adopted, a recommendation "that any injunction dealing with the relationship of employer and employe, and based on the dictum that labor is property, be disregarded, let the consequences be what they may."

The committee's report follows:

"It seems to be a settled purpose of interests antagonistic to the freedom of men and women who labor to persuade and then use the judiciary to misconstrue constitutional guarantees and thereby nullify legislative enactments, so as to leave but one remedy; and we therefore recommend that any injunctions dealing with the relationship of employer and employe and based on the dictum, 'labor is property,' be wholly and absolutely regarded as usurpation and disregarded, let the consequences be what they may.

"Such decisions as the one rendered by the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts, have their roots in class interests; it is usurpation and tyranny. Freedom came to man because he believed that resistance to tyranny is obedience to God. As it came, so it must be maintained. Kings could be and were disobeyed and sometimes deposed. In cases of this kind, Judges must be disobeyed and should be impeached."

The Executive Council's report, the adoption of which the committee recommended, the convention concurring, dealt at length with the Massachusetts case, attacking the courts and saying there seemed to be no remedy. The council asked to be empowered to continue its aid to the Massachusetts State Federation in the fight.

Congress will be urged to pass legislation whereby money on deposit in the Postal Savings Bank may be loaned to municipalities for the purpose of building model homes for its citizens, in accordance with a resolution unanimously adopted by the convention. An alternative suggestion, contained in the resolution, is that the Government shall establish such a system of credits that the people may borrow money for a long term of years at a low rate of interest to build their own homes.

"We believe it is an easy matter for the Government to take such steps to relieve the working people in the industrial centres of the insanitary homes that are now unfit for habitation," the resolution says.

The action of the Chicago Board of Education in dropping thirty-eight teachers, "in defiance of the Superintendent's recommendation," was condemned in a resolution introduced by Mrs. Ida Fursman of the American Federation of Teachers and adopted. The board's action was characterized as "an offense to the American conception of justice, as a reversion from the merit system to spoils politics."

TUG BLOWS UP, KILLS TWO.

Boiler of the Rambler Bursts, Scattering Wood and Iron on Docks.

Two men were killed instantly, two others probably were drowned, and four more were injured, one perhaps fatally, at 7:35 o'clock yesterday morning, when the tugboat Rambler, owned by the F. & J. Russell Towing Company, West Avenue and Flushing Street, Long Island City, blew up and sank at Bergen's Dock, at the foot of Commercial Street, Greenpoint, near the mouth of Newtown Creek.

The force of the explosion was felt throughout Greenpoint, and was heard across the East River in Manhattan. The detonation caused a great deal of excitement among a large number of girls and other employes in the jute mills of the Chelsea Fiber Company, three blocks away. The debris was strewn over the water at the mouth of Newtown Creek and scattered on the decks of more than a score of barges tied up there.

Here is a list of the dead, missing, and injured:

Dead.

CASEY, EUGENE, Captain of tugboat, 1,040 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

PITTS, ANDREW, engineer, 262 Franklin Street, Brooklyn.

Missing, Probably Drowned.

ESTERBROOK, FRANK, deckhand, 44 Cymer Street, Brooklyn.

ZANE, FREDERICK, fireman, address unknown.

Injured.

GEISLER, JACOB, deckhand, 48 Diamond Street, Williamsburg; sustained possible fracture of the skull and was take in a dying condition to the Greenpoint Hospital by Dr. Curtis.

GREGORY, THEODORE, Captain of lighter.

THOMPSON, GEORGE, 555 Greenwich Street; possible internal injuries; taken to Greenpoint Hospital by Ambulance Surgeon Cawthorn.

OSMUND, LUDWIG, 101 Third Place, Brooklyn, Captain of sand and gravel barge 56-W of the Goodwin & Brinkerhoff Corporation; lacerations of the hand and forehead; treated by Ambulance Surgeon Silverman, Eastern District Hospital, and sent home.

WILBUR, WILLIAM, Captain of coal barge W. H. Brown; possible internal injuries; taken to Greenpoint Hospital.

The cause of the explosion is unknown, but it is supposed the boiler gave way because of either excessive steam pressure or low water.

Bazaar for College Settlement.

This is Smith Day at the College Settlement Bazaar at 25 West Thirty-seventh Street, which New York college women are conducting for the purpose of raising $10,000 for the Rivington Street Settlement. The membership of the committee which has pledged itself to raise the money represents nine colleges, all of which are interested in settlement work and especially in the College Settlement in New York City. The Rivington Street Settlement dates back twenty-seven years, and being in Manhattan's most congested centre, it has had no lack of opportunities to render civic service. Tomorrow Vassar women will have charge of the bazaar.

GOVERNMENTS OWN THIRD OF RAILROADS

City Bank Issues a Statement Giving the Statistics for the Whole World.

NO CONCLUSIONS REACHED

Occasion for Compilation of Figures the Mobility of Troops and Supplies by Rail in War.

The extraordinary mobility of the war materials of Europe in the present struggle, both as to men, munitions, and supplies, led the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York to issue yesterday a statement dealing with railroad ownership and the war. According to the statement, about two-thirds of the railways of the countries at war are owned, and in most cases operated, by the Governments controlling the territory in which they exist. The bank merely gave the figures without drawing conclusions or discussing the merit of Government ownership.

"The railways of the countries at war," said the statement, "amount to 200,000 miles, and about 125,000 miles are Government owned and operated. In the case of the Allies the railways amount to about 120,000 miles and about 40 per cent. are Government owned. In the case of the Central Powers, the railways of the territory which they control aggregate about 65,000 miles and are practically all under Government control in one way or another. In the case of Germany, practically all of her 40,000 miles are Government owned and operated. In the case of Austria-Hungary nearly all of the 29,000 miles are Government owned or controlled. Of the 4,000 miles in Turkish territory only a small proportion are owned by the Government, but most of the mileage in some way is controlled by it."

It was pointed out that in the area which has come under German control since the beginning of the war Belgium, parts of France and Russia, and certain Balkan territory the railways aggregate about 9,000 miles, and now are entirely under military control. In France only about 6,000 of the 32,000 miles are Government owned and operated, though the Government has close relations with a large part of the remainder by reason of the special terms under which they were constructed. In Italy about 9,000 miles of the 11,000 miles are Government controlled, while in Russia about two-thirds of the 50,000 miles are Government owned, and in most cases Government operated. None of the 25,000 miles of railroad in the United Kingdom is Government owned or operated.

"Europe as a whole," continued the bank's statement, "has about 220,000 miles of railway, of which approximately 120,000 miles is Government owned or controlled, and about 100,000 miles privately owned. It happens, however, that the area in which the military operations are in progress has the greatest density of railways in the world. Belgium had before the war about 48 miles of railway for each 100 square miles of territory; the part of France now occupied by Germany about 30 miles per 100 square miles, Germany as a whole 19, Austria-Hungary about 11, France as a whole about 15, Italy 10, Great Britain 19, European Russia about 2 miles, and Europe as a whole slightly less than 6 miles of railway for each 100 square miles of territory.

"In the Americas the United States has about 9 miles of line per 100 square miles of territory; Mexico, Argentina, and Uruguay about 2 miles each, and Canada about 1 mile for each 100 square miles. Of the 30,000 miles of railway in Canada about 2,000 is Government owned; of the 16,000 miles in Mexico about 12,000 is owned or controlled by the Government; of the 16,000 miles in Brazil about 7,000 are governmental, and of the 21,000 in Argentina about 5,500 are Government owned. In India 30,000 of the 35,000 miles belong to the Government; of the 7,000 miles in Japan and Corea about 5,000 miles are under the Government, and of the 22,000 miles in Australia and New Zealand all but 2,000 miles are governmental."

According to the bank's compilation, of the 700,000 miles of railway in the world about one-third is owned by Governments. In Europe about 53 per cent. are Government owned or controlled; Asia, 65 per cent.; Africa, 60 per cent.; Oceania, 90 per cent.; South America, 30 per cent., and North America, 5 per cent. There are no Government owned railroads in the United States, except the line now under construction in Alaska.

The mileage of American railroads, it was stated, aggregated 270,000, and formed 40 per cent. of the railways of the entire world. Russia comes next with 50,000 miles. The other countries and their respective mileages in order being Germany, 40,000; India, 35,000; France, 32,000; Canada, 30,000; Austria-Hungary, 29,000; Great Britain, 25,000; Argentina, 21,000; Australia, 20,000; Mexico, 16,000; Brazil, 16,000; Italy, 11,000; British South Africa, 11,000; Spain, 10,000; Sweden, 9,000; Japan, (including Corea,) 7,000; China, 6,000; Belgium, 6,000, and Chile, 4,000.

Of the world's railways outside the United States slightly more than one-half are Government owned or controlled; of the telegraphs outside this country approximately two-thirds are Government owned and operated.

Suffrage Teachers Will Give Dinner

The Teachers' Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party will hold a dinner next Saturday night at the Hotel Majestic, at which Arthur Brisbane, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and others will speak. It was stated erroneously in THE TIMES Sunday that the Teachers' Section had held a dinner last Saturday night at the Hotel Majestic, at which ostrich was served. The ostrich was eaten by the Amateur Athletic Association of New York.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MUSEUM HERE GETS HISTORIC WAMPUM

Two of William Penn's Treaty Belts, Long in England, Coming to New York.

PRESENTED ABOUT 1683

They Sealed the Compact Which Established Peace Between Quakers and Indians.

Two belts of wampum, the very belts with which the Indians guaranteed one of their treaties with William Penn, possibly the famous Elm treaty itself, have been acquired by the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, of this city after weeks of negotiation during which it was feared the relics might have been lost to this country for all time. Their acquisition was made possible by the generosity of Harmon W. Hendricks, Vice Chairman of the Museum's Board of Trustees, who guaranteed whatever funds might be necessary to bring the specimens to the museum.

The belts had been stored at the old Penn estate, known as Pennsylvania Castle, in Portland, England, and had become the property of J. Merrick Head when he bought this property in 1887. There they were supposed to be until, on last July 12, students of history and anthropology here were astonished to learn that Christie of London had sold the belts at auction. The sale had not been advertised here, and, as a result of this apparent oversight, it seemed that the historic strings of shell beads had been lost to this country. With the guarantee of Mr. Hendricks, however, agents of the museum undertook by cable the negotiations which finally brought the prized relics here. With the belts came a copy of their descriptions as contained in the sale catalogue which, presumably, gives all known data concerning them. The larger one is described as follows:

"Treaty Belt: The original treaty belt presented to William Penn by the Indians, consisting of eighteen strings of wampum, (25¼ inches by 5¼ inches,) the ground being white with four crosses or diagrams in violet-colored beads made from clam or mussel shells."

The smaller belt is thus described:

"Treaty Belt: A similar belt to the above, consisting of fifteen strings of wampum, (25 inches by 5 inches,) the ground white with diagrams in violet-colored beads. Originally there were three belts which belonged to the Penn family, but one was presented by Granville John Penn, the great-grandson of William Penn, to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. These belts formed an important part in negotiating or carrying out transactions with the Indians. By these means, writes Clarkson, 'the Indians pledged themselves to live in love with William Penn and his children as long as the sun and moon should endure.' The belts probably refer to what is known as the 'Elm treaty.'"

The Penn belts have long been known in this country through the medium of the one presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. In his letter accompanying the gift on March 21, 1857, Granville John Penn wrote: "It is the belt of wampum presented by the Indian chiefs to the founder of Pennsylvania, at the great treaty which was held at Shackamaxon in 1682, confirmatory of the treaty of friendship which was then concluded between them."

Historical data give reason to believe that this belt was actually presented in 1683 instead of 1682, but in either event it is believed that the belts just acquired and that now possessed by the historical society may have been presented at the same time. It was a common practice among the Indians to present two or more belts in commemoration or ratification of the same agreement, and the two belts now here are similar to the so-called "original Penn belt."

RECEIVER FOR 'BUSTANOBY'S'

Petition in Bankruptcy Filed Against Owners of 39th St. Restaurant.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the Federal District Court yesterday against the Metamora Club, Inc., which has conducted the restaurant known as Bustanoby's at 110 West Thirty-ninth Street since 1914. The protesting creditors have claims for merchandise and are represented by the [illegible]n of Blau, Zalkin & Cohen. No liabilities or assets were given in the petition.

The same concern also runs the Princess restaurant at 1,645 Broadway. It was said that the expense of the Princess had made such a drain upon the resources of Bustanoby's that the latter could not meet its bills. John L. Lyttle was named as the receiver, and he will continue the business for the present. Mr. Zalkin said the owner of the premises had leased the property to others, but that the legality of the lease would be contested. The principal claimants are William H. Mowerson & Son, $274; Julius L. Strauss, $105, and A. Goodman & Co., $97.

FOUND 20 BOMBS IN SUGAR.

Sarnia's Cargo Revealed Them When She Was Beached Near Cherbourg.

Henry T. Wybrants, Second Officer of the American steamship Sarnia, which has just been sold to the Hudson Bay Company of London, returned yesterday on the American liner New York from Liverpool with the report that twenty unexploded incendiary bombs had been found in her cargo of sugar when the Sarnia was unloaded at Cherbourg. The steamship left New York in the middle of October towing the barge Avondale, which was also loaded with sugar consigned to Dartmouth, England.

After leaving the barge, the Sarnia proceeded to Havre, and from there to Cherbourg, where fire was discovered in the forward hold five days after her arrival. The fire spread so rapidly, Mr. Wybrants said, that it got beyond control, and the ship had to be beached and flooded. When the wet sugar was discharged the longshoremen found twenty unexploded bombs made of metal and about eight inches square.

The officials of the marine insurance companies at Cherbourg who inspected the cargo and the ship after the fire was out said they believed it had been started by a bomb.

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PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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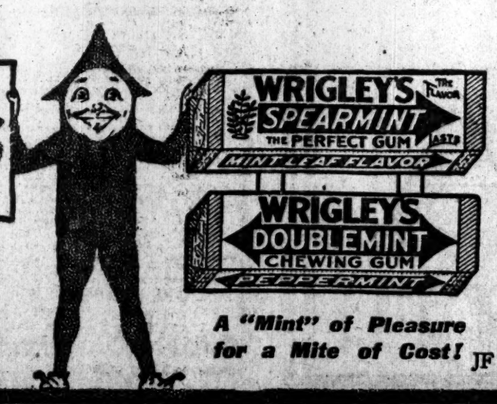
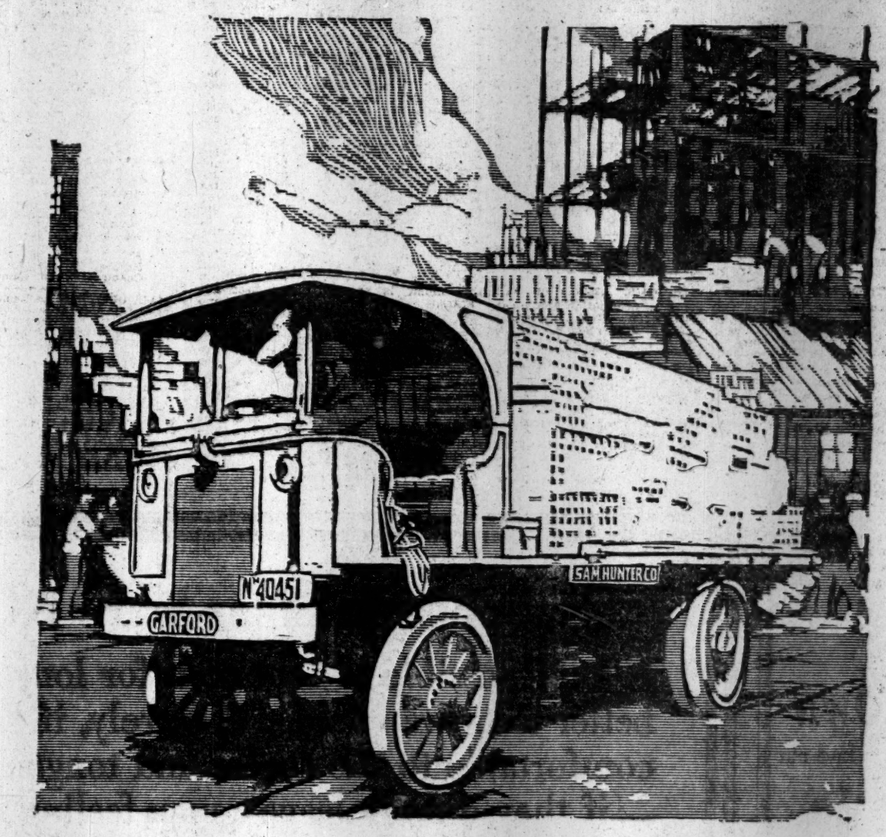


A "Mint" of Pleasure for a Mite of Cost! JF3

Brutes for Work



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A DETECTIVE PLAY BY BAYARD VEILLER

"The 13th Chair" Applies to Melodrama the Methods of Detective Fiction,

A THRILLING FIRST ACT

Then the Interest Slowly Abates in This Well-Played Piece by the Author of "Within the Law."

THE 13TH CHAIR.—A drama in three acts by Bayard Veiller. At the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

Helen O'Neill.....Katherine La Salle
Will Crosby.....Calvin Thomas
Mrs. Crosby.....Martha Mayo
Roscoe Crosby.....Gardner Crane
Edward Wales.....S. K. Walker
Mary Eastwood.....Eva Condon
Helen Trent.....Sarah Whiteford
Grace Standish.....Rose Aiken
Braddish Trent.....Charles Lait
Howard Standish.....Walter Lewis
Philip Mason.....George Graham
Elizabeth Erskino.....Alice Claire Elliott
Pollock.....A. T. Hendon
Rosalie La Grange.....Margaret Wycherly
Tim Donohue.....Harrison Hunter
Sergeant Dunn.....Walter Young
Deolan.....William Scott

You know that kind of detective story in which a crime (preferably a murder) is committed or discovered in the first chapter so that all the rest of the book may be devoted to running the criminal down, with elaborate, sometimes suspiciously elaborate, red herrings drawn repeatedly across the trail lest you know more than is good for you before the penultimate page is reached. This is the method of a thousand and one tales from Gaboriau to Anna Katherine Green, but it is a scheme that has been followed in mighty few plays, and it has been followed in none written for the American stage quite so thoroughly as in "The 13th Chair."

This is the new play by Bayard Veiller which was presented here for the first time last evening at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. Here, by the man who wrote "Within the Law," is a new melodrama that is interesting, unusual, and, in its first act, thrilling to a degree. Despite heroic efforts, the interest after that first act gradually but steadily abates, and perhaps this is inescapable in the writing of a detective play.

In estimating how transparent is the solution of "The Strange Case of the 13th Chair," as Mr. Veiller's piece might be called, your correspondent at the front is somewhat embarrassed by the fact that he never had a shadow of doubt as to who was guilty of the murder that brings down the curtain at the end of the first act—and of the murder that preceded by several weeks the opening of the play. To begin with, the player of the guilty rôle simply radiated guilt from the moment the curtain went up. Then the detective rather pointedly avoided suspecting this character. Then, too, a gluttonous devouring of detective stories through many years tends to train the suspicions so that you become expert at telling whether the crafty author is leading you or misleading you. You become ever so foxy. They say Elihu Root finds pleasant recreation in detective fiction. "The 13th Chair" would never fool Elihu Root.

Here, however, is the mystery as it is presented. You can find the solution at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. On the night of a dinner at the home of Roscoe Crosby one of the guests, Edward Wales, has invited a celebrated medium, Rosalie La Grange, to give a seance. No one but the audience knows that Mrs. La Grange is the mother of Mrs. Crosby's secretary, to whom young Crosby has just become engaged, an engagement to which Wales has mysteriously objected. The audience also knows that Wales proposes to use the seance to get into communication with the spirit of his friend, Spencer Lee, recently killed by an undetected murderer. There is great excitement at this grisly program, and still more excitement as the guests settle in the darkened room to the thrill of their first seance. There is much skepticism, much giggling, and some little nervousness.

The doors and windows are locked. The curtains are drawn. The company forms a circle with hands joined. The lights are lowered. In an instant there is a blood-curdling shriek. It is from one of the scoffers. A hand has touched her face.

"The lights, the lights." But it is only old Mrs. La Grange. She had neatly extricated herself from the circle by a hoary medium's device. She laughingly explains the method to them, and next time they bind her hand and foot.

But now every one in that circle knows the trick of getting out. The lights are turned off again. The seance continues. The controls speak. Soon you hear—or seem to hear—the voice of the murdered Lee. He calls to his friend, Wales. The circle grows deathly quiet as Wales asks again and again: "Who killed you? Do you know the name? Can you tell us? You were stabbed in the back. Who did it? Who did it?" There is a crescendo of questions, and it seems as if the spirit were about to tell, when suddenly there is a groan, silence, a puzzled wait.

"Lights, lights!" The room is flooded from the big electroliers, and there, toppling from his chair, is Wales. He, who seemed just reaching the name of the murderer of Spencer Lee, had been stabbed in the back and killed. His voice had been stilled just in time. He had been murdered in the darkness, probably the murderer of Lee, certainly by some one in that room. But who was it? He had certainly been stabbed with a knife. But where is it?

Where is the knife and who used it? Those are the questions answered in the two acts that follow, or rather at the end of the two acts that follow; for the solution is reserved to the end, except for those whose eyes are alert and whose intuitions have been trained on more detective stories than are worth reading.

There is a good deal of ingenuity expended on those last two acts, and if they are not so interesting as the first—perhaps inevitably less interesting—still, the play by no means runs down to the stopping point.

The performance is good. The commanding figure is Margaret Wycherly as the old Irish medium. Rosalie La Grange is a character furnished to this play by Will Irwin, whose adventures among the table-tappers led to stories in which she appeared. Miss Wycherly gives an adequate performance as the humorous old woman, one part faith to nine parts fraud, but sound of heart and true to her own.

Others do well, notably Katherine La Salle, who is charming as the younger heroine; Calvin Thomas, who plays with manly fervor and a certain sheltering tenderness that makes him invaluable in such romances; Eva Condon, ever the combative damsel, and George Graham, who is unfortunately transparent. Harrison Hunter plays the detective Lieutenant. Detective Lieutenants are wont to be shamelessly theatrical, but Mr. Hunter overdoes it. They all work hard for Mr. Veiller, who has certainly done nothing half so good since he wrote "Within the Law."

CHINESE PLAY AT PALACE.

Olive Wyndham Appears There in "The Sweetmeat Game."

"The Sweetmeat Game," Ruth Comfort Mitchell's poetic drama of the Chinese quarter in the city that was, won a cordial reception yesterday afternoon at the Palace, when it was presented in vaudeville for the first time. Beautiful in verse, dramatic in the telling, and unusual in flavor, "The Sweetmeat Game" follows Fate in its rescue of a Chinese woman from her little, blind fiend of a stepson. Olive Wyndham plays the woman without the faintest suggestion of the Oriental. The playlet has been handsomely mounted.

This is the only play in one of the best programs the Palace has ever had—a bill so good that even the jugglers are entertaining. Above all, there is Nora Bayes with a whole pianoful of new songs, among them a gay ballad on reducing, of which this much of the refrain lingers in the memory:

You lose fourteen ounces,
And joy knows no bounds;
Then you eat one potato
And put on three pounds,
When youre trying to eat and grow thin.

Then there is Bert Melrose with his immortal fall, the gay Cansinos with their castanets, Leo Beers at the piano, and Sammy Lee and Ruby Norton, to say nothing of Jimmy Hussey, who has found his old partner and some new jokes. For example, this one about his nearly starving to death on a motor trip through Alaska, when, by the luckiest chance, his automobile turned turtle.

PERCY HEMUS'S RECITAL.

Baritone Is Again Heard in Songs by American Composers.

Percy Hemus has for the last three seasons given recitals of songs by American composers exclusively, and last night at Carnegie Hall he added a fourth to the series. He is a singer equipped with a fine baritone voice, as he has made known before, and he uses his voice with a good deal of skill and artistry. His principal fault is an occasional tendency to sing more loudly than the occasion calls for or indulge in overemphasis. On the whole, however, the composers for whom he is making artistic propaganda would have to go far before they would find a better exponent.

Among the songs on his program marked for first performance were works of A. Walter Kramer, John Philip Sousa, Fay Foster, and Maude Haben Luck. The other composers represented were Charles F. Carlson, Alexander Russell, H. T. Burleigh, MacDowell, Claude Warford, R. Huntington Woodman, Charles Wakefield Cadman, Winter Watts, Marion Bauer, Rossetter G. Cole, Earl Cranston Sharp, and Eleanor Everest Freer. The accompanist was Gladys Craven.

STAGE HANDS GO ON STRIKE.

New York Workmen Shifted to Hartford in Time for Performance.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 20.—By a sudden strike for more wages and shorter hours, Hartford stage hands temporarily tied up every theatre in the city, including moving picture houses. Several of the movie managers obtained machine operators, but the Parsons Theatre, where Anna Held was scheduled to appear tonight in "Follow Me," and the vaudeville and burlesque theatres were in a quandary for a while what to do.

Telegrams of distress sent to New York resulted in the arrival of a carload of New York workmen in time for the opening of every scheduled performance. In some of the theatres the employes who did not wish to strike were forced to obey the general strike order, which was unexpected by the theatre managers, who had arranged to arbitrate the dispute. Following a meeting of the strikers this evening a telegram was sent to New York asking the International Alliance to send a representative to Hartford to try to adjust the difference.

YALE TO REVIVE "OURS."

Dramatic Association to Give Old Drama at the Waldorf Jan. 2.

The Yale Dramatic Association will make this season's production the most ambitious in its career. The association will revive Tom Robertson's drama "Ours" and will go on tour in the piece. The society will come to New York around holiday time and will give a performance in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria the night of Jan. 2 and at the Brooklyn Academy of Music the following night. The play will also be presented in Plainfield, East Orange, and several Connecticut cities.

"Ours" was originally produced in Liverpool in 1866, and when it was done in London shortly afterward it created a furore. Lester Wallack brought it to New York, and in the rôle of a London dandy he achieved one of his greatest successes. The story treats of the Crimean war, but does not touch upon its drab side.

Edgar M. Wooley, Yale '11, is staging the production.

"JEWELS OF THE MADONNA."

Aborn Opera Company Begins Its Engagement at the Park.

The Aborn Opera Company began an engagement at the Park Theatre last night with a performance of Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna." It is expected the company will continue at the theatre for several weeks to come, giving a new opera in English each week. The principal singers in last night's performance were Lois Ewell and Lillian Eubank, Salvatore Giordano and Louis D'Angelo. The conductor was Ignacio del Castillo.

As part of the record it should be noted that the prices charged are $1 at the highest, for this factor determines the extent of the artistic resources the producers bring to bear on the performances. It is but justice to the four principal singers to say that their work is superior to that usually heard in the small companies, but the other elements of the performance, particularly the orchestra, do not lend themselves to enthusiastic praise.

Speakers for the Drama League.

The second public meeting of the Drama League this season will be held next Tuesday afternoon in the Booth Theatre. An "American Drama" program will be given as a forerunner of the matinées of historical plays to be given next month as a part of the observance of American Drama Year. The speakers will be William H. Crane, Marjorie Patterson, Winchell Smith, and Robert E. Jones.

A Concert of Chamber Music.

Cecile M. Behrens, pianist, appeared with the Saslavsky String Quartet in Aeolian Hall last evening as a player of chamber music. The program comprised Mozart's string quartet in D, a sonata by Erkki Melartin, Op. 10, for violin and piano, and a quintet by Vitezslav Novak, for strings and pianoforte.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Beginning next Monday, Anna Pavlowa will offer a new program of dances in the eighteen minutes of the Hippodrome show allotted to her. The program will be made up of dances for which the largest number of requests have been received, and will include her gavotte, Fritz Kreisler's "The Dragon Fly," a cycle of Spanish dances, Drigo's Polka Pizzicato, and Bizet's "Ole," which will be danced for the first time in America.

Last night's performance of "Turn to the Right" at the Gaiety was for the benefit of the Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Polyclinic Hospital. The seats were sold at a premium, and the performance netted about $2,200.

At the close of the performance to be given as a testimonial to F. F. Mackay at the New Amsterdam Friday afternoon, John Drew will introduce Mr. Mackay to the audience. Several hundred actors and actresses will appear on the stage for this feature of the program.

The Shuberts produced the new Sydney-Smith-Kern musical comedy, "Girls Will Be Girls," last night at the Lyric, Philadelphia. In the principal roles were Peggy Wood, Reine Davies, Lois Meredith, Vivian Wessell, Dana Syks, Thurston Hall, Scott Welsh, Percy Ames, Clifton Webb, Frank Sylvester, and Wuentin Todd. The piece will be seen in New York around holiday time.

Winchell Smith will address the Twilight Club at its dinner at the Hotel McAlpin tonight on "The Difficulty of the Playwright in Putting It Over."

IMPORTANT TO PUBLISHERS.
Holiday Book Number of The New York Times Review of Books, next Sunday. List of 200 best books of the season and review of year's literature. Order today.—Advt.

'THE MAGIC FLUTE' AGAIN CAPTIVATES

Mozart Opera Given with Mabel Garrison as Queen of Night, Replacing Mme. Hempel.

SINGS ROLE WITH SUCCESS

A Performance of Spirit and Finish Under Mr. Bodanzky's Direction —Three New Singers Appear.

DIE ZAUBERFLOTE, (The Magic Flute.) Opera in two acts and fourteen tableaux. Book by E. Schikaneder. Music by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

Sarastro.....Carl Braun
Queen of the Night.....Mabel Garrison
Pamina.....Melanie Kurt
First Lady.....Vera Curtis
Second Lady.....Alice Eversman
Third Lady.....Kathleen Howard
First Youth.....Lenora Sparkes
Second Youth.....Odette Le Fontenay
Third Youth.....Sophie Braslau
Tamino.....Jacques Urlus
The Speaker.....Carl Schlegel
First Priest.....Max Bloch
Second Priest.....Julius Bayer
Papageno.....Otto Goritz
Papagena.....Edith Mason
Monostatos.....Albert Reiss
Conductor.....Artur Bodanzky

The performances of "Die Zauberflöte for the last three seasons at the Metropolitan Opera House have been among the most artistic achievements of the house, and, taken altogether, among the finest that the opera has ever had here. There have been greater singers in the past, in some of the chief parts; but the spirit and beauty of the work have been recaptured with singular success in the German performances in these recent seasons. They have had something more than the usual perfunctory repetitions of a repertory piece.

The opera entered again into the season's list at the Opera House last evening; and the fact that it does so thus early may be taken to imply that the management is counting upon it again. "Der Zauberflöte" seemed again last evening more fresh and beautiful than ever, and the music a jet from the fountain of eternal youth.

There have been various changes in the cast since the opera was restored to the stage here four years ago, and several since last season. The fact is more conspicuously brought out than ever that singers of this day are not at home in the music of Mozart and that they do not sing it with the finish, the style, and the perfection of technique that the music demands. The changes that appear this season are not in general to the advantage of the performance. Last evening there was an unexpected disappointment for the audience, conveyed in printed notices at the entrances, that on account of the sudden indisposition of Mme. Hempel the part of the Queen of the Night would be sung by Miss Mabel Garrison.

As Mme. Hempel is the one singer of the company who most fully commands the style of Mozart's music, and her two airs are among the most difficult of the opera, the loss was an appreciable one. Miss Mabel Garrison received a sudden promotion from minor parts to this most conspicuous one, and her success under circumstances that must have been trying was unmistakable. She sang with a voice slender in volume, but of real purity and charm. The first air is delivered so far back upon the stage as to test the carrying power of the voice engaged in it, yet carrying power is not always determined by volume, but by the excellence of production, and Miss Garrison's met the test well. She showed also a very creditable command of the difficult coloratura that she had to cope with, especially in the second air. Her singing was highly appreciated.

Mme. Kurt is an agreeable figure as Pamina, yet it can hardly be said that either her voice or her style in this music is shown to the best advantage. In the duet with Papageno she was a prey to a momentary lapse of memory that threatened disaster. Mr. Urlus again aroused feelings of regret that a fine voice should be so frequently misused; this music betrays the deficiencies of his vocal technique as none other does. He was the Tamino, whom he impersonates intelligently and effectively.

There were new singers among the Three Ladies, Misses Eversman and Howard, and among the Three Youths, Miss Le Fontenay. Mr. Goritz's Papageno is well remembered as one of the most amusing and characteristic of his interpretations, and Messrs. Braun, Schlegel, and Reiss are among the more valuable of the members of the cast.

The greatest excellence of the performance is the finish and spirit into which it is carried through under Mr. Bodanzky's direction. There are many beauties of delicacy, buoyancy, and solidity in the playing of the orchestra throughout; and the chorus bears its part with great credit. The numerous succession of striking and picturesque scenes with which the opera has been provided are remembered as among the most elaborate and successful mountings at the Metropolitan.

YOUNG PIANISTS HEARD.

Louis Cornell and Carol Robinson, a Newcomer, Give Recital.

Recitals were given yesterday afternoon by two young pianists, Carol Robinson and Louis Cornell, who appeared respectively at the Comedy Theatre and at Aeolian Hall. Mr. Cornell, who was heard here last season, played Beethoven's Sonata, Op. * 90, Dohnanyi's "Winterreigen," shorter pieces by Ganz, Glinka-Balakirew, and d'Albert, and Liszt's Sonata in B minor. The pianist has commendable qualities, among them seriousness and simplicity, and his technical equipment is satisfactory. He makes an impression that is on the whole favorable and he seems to offer promise of further development. As yet there is scarcely that sweep to his playing, or an impressiveness in the display of the finer qualities, that would stamp him as a pianist who has something to say which others could not.

Carol Robinson is a newcomer. Her program comprised Cesar Franck's Prelude, Chorale and Fugue, Schumann's Sonata, Op. 22, and shorter compositions of Chopin, MacDowell, Bortkewicz, Liszt, and Balakirew. Miss Robinson has a crisp and fluent technique and plays with considerable taste, and with intelligent appreciation of values. At a first hearing she gives the impression that her best work is done in smaller numbers. Her playing of MacDowell's "Of Br'er Rabbit," for instance, was charming in its grace and vivacity. She does music of this kind very well. Larger questions may well be left for a second hearing—and her playing yesterday made it seem that a second hearing would be worth while.

Concert in Aid of French Soldiers.

There will be a concert and dance under the auspices of Le Paquet du Soldat at the Waldorf on Friday evening in aid of its work of sending to French soldiers on the firing line comfort kits, food, and tobacco. The musical program will be provided by Loraine Wyman and Mme. Simone de Mauberget, vocalists; George Barrere, flutist; Andre Tourret, violinist, and Robert Lortat, pianist.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 21, 1916.

THE TALK ABOUT PEACE.

Why is there so much discussion of peace and its terms just now? Because the war is over. It is only necessary to stop fighting. The war is over because the questions out of which it arose have been determined The subject matter of the controversy has been removed from the field What remains is a struggle for quite different purposes.

It is no longer within the power of Austria to work her will in the Balkans, to extend her influence and promote her interests there with the aid and support of Germany. The road along which Imperial Germany hoped to rise to dominance through the extension of her influence in the East, through the humbling of England, the subjection of Europe, is no longer open to her. The accomplishment of those great designs has been put out of the question by the defeat of Germany and Austria, a defeat now as evident and certain as if it were actually acknowledged in the written treaty.

The issues upon which the Central Powers went to war have been determined against them. They keep up the fight, not to extend their dominion and make it secure, but because they are unwilling to acknowledge defeat. That is perfectly natural. It is in accordance with the traditions of war. A country that has as much fighting power left in her as Germany does not admit that she is beaten. A very great part of the German people do not even know that they are beaten. They are not permitted to know where and how far the fortunes of war have gone against them. When all the rest of the world is informed of the fall of Monastir, the Germans are deluded by the announcement that the forces of the Central Powers have "occupied trenches" to the north of that city. But the bystanders often see more clearly which way the battle tends than the principals themselves. The impartial world, even that part of the world which is not impartial, but much inclines to one cause or the other, knows that the Central Powers have lost the fight.

Two great forces make for the continuance of the struggle. One is the firm resolve of the Allied Powers that the war must end in a way that will make its renewal impossible, that will assure the peace of Europe for a century. When they talk of "crushing Germany," the meaning is that the military power and the military ideals, the imperial arrogance of Germany, must be destroyed. In Germany the chief motive for continuing the struggle is the desperate need of the militarists and imperialists to save themselves, the dread of what they know will happen to them when the war ends in their defeat. It is an interest separate and distinct from the interest of the German people. Could the people be made to see and understand that the dynasty and the military and agrarian classes are fighting for themselves, not really for Germany or for German subjects, that the dreadful burdens they are bearing, the sacrifices they are compelled to make are not in their own behalf but to save the ruling classes from overthrow, there would come a day of reckoning in Germany that would very quickly end the fighting. There is among the German people, too, a feeling that must be considered, the feeling that they are fighting for the existence of the Fatherland. That nerves and sustains them for further suffering and sacrifice.

With the interests or the salvation of dynasties and of upholders of the blood and iron ideal the world will concern itself very little. In the purpose of the Allied Powers to bring the war to a close in a way that will insure the permanence of peace, and with the yearning of the German people, as distinct from the rulers of Germany, to assure the continued existence of their country, the world has a deep concern. If both these purposes, the assurance that the blessings of peace will be permanent, and the assurance to the German people of freedom to work out their peaceful destiny, can be achieved by peace, peace now, can be secured in the very terms of peace, who on earth could desire the further continuance of the strife save for the mere love of slaughter? There is a way. These ends can be attained, they will be brought plainly into view by the remarkable contributions of "Cosmos" now appearing in THE TIMES. It is needful only that the Allied Powers shall see, that the German people shall see, that the very substance of the things they are now fighting for can be embodied and made secure in the terms of peace, and in the international agreements which would insure its permanence. The world outside the field of strife can have no nobler work than to make them see and understand.

MR. BRYAN.

From Omaha the story is solemnly sent forth that Mr. BRYAN, disgusted with the defeat of his candidacy for delegate to the Democratic National Convention and of his candidates for Governor and Senator at the general election, will shake the dust of Nebraska from his feet, emigrate to North Carolina, and so on. It is an old yarn. In the imagination of his enemies Mr. BRYAN is always "sulking," "quitting Nebraska," "leaving the party." He can't go to Florida, or Texas, or anywhere else without being pursued by the antique myth. The other day he said he was going to try to bring the Democratic Party to favor national prohibition. Now "many Nebraska Democrats believe "he has his eye on the Prohibition "Presidential nomination in 1920."

Mr. BRYAN has his faults, but it can't be said truly that he doesn't stick to the Democratic Party or that he has been embittered by his political defeats, whether personal or of policy. The Democrats of his own State have to fight him at times. They fought him notably last year. But he loves to fight and he is a personage, an institution. He doesn't lose his hold. He has no inconsiderable genius for being wrong, some may think, but, after all, he is the head of the Democratic family in Nebraska. The Nebraska Democrats may quarrel with him, but they won't let anybody else.

Mr. BRYAN has never shown any disposition to get out of the Democratic Party. Possibly he may breed an enormous row in it by trying to force prohibition upon it, but nobody can doubt the sincerity of his opinions, however mistaken. Even if he were not a loyal partisan, he knows the impotence of a national Prohibition Party.

Possibly something quixotic and impossible in the attempt to impose national prohibition on the Party of State Rights allures Mr. BRYAN, whose "Jeffersonian Democracy" is capable of many queernesses. The South and the West, where he has been strongest, are reasonably Dry already. They are Dry, however, for the most part, under compromises with Satan that permit a certain monthly ration of mild and strong waters. Will they accept absolute prohibition by an amendment making no concession to the weaker brethren and the stomach's sake? Meanwhile, the Webb-Kenyon law, which shuts out of interstate commerce rum in the original or any other package trying to make its way from a non-prohibition to a prohibition State, has yet to be passed upon by the Supreme Court. If that law happens to be sustained, it is to be feared that a good deal of quasi-Dry feeling in the South and West will evaporate. Why doesn't Mr. BRYAN use his suasive eloquence to make sham prohibition give way to real prohibition in nominally Dry territory?

ORGANIZATION AGAINST ORGANIZATION.

The organization of two million unionists is in danger of being swamped through massing its strength under a single "master of a million minds." So long as the railroad brotherhoods were in possession of the field they had things their own way, bending even Congress to their will. So the Federation of Labor, submitting to the courts only with an ill-grace while contending that its policy of boycott was justified by the necessities of its humane efforts, was in a strong position. The demonstration of its power was so complete that long ago the employers of Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Sharon, the Mahoning Valley generally, began organizing for relief from the edicts for the confinement of jobs to a minority of those who needed them, and for the limitation of profits by diverting them to wages for the organized few. The logical sequel of the program proposed six months ago by the National Association of Manufacturers is now announced. Necessarily, it was under consideration much longer before the announcement, and therefore has no relation to specific current events. The two million workers are now confronted by the employers of six or seven million wage-earners in industries employing some eight billions of capital. The Federation is also reinforced by the 400,000 trainmen who have hitherto held aloof, but who feel the need of support in the crisis which they have brought upon themselves and the country.

It is probable that these are the two strongest industrial combinations ever formed, or perhaps that ever can be formed. The success of the Federation necessitated the antagonistic combination, unless the employers were to submit at discretion to those in their employ. The outlook, therefore, is that the two combinations must settle their differences by battle, or that there must be an assertion of superior power over both by those outside either, and who are the victims of the rage for combination. The unions are not all of labor. The Industrial conference does not represent all the capital in the country. Together, these organizations are in the minority of the 103,000,000 of continental population of the United States. The majority interests can and should control. Otherwise, the two antagonistic combinations of labor and capital have only to come to an agreement and exploit the consumer. That much suffering individual is in no mood to submit to the predatory plans of either labor or capital or both. The consumers of the goods for which the highest prices of this era are being paid admit the beauty of the sentiments and the eloquence of the language by which events have been brought to the present economic stage, but they think that humanity and benevolence require that progress in that direction should be checked. Something more than justice for the organized minority signifies something less than justice for the unorganized majority. Justice should precede generosity, and is preferable even to charity.

The contention is that the eight-hour day, the present leading issue between the two combinations, has social sanction and is a concession to justice. The sentiment is applauded. The number of those who would enforce labor for longer hours than is necessary to supply the demand for products is small and is not influential. Theoretically, more can be produced in eight hours than ten. Sometimes that is the case. But the market is not supplied by theory or by exceptional cases. The controlling fact is that modern production is by machinery and that short hours for machinery means reduction of production. If machinery is run by increasing the shifts of men, production costs are increased. If production is decreased or costs are increased, either prices are raised or some are forced to go without what they have been accustomed to having. It is necessary for those who approve the eight-hour law in theory to consider the economic and mechanical aspects of the case as well as social justice. Is it social justice for organized wage-earners to shorten their workday at the cost of unorganized consumers and all labor outside the organization? Is it for the good of society that one-fifth shall be cut off machine production? Would the eight-hour day enable the speeding up of machinery which already is said to run to the limit of physical capacity of workers?

Is there any man or combination of men able to answer such questions so surely that the experiment of a universal shorter day shall be ventured upon without any guarantee of the betterment of social conditions? Are conditions now so bad that something must be done about it in advance of mature consideration and some sort of surety regarding the result of the experiment? Is it not better that the individual who feels the need of shortening his day should consider accomplishing it by some individual action rather than by a reorganization of the mechanical and social worlds? Undoubtedly a shorter workday is a boon, but does society exist for the conferring of boons or for softening the sentence of nature that a man must work to live? Is it possible to disguise the fact that the universal eight-hour day is sought in the manner in which the railway eight-hour day was sought, and without general approval of method even by those who approved the thing proposed? How many think that an eight-hour day either can or should be reached by edict rather than by economic development, just as the days of most workers have been shortened hitherto?

ASKING FOR AN EMBARGO.

It can be foreseen that in the first weeks of the approaching session of Congress proposals for an embargo on exports of foodstuffs will be the subject of much discussion. Petitions for an embargo have been sent to the President by labor unions, Mayors, municipal food officers, and others. Embargo legislation will be supported in Congress not only by those of pro-German sympathies who asked that the exportation of munitions be forbidden but also by others, who would seek to reduce the cost of living by keeping all our foodstuffs in this country. Their demands will be emphasized by continually rising prices and official reports of large shipments across the Atlantic. Causes of the advance of prices are partly foreign, partly domestic. An abnormal war demand from Europe gains force by reason of short crops there. And everybody knows about crop shortage here at home. Prosperity, due to our exports, has raised wages, thus increasing cost of production, even on the farms, and enabling wage earners, as a rule, to buy freely.

This high cost of living is the greater part of our share of the war burden now; what our share will be after the war, as an effect of industrial readjustment, remains to be seen. No neutral nation has been able to avoid the war tax. This country has been more fortunate than any other, because our profits derived from exports have greatly exceeded losses due to higher cost of supplies for our own use. The arguments in favor of a food embargo have weight with a great many Americans. Those who are told that more than half of the wheat that can be spared has already been exported, and that the current rate of shipment points to an exhaustion of this surplus three months before next year's harvest, are inclined to say that the outward movement of wheat and flour should be checked. On the other hand, an embargo on food which the Allies need and are buying would be at variance with the policy set forth by our Government in reply to the complaint of Austria-Hungary about the shipment of munitions, a policy requiring "unrestricted trade in military supplies." While this applied to arms and munitions, it is applicable also to foodstuffs, which are and have been supplies for the armies. Again, we are striving to promote and extend our foreign trade, and are planning to keep, if possible, after the war the trade we have gained since the fighting began. Prohibition of food exports now would not be in accord with this work and these plans. It would excite resentment and hostility which might seriously affect our foreign commerce in the days to come. And European nations would say that we were willing and glad to sell bullets to them, to be used for killing men, but were refusing to sell food that would keep the people alive.

HEAD OF FLAME AND HEAD OF GOLD.

The meagre plurality in the House of Representatives makes our Montana contemporary, The Great Falls Tribune, unduly petulant with the Democratic women voters. Why should they vote for WILSON and then "reverse themselves" and elect the Hon. JEANETTE RANKIN, Republican, Congressman or Congresswoman at large, "merely because of sex"? Merely because of sex! It is the cause, it is the cause, my soul! Merely because of sex, and especially on account of the Hughes Woman's Special, all or most of the suffrage States that voted for WILSON so voted. The Republican apologists from the Far West, coming back to Congress, are sure of it. The Butte Post, which supported Miss RANKIN, shows how valid the apology is in Montana:

> Take our own county's returns. She received 7,736 votes in Silver Bow. FENNER, Republican candidate for State Auditor, ran just about as well; it never was said that he was the woman-voter favorite, nor was that ever intimated of HART, a stranger in this county and the Republican candidate for State Treasurer; in Silver Bow County he ran better than Miss RANKIN. So did PRAY, Republican candidate for Federal Senator; so did DAN BOYLE, Republican candidate for Railroad Commissioner; so did THEODORE BRANTLY, candidate for Chief Justice, many hundreds better; so did EDWARDS, Republican, for Governor, more than two thousand better.
>
> Of the two Democratic candidates for Congress, one got 2,850 more votes in Silver Bow than Miss RANKIN, the other 1,850 more. TOM MCTAGUE, a Wilson Elector, who "has thwarted "the woman vote right along and "played tag with the suffragists," wicked TOM MCTAGUE ran nearly 5,000 votes ahead of Miss RANKIN. If the Wilson women had voted for her "merely because of sex" her plurality would have been some thousands larger than it was. The Butte Post is "pretty sure that the number "of supposed Republican women who "voted for WILSON was very much "larger than the total of Democratic "women who voted for Miss RANKIN."
>
> Even one vote will be precious in the next House, but the Montana Democrats should forgive Miss RANKIN for her election, nor lay the blame therefor on the "illogical" Democratic women. The amount of logic in politics is seldom excessive, as plenty of "logical candidates" know.
>
> Having done justice to the Democratic petticoats of Montana, let us salute Mrs. E. B. HANLEY, whose fame is great and radiant in Oregon and should illumine the dark East. That Oregon held the Republican fort is due, The Portland Oregonian tells us, "in no small measure to the en"thusiasm put into the party by the "little golden-haired woman of Med"ford." History or legend recounts that, in an evil hour for his party, a Democrat gave her more than the market price for a couple of pigs. With the proceeds she went to Portland, attended a Hughes Alliance meeting, and there caught the inspiration that made her resistless on the stump. "The Joan of Arc of politics," The Oregonian calls her:
>
> Here was a rancher's wife, content with home and babies, who suddenly felt a resistless call to enter the fight for her convictions. She who had never made a speech in her life found herself possessed of the quality of leadership and of an eloquence and magnetism that could bring thousands to her feet. Accompanied only by two women, Mrs. ANDERSON and Miss BAER, she went out into the State and endured the hardships that exhaust the seasoned campaigner.
>
> Cowboys came a hundred miles across the desert, lumberjacks came out of the woods, staid business and professional men flocked to hear her. She spoke to crowded houses and nightly people who tried to get in were turned away. She sold her pigs, but she brought home the bacon.

Much has been heard of Miss RANKIN and her locks of fire. She shuns the photographers. She doesn't pine for glory. Let it shine for a little on the golden head of Medford. "There's only one Mrs. HANLEY," chorties The Oregonian, "and she's ours and we're proud of her." No wonder. What State wouldn't be proud of her? If California "had her like, there would "be no red fire tonight on Democratic "hilltops." The chivalrous Democrats of Pendleton, remembering the origin of Mrs. HANLEY's excursion to Portland, have crated and sent her two little pigs. In 1920 they will be slain. Will Mrs. HANLEY's candidate have better luck then?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Aviator Is She in Reality.

As the women of this day are not content—perhaps they never were more than resigned—when told that something they have done is a magnificent achievement to have been accomplished by a woman, it is both safer and more gracious to admit, or rather to proclaim without any qualification, that the flight of RUTH LAW from Chicago to New York puts her in the rank of the great aviators. Some commentators on her feat take the needless trouble of calling her an "aviatrix," others an "aviatrice." Both are good enough words, and the one as good as the other, but as Miss LAW showed all those qualities—courage, endurance, skill, sense of direction and position—that are required for the navigation of the air, there is no necessity, and hardly an excuse, for giving her a name that emphasizes the fact, professionally irrelevant, of sex.

As she did not expect or try to make a non-stop flight between the two cities, her two descents are important only in that they still leave a "record" for her or somebody else to set. If, or rather when, such journeys come to be for practical purposes—the transportation of mails or a passenger pressed for time—it is improbable that more than 300 or 400 miles without a stop will be attempted, for that would sufficiently stress both the machine and its operator. We do not expect either locomotives or locomotive engineers to make more than a small part of such distances with our fast trains, and doubtless we shall be equally considerate as regards aerial expresses.

Not a little interest is added to Miss LAW's flight because her machine was a small one and was provided with a notably simple equipment of instruments to assist in its guidance. The able workman, as is well known, likes the best of tools and plenty of them, but in case of need he can get along with few and poor ones, and with them produce results impossible with any armamentarium for the amateur or tyro. Evidently Miss LAW can supply many lacks by the use of brains.

It was, however, a serious oversight for her not to take along something to eat on the way. Food, judiciously selected, would have made her task far less exhausting, and helped her to endure the cold of the upper airs.

A Study of Urban Temptations.

Moved by an impulse which, judged by its results, can be called happy, the pastor of St. Andrew's Methodist Church, Dr. F. W. ADAMS, persuaded several of New York's eminent citizens to give at the evening service on Sunday their opinions as to what constitutes the most dangerous temptation to which the youth of the city are subjected. The answers to this truly interesting question varied widely.

It was JOHN WANAMAKER'S judgment that for both young men and young women the worst of urban temptations was the temptation to waste the most valuable of their possessions—their time. JACOB H. SCHIFF, as reported, dealt only with one-half of the question, and said that the greatest temptation of the young man was the young woman—an enigmatic statement, involving large controversial possibilities and by no means as safe to make, in these days of articulate feminism, as were those of the others. Just to start the discussion, it may be declared that, so far as tempting goes, the young men and the young women pretty well balance each other here, as everywhere else, and that, everything considered, it is probably well that they should. The reciprocal tempting—or allurement of attraction, to give it a kinder name—has highly estimable consequences, and highly important consequences, too.

Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER said that trouble came most often to our young men from vying in expenditure with people of larger financial resources than their own. Justice RUSSELL lamented the tendency to seek wealth and position with little regard for moral standards, while Dr. KATHARINE BEMENT DAVIS, turning to the temptations of young women, ranked as greatest of them all the desire for such pleasures as can be found in Broadway theatres and restaurants. Miss MABEL CRATTY, General Secretary of the National Young Woman's Christian Association, summed up in the word "clothes" the influence of greatest evil.

Nobody thought to inquire whether urban or rural temptations are the greater or the more numerous. That question, also, would be hard to answer.

Garrison After Wilson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You ask, "Where is the man fit to wear Mr. Wilson's mantle?" I think that Lindley M. Garrison, the former Secretary of War, could don the mantle and wear it to good effect. As Secretary of War, Mr. Garrison demonstrated the fact that he was one of the ablest men who ever sat in the United States Cabinet, even rabid Republican newspapers finding no fault with him. Mr. Garrison was sought as a Democratic candidate for Governor in New Jersey this year, and had he decided to run there seems to be no doubt that he would have swung that State into the Democratic column.

PHILIP A. PAYNE.
West New York, Nov. 18, 1916.

One Language for Periodicals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I most heartily indorse "One Language for Newspapers" as suggested in Sunday's issue of THE TIMES by W. A. Murrill, and go even further by including all weeklies and magazines. I have often advocated this among acquaintances and my friends.

JOHN D. CAWEIN.
Harrison, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1916.

Carlstrom's Flight.

From The Aero World.

Great credit is due Victor Carlstrom for his fine flight, Nov. 2 and 3, from Chicago to New York, in a Curtiss machine, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is to be most heartily congratulated upon its praiseworthy enterprise in backing so laudable an undertaking in the interest of American aeronautics.

It will be recalled that on another occasion, three years ago, the Times Aerial Derby, conducted under the auspices of the Aeronautical Society of America, proved the worth of our airmen and machines, when five entrants flew from the society's grounds at Oakwood, Staten Island, around Manhattan, all safely completing the course while a forty-five-mile wind was blowing.

The two stops made by Carlstrom, one at Erie to repair a leaky gasoline connection, and the other at Hammondsport on account of nightfall, in no wise detract from the merit of his performance, which is distinctly epoch-making in aviation, in this country at least.

That this achievement will have an important influence, now, upon both the art of aeronautics and the very gradually expanding domestic industry based thereon, is unquestionable, for the simple reason that a nearly continuous thousand-mile flight, at home, is demonstrated proof to doubters that the efficiencies in men and machines reported daily from Europe are true, and capable of reproduction here. All we need is practice. With numbers of extended flights made every day our constructors will speedily learn and remedy those defects in motor and aeroplane which constant usage alone can bring to light.

A MODERN SARGON.

Germany's Methods of Deportation Like Those of 2,600 Years Ago.

Columbia University, Nov. 18, 1916

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Germany has learned ancient methods from her distinguished Assyriologists! The history of Assyria and the subsequent empire of Babylonia tells in striking language how the conquering monarchs ordered wholesale deportations from occupied territories, either into Assyria or Babylonia proper, or into remote dependencies. This policy was, on the whole, a successful one, but only for the time being. It frequently happened that these imported populations would in some mysterious manner absorb the traditions of their new soil and after a generation or two be in a position to rebel against the "Great King." Tiglathpileser, Sargon, and Sennacherib were among the most noted Assyrian Kings who followed this plan of deportation.

The most remarkable enforced exodus of a native population in Assyrian times was that of the northern Israelites under Sargon, (722 B. C.,) who replaced them by Arabs and tribes from northern Asia Minor, all of whom later were assimilated into the Samaritan people. In the Babylonian period, the Judaean exile (II. Kings, 25, 11 ff.; after 597 B. C.) took place under Nebuchadnezzar, who exported forcibly the flower of the land of Babylon, where they remained until their descendants were returned to Palestine by the benevolent Cyrus the Persian in 538-537 B. C.

Every just person in America must devoutly hope that in the case of martyred Belgium her people may be restored by the modern Cyrus—the three great Allies—who are striving to overthrow as well organized and harah a despotism as ever existed on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates.

It is strange and not very complimentary to our boasted human development that the same methods which prevailed more than 2,600 years ago are being carried out today with almost the same barbarity by the hosts of the modern Sargon.

J. DYNELEY PRINCE.

The Kaiser's Stars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those who through a private or public library have access to a file of Harper's Weekly may be interested in the issue of March 12, 1859, which presents a half-page woodcut of the presentation to the household by Prince Frederick William of the infant now known as the Kaiser. The old, gray King on that occasion pronounced him "as lusty a recruit as you would wish to see." Dr. August, the astronomer, announced that the constellation known to astronomers as "Frederick's Honor" stood exactly at the zenith at the moment of Wilhelm's birth, and half an hour later another constellation known as Crown and Sword stood over Berlin. Dr. August adds that "if horoscope taking be worth a groat this infant is destined to become an Alexander."

LOUISE MANNING HODGKINS.
Wilbraham, Mass., Nov. 18, 1916.

Miss Rankin's Eligibility.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the election of a woman Representative from Montana to the United States Congress, Mr. John Allison, in THE NEW YORK TIMES for November 18, 1916 says he believes that she has no right to a seat in the House of Representatives, because the Constitution says "he," and not "he or she," when referring to "person" in the final clause of the second paragraph of Article I, Section 2. Surely, any one with any knowledge of the English language would know that "he" is often used in referring to passed words even when "she" is specifically meant.

There is nothing in the Constitution, as far as I can see, that would definitely prevent a woman's having a seat in Congress, except, of course, we all know that it is in violation of the spirit of the Constitution but then, so are popular elections of Presidents.

STANLEY DALTON DODGE.
Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 18, 1916.

Latin Letters for Japanese.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According, to a Russian journal, the Japanese Government has decided to replace the Japanese characters by the Latin alphabet, which will be introduced in the schools of Japan, beginning from Jan. 1, 1917. It is believed that this reform will bring the country of the Mikado into a close relation with the Western World, for the Japanese literature printed in the Latin characters will be easier studied and understood in Europe and America.

It is stated that China, too, will follow this example of Japan. With latinization of China and Japan, there will be reason to speak about the establishment of Brotherhood of Nations of the world.

P. J. POPOFF.
Great Neck, L. I., Nov. 17, 1916.

The Flag in Courtrooms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An effort to be commended has been launched by Justice Edgar J. Lauer of the Municipal Court, looking to the establishment as a decorative feature as well as a very appropriate emblem of authority, of "Old Glory" upon every judicial bench throughout the State. The wonder is that, while all other public and many private buildings display the flag with pride, the gloom of courtrooms has yet to realize its effulgence. Judge Lauer is an intensely patriotic citizen, and this latest of his zealous efforts should receive immediate indorsement by one and all.

W.
New York, Nov. 18, 1916.

$160,000 for Lithuanians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We believe that the public would like to know the amount collected in the State of New York and throughout America for the Lithuanians. In New York the collections exceed $10,000, while, according to Lithuanian newspapers, the collections throughout the United States exceed $150,000. Therefore we thank the generous American public, through your valued newspaper, for the generous contributions to the starving Lithuanians.

ANTANAS KIVETA.
JUOZAS KIVETA, Jr.
Brooklyn, Nov. 19, 1916.

Mr. Perkins Writes a "Note."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does it not seem strange that Mr. Perkins, after condemning the President for note-writing, should inaugurate his fight against high prices by addressing a "note" to Governor Whitman? Why not "deeds" instead of "words"?

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
New York, Nov. 17, 1916.

A HYPHENATED TALE.

She took a seat in the Pullman car;
(Oh, the gold she paid in fee!)
But the seat was made for Six-Feet-Two,
And she was Five-Feet-Three.

The Inn was stately through and through.
She paced its halls with glee;
But she found out that its mighty chairs
Were not made for Five-Feet-Three.

In the motor-car she sat her down.
How she slipped and she slipped—ah me!—
On the seats all made for Six-Feet-Two,
And not for Five-Feet-Three.

Oh, the giant sofas! the monster chairs!
Gorgeous they are to see,
But they all are made for Six-Feet-Two—
Never for Five-Feet-Three!

KATE UPSON CLARK.

All Want Peace: Why Not Have It Now?

By A DISTINGUISHED PUBLICIST.

SECOND ARTICLE.

When Viscount Grey and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg use substantially the same words in regard to establishing the right of all nations, great and small, to free development, do they really mean the same thing?

History will prove a more useful guide to an answer than merely theoretical discussion. The record of Great Britain, particularly that part of the record which has been made by the Liberal Governments of the last seventy-five years, is enviable, with a single exception. Russell, Palmerston, Gladstone, Campbell-Bannerman, and Asquith have consistently given support to weak and struggling nationalities aiming for greater freedom, as well as sympathy to those nationalities that were submerged under conquering nations. Great Britain befriended Belgium and Italy and Greece. In Canada, in Australia, and in South Africa she has pursued a colonial policy as wise as it has been able. The much denounced actions of Mr. Gladstone after Majuba Hill and of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman after the South African war resulted in binding the South African people more closely than ever before to the British Empire. The one weakness in Great Britain's dealing with the problem of nationality is found in Ireland. The Irish question, complicated, as it has been, by problems of land ownership, of violent religious antipathy, and of traditional race antagonism, appeared to be well on the way to at least a provisional solution when the war broke out, and perhaps even greater progress may be made so soon as the war shall end.

Since 1846 the free trade policy of Great Britain has undoubtedly been of great advantage to the world at large and to every nation whether great or small. If it could speedily have become universal, today's problems of international trade and commerce would be wholly different, and some at least of the causes of international war would have been removed. Great Britain has not only supported the policy of the open door abroad, but she alone among the greater nations has kept an open door at home. The sharp differences of opinion that have arisen among the British people themselves during the past twenty years as to the success of the free-trade policy, when measured by its effects at home, are not relevant to this discussion. What concerns the world at large is the obvious fact that this free-trade policy has been a benefit to every other nation, whether great or small. It has offered them the stimulus of a British market and the added stimulus of British competition. The history of German trade proves that Germany has everything to gain and nothing to lose by Great Britain's policy.

Therefore, it is only fair to infer in view of these facts that Viscount Grey means that every nation, whether great or small, should be at liberty to develop as Belgium, as Italy, and as Greece have developed; that to every dependent nationality there should be granted that full measure of self-government which is characteristic of Canada, of Australia, and of South Africa; and that international trade should be as little restricted and hampered as possible. This policy would satisfy liberal-minded men everywhere and would put international peace on a more secure foundation than it has ever had before.

The record of the dealings of Germany with other nations, particularly small nations, is a different one. This difference is due, no doubt, in part to different circumstances from those which have confronted Great Britain. It is, however, due in part to a distinct public policy. Germany, unlike Great Britain, has not found itself in isolation and seclusion, but with long and easily crossed frontiers that marched with those of other and quite different peoples. The relation of Germany to Poland and to Denmark has been somewhat the same as that in which England stood to Scotland and to Wales in the time of the three Edwards. In the latter case the resulting wars ended, however, in a really united Great Britain, and not in submerged and unhappy subject populations. At this moment the Prime Minister of England sits for a Scottish constituency and the Minister of War is a Welshman. Germany's treatment of Poland, of the Schleswig-Holstein duchies, and of Alsace-Lorraine has been unfortunate, to say the least, from the standpoint of a nation which is concerned for the free development of all nations, whether great or small. The plea of national necessity urged in explanation of this treatment, as in defense of the invasion of Belgium, is not convincing to modern ears. Yet it must not be too lightly set aside through lack of capacity to see the German point of view.

Prince von Bülow has described the policy of Germany toward Poland as a "mission of civilization," and he says that, if Prussia had not taken possession of that part of Poland which now constitutes the Eastern Provinces, these provinces would have fallen under the dominion of Russia. In this statement there are two implications. The first is that it would be disadvantageous to the national development of Germany if these provinces had fallen into the hands of Russia. The second is that Germany could make better provision for the development of Poland, or for that part of it which was annexed, than Poland could make for itself. The first of these implications opens the door to a long debate which, in view of the established facts, would now be futile. The second raises a definite question which bears directly upon the meaning of the words, "the right of all nations, great and small, to free development." If Poland, being a nation, possessing a language, a literature, and a body of traditions of its own, does not itself wish to be submerged under either Germany or Russia, then so to submerge it would appear to be in violation of the principles which Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg now announces as his own. The Allies are publicly committed to an autonomous Poland. A solution might perhaps be found if the Chancellor's language were interpreted to mean that, in such cases as those of the Poles and the South Slavs, the peoples in question should be given an opportunity to decide for themselves whether they prefer autonomy with national independence or autonomy with dependence on a greater and neighboring power. In order to satisfy the liberal opinion of the world, such peoples, and those of Ireland as well, must have autonomy. National independence, where it has long been lost or where it has never been gained, raises another set of questions which can hardly be answered save after detailed examination of each particular case.

Therefore, whether Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and Viscount Grey are in agreement upon this point would seem to turn upon whether Germany is willing to permit the Poles and the South Slavs to choose the form of their own political organization and to direct it when organized. If so, agreement between Germany and Great Britain, in this respect at least, is certainly in sight. Should Germany demur on the ground that her own national security is at stake, the answer must be found in those new forms of international guarantee for national security which it is hoped will be proposed and adopted at the end of the war.

More than once in the past it has been the policy of Germany to acquire, when possible, exclusive trade privileges and to insist upon them. Germany has not had the opportunity, which the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries brought to England, of establishing great colonial dependencies in the temperate zone, and therefore she has not been tested, as England has been, by the government of a Canada, or an Australia, or a South Africa. Yet, as far as the record goes, it indicates that Germany appears to favor exclusive trade privileges, if only as a basis for diplomatic negotiations, while England supports the open door. If must therefore be considered what advantage there would be in any proposal that would bring Germany to the support of an open-door policy as a means of binding the nations of the world more closely together and of removing one great cause of international rivalry and jealousy.

Nov. 20, 1916. COSMOS.

AMERICAN BOYS IN FRANCE.

Examples of Devotion to the Cause of the Allies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We hear and we read that the slogan "He saved us from war" won the election for President Wilson, for it appealed to all the women of this country. That is natural enough, in one way, for war has always been and always will be bella matribus detestata. Nevertheless, there are two American mothers who, it seems to us, although griefstricken at the loss of their sons, must feel their hearts swell with a sentiment of pride which will never be known to those women who consider the preservation of life the one and supreme goal of existence. Here is what the French Illustration has to say of the American aviator, Kiffin Rockwell, who was killed in an aerial fight near Thann at the age of 24:

> On the day war was declared he (Kiffin) and his brother Paul wrote to our Consul in New Orleans to offer their services to France. On the 7th of August they sailed from New York, and on the 27th of the same month they enlisted in the Foreign Legion. They fought together in the Aisne and Champagne battles and then they were separated. Kiffin went to Artois. In April, 1915, he wrote his brother, who had remained in the sector of ——: "If France should be conquered, I would prefer to die." On the 9th of May of the same year he was grievously wounded in the attack which made us masters of Targette. He had hardly recovered from his wounds when he entered the Aviation Corps, where he met again with his old friends Thaw and Chapman. His rare qualities of coolness, skill, and courage soon made of him an accomplished pilot. Five days after his arrival at the front he brought down his first German airship, near the Hartmanns Weilerkopf. He started for Verdun. In one single month he fought thirty-four aerial engagements. Once he attacked alone three of the enemy's airships; he was wounded in the head, but he came out victorious from the encounter, having forced one of his adversaries to land. On the 8th of September he brought down another German craft, which fell at Vauquois. On the 23d of September he met with a glorious death on the lines of Alsace.
>
> The day of his funeral the Captain of his squadron said to me: "I have never known a better pilot, a braver soldier, or a more generous and simple nature." His companion in arms, Lieutenant X., added: "Kiffin did not know the meaning of danger or fear. He went to battle as to a merrymaking. We all loved him and admired him."
>
> The name of this young hero will live in the affectionate and grateful remembrance of France.

And here is a letter from another young American, Henry Butters, Second Lieutenant in the British Royal Artillery, who was killed in France at the age of 24, and of whom his Captain said: "No one could have died in a nobler way":

> It may seem to you that for me this is all quite uncalled for, that it can only mean either the supreme sacrifice for nothing, or at best some of the best years of my life wasted; but I tell you that not only am I willing to give my life to this enterprise, (for that is comparatively easy except when I think of you,) but that I firmly believe—if I live through it to spend a useful lifetime with you—that never will I have an opportunity to gain so much honorable advancement for my own soul, or to do so much for the cause of the world's progress, as I have here daily, defending the liberty that mankind has so far gained against the attack of an enemy who would deprive us of it, and set the world back some centuries if he could have his way.

"He saved us from war" was not a satisfactory slogan for these noble young Americans.

R. L. B.
New Haven, Conn., Nov. 18, 1916.

$200,000 PAID FOR 21 INNESS PICTURES

Some of Late Painter's Masterpieces Among Works Bought from Son by H. Reinhardt.

TWO VIEWS OF NIAGARA

"The Sunburst" Is One of Artist's Later Pictures, and "The Veteran" One of His Few Figures.

Twenty-one paintings of the late George Inness, including some of the masterpieces of the artist, have been sold to Henry Reinhardt & Son of 565 Fifth Avenue, for a sum said to be $200,000. These are the paintings retained by the Inness family after the death of Mr. Inness when the Inness collection was dispersed at the American Galleries in 1895. Many offers have previously been made for the paintings which George Inness, Jr., has now sold. The collection will be placed on public exhibition in the Reinhardt Galleries about the middle of December, and later will be exhibited, it is said, in Chicago.

This is the largest number of Inness pictures which have ever been disposed of at private sale. Sixteen works by Inness were sold to this same firm in 1910 by Emerson McMillin, and were later sold to Edward Butler of Chicago, President of Butler Brothers, the big mail order house, who presented the lot to the Art Institute of Chicago. They are now one of the chief attractions of the institute, forming an Inness room. The sixteen cost Mr. Butler $150,000.

The two most important paintings in the present collection are views of Niagara, each five feet ten inches wide and three feet nine inches high. These were painted in 1884, although one of them, with the signature, bears the date of the year before Inness died, 1885. It was the habit of the artist to hold a painting in his studio after it was practically completed and add a touch now and then until he had the exact effect which he desired. One of the Niagara pictures—looking straight up the falls with the islands on both sides of the river showing above—was sold by Mr. Inness to the late Roswell Smith, whose daughter Julia married George Inness, Jr. The picture was bequeathed to her upon her father's death. The other picture gives an even more vivid view of the falls, with brilliant tones in the water and a suggestion of rainbow colors in the spray.

"The Sunburst," 32 by 42 inches, is one of the artist's later pictures, and typical of that period. It is a picture with a golden haze, an open woodland scene, with the setting sun revealed through the trees. This was painted in 1885, and in the same year the artist painted "The Greensward," a Spring scene in silvery tones, a companion to the other picture. "The Veteran" is one of Inness's few figure paintings, and shows an old man hobbling down a road from a house to the edge of a wood surrounded by children. "Medfield Oak," "The Green Hillside," "The Apple Tree," "The Wood Chopper," which is 25 by 21 inches, are others of the paintings, and smaller pictures are "The Windstorm," "The Elm Tree," "The Hayfield," "Monte Lucia," "The Coming Storm," "Pond Near Milton," "Elms at Leeds," "Factory at Montclair," "Hills at Leeds," "Gate at Albano," "Gray Day," "The End of the Barn," and "The Model."

WORLD COURT MODEL HERE.

Dr. Butler Cites Our Supreme Tribunal as Only Feasible Pattern.

Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, in an address at a luncheon given by the World's Court League, a peace organization, at the Bankers' Club yesterday, held up the United States Supreme Court as the model for an international court of justice.

"What we mean by a court, in the American sense," said Dr. Butler, "is absolutely unknown in Europe. And this has been the great obstacle in our efforts to bring about the establishment of a world tribunal.

"This is the thing that we can certainly say, that unless such a court is modeled on our Supreme Court we can hardly hope for its successful establishment. The American idea of a court's powers and functions will be our contribution to international jurisprudence, and it will be the duty of groups of men such as are assembled here to make this idea known to the Governments of Europe. In German administrative circles the idea of a body of Judges, sitting free from all administrative influences and giving their judgments against the Government, as our Judges again and again have done, is inconceivable."

James Brown Scott, Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Theodore Marburg, ex-United States Ambassador to Belgium; Dr. Charles H. Levermore, William Jay Schieffelin, George W. Kirchwey, Frederick P. Keppel, and Charles S. Macfarland, Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, also spoke.

Among those present were Henry Clews, Colonel Frederick E. Farnsworth, Professor W. B. Guthrie, Emerson McMillin, Charles Lathrop Pack, Oscar S. Straus, Isaac N. Seligman, Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, Frank Chapin Bray, E. R. Perry, Charles H. Burr, Colonel John D. Brooks, Professor Paul Monroe, George A. Plimpton, Charles J. Peabody, Charles Thaddeus Terry, the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, Frank L. Babbott, Chester De Witt Pugsley, George T. Brokaw, and Cornelius Pugsley.

Advertisement Ball for Charity.

The annual entertainment in aid of the Lenox Hill Settlement this season is to be in the nature of an advertisement ball, the guests being requested to wear costumes representing popular advertisements. It will be held in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton on Thursday night, Dec. 7.

Prizes are to be awarded for the best costumes, and many dinners are to precede the ball. Mrs. John W. Alexander is in charge of the arrangements. Mrs. Gordon Bell of 58 East Seventy-second Street is receiving applications for tickets.

The Executive Committee is composed of Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Chairman; Mrs. Jewett Minturn, Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, Mrs. George Draper, Mrs. Nicholas Biddle, Mrs. Bell, and Miss Carol Harriman.

Will Celebrate Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Wolleim of 175 East Seventy-ninth Street are to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary on Nov. 26 at the Tuxedo, in Madison Avenue. They have four sons and four daughters, and thirteen grandchildren. Although born in the same town in Germany, Ostrowa, they did not meet until they came to America, and that was in Elmira, N. Y.

Miss Edwina M. Morgan Engaged.

Postmaster and Mrs. Edward M. Morgan announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Edwina Margaret Morgan, to Joseph Fry Nounnan, Jr., of this city. The Morgan home is at 613 West 146th Street. The wedding will take place the latter part of January.

See last page for Lost and Found announcements.—Advt.

DIAMONDS
The finer grades only
Theodore A Kohn & Son
JEWELLERS 321 Fifth Avenue
at 32nd Street

MISS KELLER'S FLAT DENIAL.

Formal Statement Says She Had No Thought of Marrying Fagan.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—Helen Keller issued this statement tonight:

"It is a great pity that Mrs. Macy and I have been subjected to annoyance in a matter for which neither of us is in any way responsible, and as to which neither of us had any knowledge. I repeat emphatically the denial already published in the papers that there has ever been any engagement or thought of engagement, between Mr. Peter Fagan and myself. Such a thing has never been even remotely contemplated by me.

"Further than this, perhaps, it is proper for me to say that Mrs. Macy and I are on the warmest terms of affectionate friendship. She has been ordered by her physician to go to Lake Placid for a while, and I am going with my mother to Montgomery, Ala., where my married sister lives. The temporary separation is due to absolutely nothing but a question of my dear teacher's health.

"I hope this statement will put a stop to all the gossip and rumors in the newspapers and end the need of any further publicity."

ENTERTAIN FOR MISS PYNCHON

Mrs. John D. Barrett and Daughter Give a Luncheon for Debutante.

Mrs. John D. Barrett and her daughter, Miss Helen A. Barrett, gave a luncheon yesterday at Sherry's for Miss Beatrice Pynchon, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pynchon of Greenwich and New York. The guests, who numbered about thirty, included some of last as well as this year's buds. Among the latter were the Misses Charlotte Guye, Elsie Saltus, Ellen McCarter, Louise Harkness, Frances Ballard, Madeleine Lynch, Grace Montgomery, and Gertrude Riker.

Last year's débutantes included the Misses Muriel Oakes, Ethel Simmons, Isabel Stettinius, Isabel Yeomans, Dorothea Camp, Mary Cushman, Florence Lincoln, Lily Ruperti, and Grace Franklin.

Miss Pynchon will make her début at tea Mrs. Pynchon will give for her on Friday, Dec. 8, at the apartment the Pynchons have taken for the season at 6 East Fifty-sixth Street.

S. M. Schafer's Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Schafer of 32 West Forty-sixth Street will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary today with a reception and dinner at their home, where they have lived ever since they were married.

Four daughters and three sons will be present, Mrs. David Mann, Mrs. Charles S. Guggenheimer, Mrs. Alfred Wolf, Mrs. Max Kaufman, and Leonard Algernon, and Edward Schafer, also fourteen grandchildren.

Mr. Schafer is a senior member of the banking firm of Schafer Brothers of 55 Wall Street, and is one of the oldest members on the New York Stock Exchange.

Andrew-Baxter Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Andrew of Cleveland, Ohio, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marcella Andrew, to Charles McGhee Baxter of this city. Mr. Baxter is a son of Colonel and Mrs. George White Baxter, formerly of Knoxville, Tenn., but now residing in New York. His family is prominent in Tennessee.

The marriage is to be celebrated in January.

Cat Show Receipts for Paris Blind.

The receipts of the two days' session of the Atlantic Cat Club Show, which will be held at the Hotel McAlpin tomorrow and Thursday, will be devoted to Miss Winifred Holt's Lighthouse for the Blind in Paris, Mrs. Gertrude E. Taylor and Miss Laura Gould Hopkins will be the judges of the various breeds of Silvers, Tabbies, &c. Among the exhibitors are Mrs. Chester W. Chapin, the Misses Champion, Mrs. W. F. Hoftra, Vice President of the Bide-a-wee Home, and others. There are close to two hundred entries from all parts of the United States, and Australian, Siamese, and varieties of the domestic cat will be shown.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Louis Gordon Hamersley of 1,030 Fifth Avenue, who is now at his new country place north of Rhinebeck, N. Y., plans to sail shortly for France to serve as an ambulance driver.

The wedding of Miss Agnes Mitchel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ormsby M. Mitchel, and John Haines of North Carolina, is to take place this evening at 6 o'clock at the Gotham. Mr. Hanes is to have two best men.

Two affairs for débutantes are scheduled for today. Mrs. Raymond Lesher and Miss Madge Lesher are to give a luncheon at Sherry's for Miss Katharine A. Hollister. Mrs. Edward F. Darrell will also give a luncheon there for her débutante daughter, Miss Dorothy Darrell.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, who have opened their town house, expect to spend the week-ends at their place at Rhinebeck during the Winter.

Mrs. Henry Sellers McKee of 115 East Fifty-third Street is to entertain tomorrow with a luncheon, followed by a matinée party, for Mrs. Henry Sellers McKee, 2d, her granddaughter by marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills entertained a week-end party at their country estate at Staatsburg, N. Y. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Miss Evelyn Burden, and E. Gerry Chadwick.

Mrs. Frances W. White of 12 West Fifty-fourth Street is to entertain with a tea on Dec. 26 for her niece, Miss Eleanor F. White, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sumner W. White, to be followed by a dinner and theatre party.

WILLS $50,000 TO CHARITY.

Mrs. Peckham Disposes of $1,000,000 Estate in Her Testament.

The will of Mrs. Annie A. Peckham, widow of Wheeler H. Peckham, lawyer, who died at her home, 685 Madison Avenue, on Oct. 30, disposes of an estate of more than $1,000,000, the bulk of which goes to relatives of her husband. She left total bequests of $50,000 to charities, and gave her husband's law library to the Bar Association.

The charitable bequests are $10,000 each to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Sea Breeze Experimental Hospital at Coney Island, the Morristown Memorial Hospital, and All Souls Hospital, also of Morristown, N. J.

The principal heirs are the three children of Henry A. Peckham, a nephew of the decedent's husband, who are to receive $100,000 each and the residuary estate. They are Harriet, Rufus, and Henry A. Peckham, Jr. Their mother, Mrs. Catherine Peckham, receives $25,000. These children also get the principal of a trust fund of $100,000 which goes to Mary Esther Aertsen, cousin of the decedent, for life. The will contains specific bequests to forty-eight other relatives and friends. Each person who has been in Mrs. Peckham's employ more than two years gets $1,000 each, and three former servants receive a similar amount.

John Klackner, Art Publisher.

John Klackner, head of C. Klackner, fine arts publishers, of 7 West Twenty-eighth Street, and a resident of Mannasset, L. I., died suddenly yesterday afternoon in the waiting room of the Pennsylvania Station. He was in his sixty-eighth year and was born here. His body was removed to his office at the request of his son, George Klackner, who was associated with him in business.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 18th averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.32 cents per pound.—Advt.

EDWARD RUNGE DEAD.

Importer Who Found Chinese Porcelain for Morgan Collection.

Edward Runge, an importer of rare Oriental rugs and porcelain for nearly thirty years, during which he made yearly trips to Shanghai, Tien-tsin, and Peking, died yesterday at his home, 44 Bowne Avenue, Flushing, L. I., in his sixty-ninth year. He was a native of Hanover, Germany, and came here when a young man.

Mr. Runge found and imported many of the most notable pieces of old Chinese porcelain in the Morgan, Altman, Garland, and Havemeyer collections, and he was regarded for many years as the most discriminating buyer and connoisseur that visited Shanghai and Tien-tsin. In 1885 he represented the firm of Herter Brothers, later visiting China for William Baumgarten & Co. In 1891 he became associated with Thomas B. Clarke of this city, retiring on account of ill-health in 1911.

He was said to have been the only white man to have been granted an audience by the Dowager Empress of China, and was a friend of the late Li Hung Chang and Yuan Shih-kai the first President of China. Mr. Runge married Miss Louise Baumgarten in 1871, who, with four sons and three daughters, survives him.

Count Antonelli Killed in War.

Count Camillo Antonelli, a member of a prominent family of Rome, and a Lieutenant in the Grenadiers, was killed on Aug. 7 at San Michele, Gorizia, while trying to rescue several of his men who had been wounded. He was well known here and in Newport. Count Antonelli was 27 years old, and was living in Paris when the war started. He enlisted as a private in the Second Dragoons, Piemonte Reale Cavalry, but was transferred to the First Grenadiers, and sent to the front as a Second Lieutenant.

Shortly after Count Antonelli was wounded, but returned to his command ten days later, only to be killed at the capture of Gorizia. During the last day of his life he led seven bayonet charges, and was recommended for the Medaglia al Valore.

Charles Kappes.

Charles Kappes, manager of the Mortgage Department of the Germania Life Insurance Company, and a lifelong resident of Clifton, S. I., died on Sunday at his home, 256 Centre Street, in his fifty-ninth year. He was connected with the company for more than forty years, and was in addition a Director of the Staten Island Savings Bank and President of the Barnaby Furniture Company. Mr. Kappes was active in the civic affairs of Staten Island, and was a member of the Veteran and Exempt Firemen's Association there, and of the Richmond County Automobile Club. He was Master of Tompkins Lodge, No. 471, F. and A. M., in 1900; District Deputy Grand Master of the Eleventh Masonic District in 1901, a member of Tyrian Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Palestine Commandery, No. 15, of this city, and of Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, and a son.

John P. Kenny.

John P. Kenny, formerly for many years the City Hall and political reporter of The Sun, and more recently an examiner in the law and adjustment division of the Department of Finance, died yesterday at his home, 145 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, in his forty-ninth year. He was the author of the Chinatown stories in The Sun, and in 1900 was Secretary of the Sun Alumni.

Obituary Notes.

JOEL LINDLEY, a retired merchant living at the Park Avenue Hotel, died on Saturday in St. Luke's Hospital, in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Lindley was President of the United Brothers, Agudas Achim Society, and retired ten years ago.

LOUIS P. FARLEY, Mayor of Marlboro, Mass., died suddenly on Sunday night at his home there, in his forty-ninth year.

JOSEPH M. COONEY, for many years with The Carpet and Upholstery Trade Review, and The Review Publishing Company of this city, died on Sunday at his home in Larchmont, in his forty-eighth year.

Dr. WILLIAM FINDER, Jr., of Troy, N. Y., pathologist, bacteriologist, and lecturer, died yesterday at Ballston Spa.

ANDREW G. HOPPER, formerly for many years a keeper in the New Jersey State prison, died yesterday at his home in Paterson, N. J., in his eighty-first year.

LLOYD E. MARSDEN, Secretary of the Tonopah Extension Mining Company of this city for ten years and a resident of Mount Vernon, died yesterday in the Mount Vernon Hospital, in his forty-first year.

JOHN H. McKEEGAN, an inspector for the Street Cleaning Department of Queens Borough, and a resident of Long Island City, died on Sunday in St. John's Hospital there.

MORRIS FLESHER, a salesman of 46 West Eighty-third Street, died on Sunday, in his fifty-first year.

WILLIAM J. BRENNAN, Corporation Counsel of New London, Conn., died on Sunday at his home there, in his forty-eighth year. He was a member of the law firm of Kenealy, Brennan & Whittlesey.

Dr. EDMUND BODINE POST, a dentist, died on Sunday at his home, 391 Convent Avenue, the Bronx, in his seventy-seventh year.

MATTHEW J. SEERY, a machinist in the Edison plant in West Orange, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Orange in his fifty-first year.

THOMAS HUMPHREY, for many years in the stationery business here, died on Sunday night at his home in South Orange, N. J., in his seventy-first year.

Mrs. KATHERINE WEBER, widow of John Weber, died on Sunday at her home in East Orange, N. J., in her eighty-third year.

J. C. HAILE, passenger traffic manager of the Central of Georgia Railway, died suddenly of apoplexy in Savannah yesterday.

JOHN J. PURDY, 66 years old, a member of Messepeg Lodge No. 922, F. and A. M., and of Rockville Centre Lodge, I. O. O. F., died on Saturday at the home of his daughter in Rockville Centre, L. I.

Mrs. AUGUSTA ARMOR, widow of David Armor, died from heart disease on Sunday at her home, 184 St. Nicholas Ave., Brooklyn, aged 61 years. She left a son and two daughters.

WILLIAM GUION JOHNSON, a son of the late Rev. Daniel T. M. Johnson, for thirty years rector of St. Mary's P. E. Church in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 1,200 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-eighth year. Mr. Johnson was for forty years with the passenger department of the White Star Steamship Company. He was unmarried.

Mrs. HARRIET ELLEN BLAKE TERHUNE, widow of Dr. James Jackson Terhune, a Brooklyn physician and civil war veteran, died in the Williamsburg hospital on Saturday, and the funeral services will be held in the chapel at 80 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, this afternoon. Mrs. Terhune was 84 years of age and for the last six years had lived in Crestwood, N. Y.

Mrs. ELIZABETH RUSSELL LUFBURROW, widow of Charles Lufburrow, a farmer of Lansingsburg, N. Y., died on Saturday at her home, 124 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-seventh year. She was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and for several years was active in the work of the Church of Our Father in Brooklyn.

JAMES FRANCIS BURNS, a retired Captain of the Brooklyn Fire Department, died on Saturday at his home 191 Luquer Street, Brooklyn. About nineteen years ago, Mr. Burns was thrown from an engine while going to a fire and suffered an injured spine, from which he never recovered. He was 61 years old and left two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. CARRIE PUTNAM STETSON, wife of Frederick Gibbs Stetson, an accountant for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, died from pneumonia on Saturday at her home, 116 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 56 years. Mrs. Stetson was a descendant of General Israel Putnam of the Revolutionary period and was a member of an old New England family.

JAMES E. FINKLE, 70 years old, in the machinery business in Manhattan and one of the oldest members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mark in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 89 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

THOMAS HANDFORD WENTWORTH, Secretary of the Distillers Securities Corporation in Manhattan, died on Sunday after an operation in the Midwood Sanitarium. He was 60 years old and lived at 70 Maple Court, Flatbush.

Mrs. EMILY DE BEVOISE STEVENS, wife of Colonel James H. Stevens, who was commander of the Ninth Regiment of New York during the civil war, died at her home, 1,259 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 83 years. Her husband, who is in his ninety-second year, was formerly in the banking business in Manhattan.

Mrs. HARRIET SHOOK, widow of William H. Shook, an inventor, died at her home, 65 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday. She is survived by a son and three daughters.

CHARLES KURZ, 65 years old, a retired manufacturer of cabinet ware and a member of Our Council, No. 252, R. A., and of Arcturus Lodge, No. 274, F. and A. M., died on Saturday at his home, 733 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.

CHARLES KURZ, 65 years old, a retired jeweler, died from pneumonia on Saturday at his home, 508 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, aged 69 years. Mr. Burwell was born in Clinton, N. Y., and for many years lived in Syracuse. He left four daughters.

JOHN B. DRAKE, father of Newman E. Drake, who is President of the Drake Brothers Baking Company, died on Saturday at his son's residence, 116 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Andover, N. J., and is survived by two sons and three daughters.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

POLK.—Born to Dr. and Mrs. Hector Polk (nee Rose Jacobson,) a daughter, Nov. 15, at the Woman's Hospital, 100th St. and Amsterdam Av.

RITTMASTER.—Nov. 19, 600 West 138th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rittmaster, a son.

WOLF.—To Dr. and Mrs. George D. Wolf, (nee Rose Bonime,) a baby girl on Nov. 18, 1916. No cards.

Married.

BEARDSLEY—HUSE.—Saturday, Nov. 18, at 3 o'clock, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, Ten Eyck Remsen Beardsley to Mary Chapman Huse of Fanwood, N. J.

HARTWELL—PENCHOEN.—On Saturday, Nov. 18, at the Church of Saint James the Less, Scarsdale, N. Y., Kate Lobridge Penchoen to Harold Talbot Hartwell.

KELL—SHELDON.—Nov. 20, at Grace Church, Miss Bertha Sheldon to Mr. Harold Kell.

STRONG—McAFEE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 15, by Rev. R. L. Tucker, Jean Ethel McAfee to Harvey Allen Strong.

TEMPLE—SAGE.—At Bronxville, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 20, Miss Katherine Sage to Mr. Arthur Temple.

Died.

ALLEN.—Leonora L., beloved wife of Arthur M. Allen, in the 70th year of her age, on Saturday, Nov. 18, at her residence, 348 Forest Av., New Brighton, Staten Island. Funeral at 10 o'clock Tuesday, Nov. 21.

ANTONELLI.—On Aug. 7, at San Michele, (Gorizia,) Count Camillo Antonelli of Rome, Lieutenant Grenadiers, killed in action.

BEATTIE.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, Henry Beattie of Oceanic, N. J., aged 29. Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 8 P. M., at the late residence of his sister, Mrs. Robert Veitch, 124 Willow Av., Hoboken. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Interment Thursday, 12 o'clock, Mount Olivet Cemetery. Red Bank papers please copy.

BROLLY.—On Monday morning, Mary A. Brolly, in her 82d year. Funeral private.

BUNKER.—Suddenly, at Newburg, N. Y., Edward A. Bunker, in his 58d year. He is survived by his wife, Lulan Mai, and daughter, Adelaide. Funeral services at the Funeral Parlors, 10 East 22d St., Tuesday evening, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

CAHN.—On Nov. 19, 1916, Lulu V., dearly beloved wife of Sigmund Cahn and devoted sister of Alma, Alice, Emil Schwab. Funeral services from her late residence, 451 Union Av., Richmond Hill, L. I., Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M. Interment Mt. Carmel Cemetery, Brooklyn.

COLLINS.—On Monday, Nov. 20, Caroline Collins, daughter of the late Peter D. Collins of New York. Funeral from her late residence, 116 Ridge Road, Rutherford, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 10 o'clock P. M. Friends are invited to attend.

CONKLING.—After a short illness, on Monday, Nov. 20, James Egbert, son of the late Egbert S. and Abigail J. Conkling. Services at his late residence, 824 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 22, 8 o'clock. Interment at Hewlett, Long Island.

CORNELL.—Suddenly, Nov. 20, 1916, John Witherspoon, youngest son of Edward S. and Eleanor Witherspoon Cornell, in his 21st year. Services at his late residence, 66 Halsted St., East Orange, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 11 A. M. Interment at Oakcliff Cemetery, Derby, Conn., on arrival of the 2 o'clock train from New York.

CRAVEN.—John E., son of the late John and Catherine Craven. Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. P. H. Withey, 504 Columbus Av., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 1 P. M. Interment Calvary.

CURTIS.—On Saturday, Nov. 18, at her residence in New York City, Mary Alathea Curtis, eldest daughter of the late Chief Justice William Edmond Curtis and Mary A. Curtis. Funeral services will be held at Watertown, Conn.

DISBROW.—At his residence, 322 West 108th St., on Nov. 18, 1916, Benjamin Newton Disbrow, husband of Josephine Louise Disbrow and son of the late Benjamin Newton and Sarah Haviland Disbrow. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

DUCEY.—On Nov. 20, 1916, at her residence, 159 East 90th St., Bridget, widow of Patrick Ducey and mother of Michael J., Patrick, William, Frank E., and Mary E. Ducey, and Mrs. Hannah Crilley. Solemn requiem mass at Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

DURBRIDGE.—At Montclair, N. J., Sunday, Nov. 19, William, beloved husband of Sarah J. Durbridge, in his 72d year. For forty-three years with White Star Line and International Mercantile Marine. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 22 Brunswick Road, Wednesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

ENGEL.—On Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, aged 35, Alfred S. Engel, beloved husband of Mary F. Engel and son of the late Martin and Hester Engel. Services from his late residence, 1,252 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

ENGEL.—Continental Lodge No. 287, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are earnestly requested to pay a last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, Alfred S. Engel, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 21, 1916, at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 152 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.
ROBERT G. MOORE, Master.
LAWRENCE E. WESTERFIELD, Sec.

EVANS.—On Sunday, Nov. 19, 1916, at the French Hospital, New York, William Wale, husband of Agnes H. Evans, (nee Wold,) in his 44th year. Funeral services at his late home, Homestead Av., Palisades Park, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 8 P. M.

FALK.—On Monday, Nov. 20, after a lingering illness, Milton J., beloved husband of Amy P. Falk, in the 33d year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FLESHER.—On Saturday, Nov. 18, Morris, beloved husband of Estelle Flesher, brother of Ferdinand, Bertuold, Robert, Herman, Mrs. Luise Siegler, Elsie Arndt, Irma Weill. Funeral private, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. J. Siegler, 46 West 83d St.

FORBES.—On Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, at his residence, 490 9th St., David Forbes. Masonic services will be held on Wednesday evening, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock. Members of Scotia Lodge, No. 634, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

HUMPHREY.—At South Orange, N. J., Nov. 19, 1916, Thomas Humphrey, in his 72d year. Funeral service will be held at his home, 425 Meeker St., Tuesday evening, Nov. 21, at 7:45 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, Sunday, Nov. 19, William Guion, son of the late Rev. Daniel T. M. Johnson, D.D., and Caroline G. Johnson, in the 58th year of his age. Funeral services will be held from the Church of the Good Shepherd, McDonough St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

JONES.—On Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, Mabel Evelyn, wife of Edwin Artimus Jones and daughter of Martha E. Gardner. Funeral services at her late residence, 251 West 92d St., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 22, at 8:15 P. M. Interment private.

KAPLAN.—Saturday, Nov. 18, Lena Kaplan, beloved wife of Rabbi Bernard M. Kaplan and adored mother of Blanche, Lillian, Naomi, Miriam, Daniel Boaz, and Amos Montefiore. Funeral from 160 East 129th St., Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1916, at 10 A. M., private.

KAPPES.—Charles, on Sunday, Nov. 19, 1916, beloved husband of Louise and father of Gladys Irene Sprigg and Charles, Jr., in his 59th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 295 Centre St., Clifton, S. I., N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1916, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

KAPPES.—Tomokins Lodge, No. 471, F. & A. M., Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend the funeral of our departed brother, P. C. Charles Kappes, at his late residence, 295 Centre St., Clifton, S. I., N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1916, at 8 P. M.
WILLIAM W. BALE, Master.
ARTHUR W. JENKINS, Secy.

KENNERLY.—Mary J., on Nov. 20, wife of Charles H. Kennerly and sister of Catherine Cogan and William C. Blaney. Funeral on Thursday, Nov. 23, from her late residence, 664 East 166th St., 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of St. Augustine, 167th St. and Franklin Av., solemn requiem mass. Interment Holy Cross.

KENNY.—Nov. 20, 1916, John P., beloved husband of Mary E. F. Kenny (nee McGinty) and brother of the late Thomas A., James J., Jane, and Mrs. J. J. Hunter. Funeral from his late residence, 145 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Augustine's Church, 6th Av. and Sterling Place, where a solemn requiem mass will be read.

KLACKNER.—John, suddenly, on Nov. 20, beloved father of George C. Klackner, in his 69th year. Residence, 7 West 28th St. Funeral notice later.

KLEIN.—On Nov. 19, Katie, aged 45, beloved wife of Emanuel Klein, mother of Henry Edward Irwin, Fred, William, Helen, and Alice. Funeral from her late residence, 865 Whitlock Av., Bronx, New York, Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MEAD.—Francis Dominick, son of the late William J. and Katherine Carroll Mead, at Lexington, Va. Interment at Greenwich, Conn.

MERRYLEES.—Suddenly, Nov. 20, Belle Gibbs Merrylees, dearly beloved wife of John Merrylees, Esq. Notice of funeral later. Boston papers please copy.

Died.

NORRIS.—Henry Seldeu Norris, M. D., aged 66 years, Sunday, Nov. 19, after a short illness, at his residence, 10 West 49th St. Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 46th St. and 5th Av., Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 2:30 P. M.

NORRIS.—It is with deep regret that we announce to the Society of Alumni of Bellevue Hospital the death of Dr. Henry Seldon Norris, one of our oldest and most loyal members. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 46th St. and 5th Av., this afternoon at 2:30 P. M.
R. J. WILSON, President.
H. B. BLACKWELL, Secretary.

NORRIS.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.: Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Dr. Henry S. Norris, (First Company,) at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 46th St. and 5th Av., New York City, on Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1916, at 2:30 P. M.
THOMAS DIMOND, President.

NORRIS.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 45 Cedar St., New York.—It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of Henry Selden Norris, M. D., a member of this society, on Nov. 19, 1916.
DE LANCEY NICOLL, President.
GUY VAN AMRINGE, Secretary.

PAUL.—Henry, beloved father of Samuel R., Henry R., Mrs. Carrie Bleimiller, and Amelia Schlichter, in his 76th year. Funeral from the residence of his son, 2,351 Powell Av., Unionport, Bronx, Tuesday, at 2 P. M. Interment, Woodlawn. Members of Kitching Post No. 30, G. A. R., Yonkers, and the Twentieth Turner Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, are respectfully invited to attend.

PHILIP.—Sigmund, Nov. 20, 1916, beloved husband of Minnie Philip, (nee Goodman.) Funeral from his late residence, 540 West 146th St., 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 22.

POLITZINER.—Meyer H., on Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, at his residence, 9 East 97th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

POST.—On Nov. 19, Edmund Bodine Post, aged 76 years. Funeral services Tuesday, 8 P. M., at 391 Convent Av., near West 147th St. Interment private.

RICKSECKER.—At Poughkeepsie, New York, Nov. 19, of tuberculosis, Theodore Wilde Ricksecker, beloved son of Theodore and Fannie E. Ricksecker, aged 35. Funeral Wednesday noon, Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn.

RUNGE.—At his residence, 154 Bowne Av., Flushing, L. I., on Nov. 20, 1916, Edward J. C., husband of Louise Runge. Funeral private.

SANFORD.—On Sunday, Nov. 19, Rowena Herrick, beloved wife of Ferdinand V. Sanford. Funeral services at her late residence, Warwick, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves Erie Station, Jersey City, at 9:25 A. M.

SPRAGUE.—On Sunday, Nov. 19, 1916, Carleton, son of the late Eben Carleton Sprague and Elizabeth H. Williams, of Buffalo, N. Y., at his residence, 130 East 67th St., New York City. Fune al services at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning from the Church House of the Church of the Messiah, Park Av. and 34th St. Entrance on Park Av.

SUTHERLAND.—Suddenly, Nov. 18, Mary Emma Sutherland. Funeral services at St. John's Church, White Plains, Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 9:30 o'clock. Interment White Plains Rural Cemetery.

TARBOX.—On Nov. 19, at her residence, 2,769 Briggs Av., 190th St., Bronx, Ellen P. Tarbox, widow of the late William Tarbox. Funeral services at her late residence Tuesday evening at 8 P. M.

UHINK.—Suddenly, on Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, Dora M. Uhink, (nee Wilkens.) Funeral service at 537 Bay St., Stapleton, S. I., on Thursday, Nov. 23, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

VANDERVEER.—At Chester, N. J., on Nov. 19, Mary Elizabeth Stearns, widow of James Vanderveer. Funeral service from her late residence, Chester, N. J., on Wednesday, at 1:30 P. M.

VARRELMANN.—On Sunday, Nov. 19, 1916, Ferdinand G., eldest son of Ferdinand G. Va relmann. Funeral service at the chapel of Kingston Hospital, Kingston Av., corner Fenimore St., Brooklyn, Thursday, Nov. 23, at 10 A. M.

VOGEL.—On Monday, Nov. 20, Gabriel, beloved husband of Katharine Vogel, aged 65 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 165 East 36th St., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 1:30 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

WARD.—Robert. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, Wednesday, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

WILEY.—On Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, Priscilla Wiley, at her residence, 342 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn. Funeral services private, on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

WOLFE.—Nov. 20, 1916, Florence, beloved daughter of Mrs. Kate Wolfe, 3 West 92d St. Interment private in Baltimore Wednesday, Nov. 22.

WYLER.—Nov. 20, Theresa, aged 65. Funeral, Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St. Time later.

ZIMMERMAN.—On Nov. 18, George L. Zimmerman, in his 46th year. Services this (Tuesday) evening, 8 o'clock, at chapel 851 Amsterdam Av.

ZIMMERMAN.—Knickerbocker Lodge, 612, F. and A. M.: We announce with deep regret the death of Brother George L. Zimmerman, on

A. A. U. CONVENTION REFUSES TO BAN PROS IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

PROS RETAINED AS A. A. U. LEGISLATORS

Amendment to Drop Women's Swimming Also Fails to Pass at Annual Meeting.

CONVENTION A STORMY ONE

Life-Savers Allowed to Compete as Amateurs and More Liberty Is Accorded Collegians.

After nearly eight hours of debating, which made the meeting one of the most tempestuous held in recent years by the Amateur Athletic Union, two of the most important clauses of the revised constitution presented for adoption at the annual convention of the governing amateur organization at the Hotel Astor yesterday, were rejected by a large majority of votes.

One was the clause which would have kept out of the legislative affairs of the A. A. U. every man who could not prove he was an amateur in every sense of the word. The other was the proposed regulation which would have denied women swimmers the right to register with the A. A. U., a privilege which was granted them at the annual meeting two years ago.

Practically all the other features of the new code as drawn up by the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, of which Seward A. Simons of Los Angeles was Chairman, were adopted. These include the new definition of an amateur, which states that "an amateur sportsman is one who engages in sport solely for the pleasure and physical, mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom sport is nothing more than an avocation," also the acts of disbarment, which will keep on the shelf any athlete who in any way infringes the regulations prescribed; the pardoning power which invests the Board of Governors with authority to reinstate debarred athletes after they have suffered the prescribed penance, which is made to fit the crime; and the penalties for violations of all the enumerated acts of disbarment, which include fraud, capitalization of athletic fame, coaching, and competing for money.

The new legislation is along the lines which met with the approval of delegates from nearly every amateur body which participated in the general sports conference held here last year under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America.

Delegates Wrestle for Hours.

From noon until 8:30 o'clock in the evening, when they adjourned for their annual dinner, before even the session of the Board of Governors was held and the officers for the coming year were elected, the delegates wrestled with the two problems which stood out as of the greatest import.

The question of permitting only amateurs as delegates to A. A. U. conventions found the two factions at the Legislation Committee arrayed against each other. On one side was Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Chairman of the committee, who was firm in his conviction that professionals should be barred entirely from the affairs of the A. A. U. And on the other side was Gustavus Towne Kirby, former President of the A. A. U., who contended strenuously and with ultimate success that the knowledge of professionals was needed in the A. A. U. to promote its best interest. For nearly an hour the debate between these two experts on amateurism was waged, but when the vote was taken it was found that a large majority of the delegates had been convinced by the reasoning advanced by Mr. Kirby, and voted the way he felt. Mr. Kirby expressed the opinion that to bar professionals from A. A. U. officialdom would be to strike at its existence; that the A. A. U., by adopting such a measure, would be deprived of the services of some of its most able men, who, though technically professionals, were the stoutest of amateurs at heart.

The plea of Edward C. Day of the Rocky Mountain Association against the adoption of the clause proposed in the new code had considerable weight with the delegates. Mr. Day asserted that in the West amateur athletics were obtaining a firmer grip than they ever held before, and it was largely due to the hard work of men who are now listed as professionals, but who formerly were amateurs and still retain their love for clean, amateur sport. He said that to make only amateurs eligible as delegates would be like cutting out the heart of his association, for it would eliminate from its ranks its chief officials and most ardent supporters.

Hard Fight on Girls' Swimming.

The women's swimming question became an enigma for the delegates before the evening recess was taken. First came the question of doing away with the registration entirely. Jacob Stumpf, one of the Metropolitan Association delegates, made a hard fight for the amendment, urging that the abolishing of registration for women would work to the advantage of the mermaids themselves. He said it was his belief that the women could handle their own affairs better than could the A. A. U. In this contention he was supported by Harry Fitzpatrick of the Southern Association and through a letter by the Pacific Northwest Association. On the other side was lined up the Middle Atlantic, New England, Central and Hawaiian Associations. Michael J. Slattery of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, made a brilliant plea for the women, as did Leo A. Johnson of the New England Association. Everett C. Brown of the Central Association, and Wanamaker of the Middle Atlantic Association and Lorrin Andrews of the Hawaiian Association.

The amendment was finally defeated and the wording changed to read as follows:

"Registration shall be granted to women for swimming events confined exclusively to women, but only for such events." The last section of the clause was added to eliminate any possibility of a misunderstanding regarding the registration of the women and to place emphasis on the fact that women are to be registered for swimming events only.

It was believed that the Board of Governors would be intrusted with the task of deciding what costumes the women swimmers should wear, but it was eventually decided to permit the Registration Committees of the various associations to solve this problem. The Metropolitan Association has already ruled that the girls must wear neck to knee costumes of dark material.

The excitement aroused over the women's swimming amendment had only subsided when Robert Weaver, President of the Southern Pacific Association, endeavored to railroad through a rule which would permit all women swimmers who had been amateurs for the past two years, though they were professionals before that time, to compete as amateurs. President Turner decided that the question was out of order. This decision came after nearly an hour's wrangling. The Los Angeles man then took an exception to the chair's ruling, but on the vote of associations he was defeated 10 to 1. And still the matter was not entirely settled. More discussion about the competition of the mermaids followed, but all further action on the matter was deferred until the incoming Board of Governors was seated.

Liberal Rule for Collegians.

One of the few changes to the new constitution will give to a college student who attains his majority while in school the right to claim the college town as his legal residence for the purpose of registering with a club in that district in order to represent that organization in open competition. A good example of the working of this regulation is provided in the case of Johnny Overton of Yale. Last year Overton, while still a minor, desired to compete in the Metropolitan Association championships for the New York A. C. He was ineligible then, as his home was in Tennessee because his parents resided there. During the last year Overton attained his majority, and should he prove that he has made New Haven his legal residence he could register as a member of the New York A. C., and during the Summer months he could carry the Winged Foot in A. A. U. competitions, provided he was registered with the A. A. U. as a member of the New York A. C. The new regulation is as follows:

A student in actual attendance at an educational institution may represent either such institution or a club belonging to an active or allied member of this union, or may compete unattached. Such student shall not be required to register for competition held under the rules of a recognized intercollegiate or interscholastic association, but such student must be registered for competition held under the rules of the A. A. U. When such registration is required he must be registered from the place of his actual residence, unless he elects to represent such institution in such A. A. U. competition, in which case he may elect to consider such institution his residence for the purpose of such registration, and he may thereafter transfer his registration to another organization belonging to an active or allied member of this new location in the district of his actual residence, (a) between the first day of June and the first day of October, unless such institution closes prior to June 1, in which case said period shall run from the close to the opening of the scholastic year as established by the certificate of the registrar of such institution filed with the Registration Committee at the time of applying for transfer, and (b) during the period of a semester in an institution permitting the attendance, in regular course, of students in semesters not consecutive, provided a certificate of the registrar of such institution is filed with the Registration Committee at the time of applying for transfer that such student is regularly enrolled in such institution, but is not required to attend such institution during said semester.

For the purpose of transfer of registration from a scholastic institution under this section the residence of such student, if he be a minor, shall be the residence of his parents, if any, or of his guardian, if his parents be dead, or if he is an adult his own last place of abode at date of the commencement of the semester immediately preceding the date of his application for transfer.

At the termination of the period during which such student is permitted to represent a club or an organization other than his educational institution his registration may be retransferred to said institution. If he competes for any club or other organization after the expiration of such period he forfeits his right to represent the educational institution in competitions governed by the rules of this union.

Lifesavers Are Not Barred.

Through an interpretation rendered by Justice Weeks as Chairman of the Legislation Committee, lifesavers and guards who do not give swimming instructions for money, even though they are compensated for their beach patroling, will in future be eligible for amateur competition. In deciphering the acts of disbarment under the new amateur definition, Justice Weeks interpreted the status of life guards as follows:

"Any lifesaver who does not give any instructions and does not accept any compensation except as a policeman on the water front, should not be considered as a professional."

This decision is of much importance to the Central Association because of the numerous swimmers around Chicago who have been recently disqualified for serving as professional guardians of human life on the lake front. Everett C. Brown, representing the Central Association, asked for the interpretation given by Justice Weeks. The ruling does not leave any loophole by which professional aquatic instructors might be enabled to compete against amateurs.

With the boxing and senior indoor track and field championships showing exceptional profits, the report of Secretary Treasurer Rubien indicates that last year was decidedly profitable for the governing organization, the registrations, entry fees, and profits on championships promoted by the union itself, $1,721.66 was cleared, despite heavy losses suffered in some sports. On the year, however, the Treasurer's report shows that $778.34 had to be drawn from the treasury, owing to a contribution of $2,500 made to the James E. Sullivan Memorial Fund. There still remains $15,567.42 to the credit of the A. A. U. in local banks.

Boston's love of amateur boxing is reflected in the net profit of $3,523.11 recorded for the last national championships. The indoor titular track and field games at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory were the most successful financially held in many years, showing a profit of $464.71. This amount probably represents the difference in rental between that of the engineers' armory and Madison Square Garden. Other features which paid well were women's swimming, senior swimming, wrestling, gymnastics, junior and senior outdoor track championships at Newark.

In the election of officers which followed the annual dinner, George J. Turner of Baltimore, was unanimously elected to his second term as President, and Frederick W. Rubien of this city was chosen Secretary Treasurer for the third time. The following Vice Presidents were chosen: R. W. Dodd, San Francisco, First Vice President; Thomas Watts, Jr., St. Louis, Second Vice President; W. C. Prout, Boston, Third Vice President; Joseph Ritchie, Chicago, Fourth Vice President.

For the first time in the history of the Amateur Athletic Union the annual convention of the governing organization will not be held in New York. It will take place in St. Louis on the third Monday in November, 1917.

The President was empowered to instruct his new Championship Comittee to award both the junior and senior nationals, the all-around, and relay championships to St. Louis, to be held some time in September. No disposition was made of the indoor championships.

The protest made against Miss Alleen Allen of Los Angeles, winner of the women's high diving championship on the Coast last year, on the grounds that she should have been barred from amateur competition because she had been a professional before being registered with the Southern Pacific Association, was thrown out by a vote of 27 to 15.

The affairs of the Middle Atlantic Association, which have been unsettled for several months, will be investigated by a committee of three which will be appointed by President Turner.

Texas Association Drops Out.

The Texas association was dropped from the union because during the year it lost one of its four clubs, and under the A. A. U. regulations is not entitled to association membership. Both the Western and Southern associations made bids for the territory of the disbanded Texas organization, but after a discussion the Western association waived its right to the territory. The Texas body never was very active in A. A. U. affairs.

Those present were:

Metropolitan Association—Frederick W. Rubien, Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Jacob W. Stumpf, Herman Obertubessing, George P. Mathews, and Frederick J. V. Delaney.

New England Association — William C. Prout, Michael F. Winston, Edmund F. Walsh, Joseph F. Conway, Richard M. Walsh, and Leo A. Johnson.

Middle Atlantic Association—Herman Meyer, Frederick W. Bauer, John T. Taylor, John S. Farrington, W. H. Haddock, and A. L. Wanamaker.

Central Association—Joseph Ritchie.

Pacific Association—Robert W. Dodd.

South Atlantic Association—George J. Turner, Latrobe Cogswell, Dr. William Burdick, and Washington Bowie, Jr.

Southern Pacific Association—Robert S. Weaver.

Western Association—Thomas G. Watts, J. Verne, R. C. Lazy, Fred Ward, and Dwight Davis.

Southern Association—Harry W. Fitzpatrick.

Hawaiian Association—Lorrin Andrews.

Rocky Mountain Association—Edward C. Day.

Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America—Gustavus Towne Kirby and Romeyn Berry.

Amateur Fencers' League of America—W. Scott O'Connor.

National Cycling Association—Ingils M. Uppercu and Richard F. Kelsey.

United States Football Association—Thomas W. Cahill.

Catholic Young Men's National Union—Michael J. Slattery and Murray Hulbert.

Military Athletic League—Robert W. Kennedy and Captain Charles J. Dieges.

North American Gymnastic Union—Emanuel Haug.

Ex Presidents—Edward E. Babb, Walter H. Liglnger, Joseph B. Macabe, Everett C. Brown, and Alfred J. Lill, Jr.

Delegate at Large—A. G. Mills.

Cut in Columbia Harrier Squad.

Coach Johnny Hayes of the Columbia University cross-country squad has eliminated all but thirteen of his harriers as candidates for positions on the Columbia team in the intercollegiate race at New Haven next Saturday. He will make his selection this week from the following runners: Captain H. W. Look, Huelsenbeck, McCracken, Hunt, Knox, Shepard, Ward, Turner, Hopkins, Sarlin, Larson, Loesch, and Morse.

ROBINSON PILOTS HARVARD ELEVEN

Replaces Murray at Quarter on First Day of Preparation for Yale Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 20.—Harvard began its final work for Yale in the Stadium this afternoon, the regular men, who have been taking things easy for a week, getting some active football into their systems. The 'Varsity and the substitutes were lined against each other, the coaches driving the regulars hard on their attack, which is being perfected for the New Haven fray.

The regulars scored three touchdowns and a field goal. The second team spent the afternoon under the direction of Reggie Brown, who is preparing them to use Yale's plays against the Harvard regulars tomorrow and Wednesday. These two days will be devoted to defensive work for the 'Varsity, which, from now on, will perfect its attack in signal drill and in dummy scrimmage both against the scrubs and substitutes.

In the play today Casey made a brilliant run for a score. Phinney got a fumbled ball close to the subs' goal, a touchdown coming quickly. The 'Varsity also made one steady advance on line plays. Robinson's field goal kick was a short one. This player, who handled the 'Varsity team today, may get into the Yale game at the start. His leg seems to be well, but he will not be able to endure any battering at New Haven.

Caner was at right tackle again after a long absence. Sweetser was with the substitutes, as was Billy Murray. Sweetser has shown more ability at tackle this fall than Caner, and if he loses his place on the first team it will be a great surprise to those who have followed the eleven.

The backfield looked to be in fine trim today, and the linemen have come back fast after their week's rest following the Princeton game. Taylor, who played centre against Brown, was used at right tackle for the substitutes, and therefore will be counted on for either place at New Haven, just as he was the first substitute for guard and centre a year ago against Yale. The 'Varsity today had an upset when Murray scored by the substitutes following a 'Varsity fumble within fifteen yards of its own goal line.

HARVARD UNSPORTSMANLIKE

So Crimson Declares, Commenting on Use of Subs Against Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 20.—Under the caption of "Poor Sportsmanship" the Crimson, the undergraduate daily at Harvard, will declare tomorrow editorially that Brown is hardly given a fair deal when she has to play Harvard's football substitutes, and suggests that Harvard use its strongest possible team against Brown, whether the game is played the Saturday before the Yale game or much earlier in the season. The editorial declares:

"The present practice of the Harvard coaches fails to give Brown a square deal, and presents possible grounds for the charge of an unsportsmanlike policy."

The size of Brown University and the character of its football teams warrant the respect of our best trained eleven. If the present coaching system, which, by the way, is beyond criticism as regards the methods of the players, believes a comparatively easy contest before the Yale game essential for the successful development of the team, the date of the Brown game should be earlier in the football schedule. Either give Brown a date when Harvard's strongest team can oppose her, or run the ever-present chances of injuries to our best players and play the first string men on the usual date.

"Thus far a large number of Harvard graduates have been the Quakers first voice this sentiment, yet the spirit of fair play and good sportsmanship seems to recommend this criticism as worthy of consideration on the part of the undergraduates and the Athletic Committee. The increasing tendency of collegiate athletics is more and more toward the calculating efficient ideal of modern business, and away from a recreative standard of true sport for sport's sake."

BROWN PAINTS TOWN RED.

Celebration of Victory Over Harvard Precedes Practice for Colgate.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 20.—Brown is giving vent to its pent-up enthusiasm over the Harvard victory tonight with the biggest celebration over an athletic victory ever seen on the hill. Practically the entire student body was in attendance at the game, but it was long after midnight when the special trains rolled into the city on the return, and attempts to celebrate at that time were squelched by the authorities. Tonight, however, the Brown boys are literally painting the town red. College Hill is illuminated with a monster bonfire, and a big parade, with two brass bands, marched through the downtown streets.

This has been the lightest Monday afternoon since the football season opened for the players, all that was required of them being to report at the field house. Most of them, however, donned suits and were on the field for a short time while limbering up. None of the men suffered any injury in Saturday's game, and the men are ready to begin work preparing for the final game of the season with Colgate on Thanksgiving Day in this city.

Coach Robinson stated today that there would be no letup in the work, and, beginning tomorrow, the team would get down to business. It is expected that there will be several scrimmages during the week. Saturday of this week will be a day of rest, and most of the team are planning to see the Harvard-Yale game.

W. AND J. LOSES SHIELDS.

Fracture of Small Bone Will Keep Centre Out of Remaining Games.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Nov. 20.—Washington and Jefferson celebrated the victory over Washington and Lee tonight, and tomorrow will commence preparation for the final games on the schedule—Chattanooga here on Saturday and Rutgers in New York on Thanksgiving Day. Bill Shields, centre, is lost for the remainder of the season, having suffered a fracture of a small bone in his ankle Saturday. Carroll is on the injured list, but will be in shape in a few days.

Head Coach Sol Metzger is satisfied that the combination used Saturday was the most efficient he has tried this season, and will rely upon it in the remaining contests. The work of Loucks, a freshman, at tackle was a revelation, while Crawford played a strong game at half back. Fain and Null are attempting to remove the conditions that resulted in their being declared ineligible. Whitehill, Varsity end, will be unable to play again, and it seems doubtful if the other two stars will either.

PENN HAS A DAY OFF.

Nearly All Who Faced Wolverines Are More or Less Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—As all the students were excused from scholastic classes at the University of Pennsylvania today, Bob Folwell permitted his pupils to stay away from football classes on Franklin Field. The majority of the Red and Blue 'Varsity players, however, wandered over to the Quaker stadium and watched the freshmen go through their drilling under Coach Lon Jurdell.

It was the hapipest group of gladiators that has gathered on Franklin Field in recent years. All the men are suffering from injuries which are more or less serious, but, with a stretch of ten days before the Cornell battle, every one should be in tiptop condition when the Ithacans come for their twenty-fourth annual fray on Thanksgiving Day.

NO ILL EFFECTS AT ELI.

Eleven Has Short Signal Drill Upon Return to New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 20.—The Yale eleven quietly dropped anchor in the home port late today. The team left Atlantic City in the afternoon, and, although it was after dark when it reached the campus, a signal drill was ordered before dinner. The squad dressed and immediately reported in the baseball cage, where they rehearsed plays for half an hour, especially forward passing formations. Four regulars were excused to attend 5 o'clock recitations. They were End Rush Comerford, Guards Black and Fox, and Centre Rush Callahan. Buck Church was assigned to right end. Zenner and Galt to guard, and Hutchinson to centre.

Otherwise the eleven adopted the same line-up which subdued the Tigers last Saturday. Quarter Back Traver Smith will not rejoin the eleven until tomorrow, and in his place Chester Laroche ran the team today. The coaches plan to start Smith at quarter back on Saturday, but to divide the game up between him and Laroche, as Smith is still a trifle weak from his recent attack of tonsilitis, and it is not believed that he will able to play the entire game.

With the exception that he will be placed at quarter back, Yale's line-up against Harvard is planned by the coaches as exactly the same which began the game at Princeton. Although this week's program will be light, a short scrimmage practice is ordered for tomorrow. Indications are that this will be the last drill in actual football before the Harvard game.

The entire squad appeared in remarkably good physical condition today, and Trainer John Mack predicted that the eleven would be in better form at the beginning of the Harvard than the Princeton game. In addition to freedom from injuries, the entire eleven appeared refreshed by its two days stay at Atlantic City. Head Coach Tad Jones denied that he had in any way predicted the outcome of the Yale-Harvard game for next Saturday as reported.

PITT TONES UP FOR STATE.

Close Shave with Carnegie Tech Leads to Renewed Vigor.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 20.—Glenn Warner, coach of the University of Pittsburgh football team, flashed a danger signal today and ordered the squad out for light practice. After the hard games against Syracuse, Pennsylvania, and Washington and Jefferson the men let down in their preparation for the Carnegie Tech game last Saturday. The result was a complete surprise, in that they had to work mighty hard to keep the Plaid from evening up on the score in the last period of play.

In view of the fact that the Pitt freshman team will line up against Penn State freshmen next Saturday, Coaches Warner and Kerr combined the squads and drilled them in signal work, light running, catching of punts, and breaking up of the forward pass. In the last-named play the Blue and Gold were excelled by Walter Steffens's Tech lads on Saturday, and, as Penn State is known to play the open game, it is the intention of Warner to get his men ready for more effective work in intercepting the pass than they have shown this season.

Andy Hastings, who was sadly missed in the Tech game, will positively be ready for Penn State on Thanksgiving Day, and Morrow's sore ankle will be healed by that time, so that the whole strength of Pitt will be hurled against Dick Harlow's team.

NEW PLAYS FOR CORNELL.

Dr. Sharpe Instructs Men in Penn's Type of Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The Cornell football team listened to a long talk by Head Coach Sharpe this evening based on his impressions of the Pennsylvania eleven. Dr. Sharpe saw the Quakers for the first time this year when he watched the Michigan-Penn game at Ann Arbor last Saturday, and he is convinced that the Ithacans will have a hard job on their hands at Philadelphia on Thanksgiving Day.

The Cornell team is in better physical shape now than at any time this year, and the improvement in team work and morale has been as rapid. Practically all of the injured men are in good shape, and even Tilley, who sprained his ankle in the game Saturday, will be able to make the Penn trip. Bretz, a promising half back, who was hurt about a month ago, will go into action, scrimmaging tomorrow, and he may get a place in the Varsity lineup for part of the Penn game. There is no doubt, however, that Speed will be the first choice at left half.

The coaches have planned a few new forward passes and other plays which the team will practice this week. Some of the formations used so far have been discarded. The aim of the work this week will be to get more speed out of the men, and two or three hard scrimmages will also be on the program.

MIDDLEBURY WINS TITLE.

Earns Football Championship of Vermont by Beating U. of V.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Nov. 20.—By defeating the University of Vermont eleven, 6 to 2, on Saturday, Middlebury College won the football championship of the State of Vermont. Middlebury defeated Norwich by 20 to 7, and Vermont lost to Norwich by 7 to 6. Middlebury's record for the season is five victories, beating Union, Stevens, R. P. I., Norwich, and Vermont; two defeats, by Bowdoin and Springfield, and a tie with New Hampshire State.

FOOTBALL CAPTAINS NAMED.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Louis W. Robertson of El Paso has been elected Captain of the Rensselaer Poly football eleven for 1917. Robertson is one of the best athletes at the institute, having won his letter in the three major sports.

WATERVILLE, Me., Nov. 20.—Ernest J. Perry of Lawrence, Mass., today was elected Captain of the Colby College football team for 1917. He plays right end.

The Stevens Athletic Association yesterday ratified the election of Benny Marshall of Brooklyn as Captain of the Stevens eleven for the season of 1917. Marshall is a junior and has played on the Varsity for the last three years.

COMMERCE SWIMMERS WIN.

New Utrecht Beaten by One Point In First Dual Meet.

The high school swimming season got under way yesterday at the Sixtieth Street Baths, when the teams from Commerce and New Utrecht opposed each other in a dual meet. By taking first and second in the 100-yard swim Commerce won by one point, 27 to 26.

Nine schools are entered in the tournament.

The summaries:

160-Yard Relay.—Won by Commerce (Wickfors, McAleer, Vail, and George;) New Utrecht, second (Rabinowitz, E. Curley, T. Curley, Drum.). Time—3:02.

Diving.—Won by McKee, New Utrecht; Dillon, Commerce, second; T. Curley, New Utrecht, third.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Drum, New Utrecht; Ramsgate, New Utrecht, second; Gorly, Commerce, third. Time—0:31 2-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Coakley, New Utrecht; McAleer, Commerce, second; Ehrens, New Utrecht, third. Time—3:06.

Plunge.—Won by Oppekoffer, New Utrecht; McAleer, Commerce, second.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Vail, Commerce; Wickfors, Commerce, second; Ramsgate, New Utrecht, third. No time taken.

Dodgers Get Catcher Snyder.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—The Board of Arbitration of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues today finished consideration of disputed cases and adjourned. Among the decisions announced tonight was the award to Brooklyn of Catcher Snyder, who was claimed by Macon, Ga.

ARMY BEGINS HARD WORK FOR MIDDIES

Vidal Only Cadet Allowed to Rest During Strenuous Monday Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 20.—With only a few days left for the Army eleven to get into its stride for the Navy battle at the Polo Grounds, the coaches sent the cadets into the stiffest Monday workout of the season. For two hours the men were drilled in every department of the game. "Come on, work," was the cry today. The men showed improvement along certain lines, but some things were below par, and it is these deficiencies which are worrying the coaches most.

All the 'Varsity men were in the drill today except Vidal and Butler. The latter was in togs, and will in all probability be able to resume practice tomorrow. Vidal rested after Saturday's strenuous session. He stayed in the game against the Y. M. C. A. collegians longer than any other of the 'Varsity men, and the coaches decided on a rest for him today. Ford filled the vacancy behind the line and did the 'Varsity's kicking also. Place and Oliphant with Gerhardt at quarter made up the remainder of the backfield, and this combination will undoubtedly be chosen to face the middies.

Daly shifted his linemen about today. A change which will be permanent is the sending of O. Knight to guard and drawing Jones out one file nearer the end to fill Knight's tackle position. Captain McEwan starred in his down-the-field work today, under Ford's vigorous booting. Big Mac had his ends, House and Shrader, going at top speed to keep ahead of him. Stenzel, a diminutive lad who has been piloting the Army's Cullum Hall eleven to all its recent victories, received his reward today when the coaches requisitioned him for the 'Varsity squad as sub-quarter.

The newcomer ran the first reserve string with smoothness and precision, and marked himself as a strong contender for the position of understudy to Gerhardt. Daly tried all his reserve quarters today except Murrill. The latter has been doing rather poor work of late. McNell, Johnson, Kilburn, and Buechler all had a chance to pilot the big team. The end problem is being left to Merrill to solve. Former All-American wingman has a hard proposition with such men as House and Shrader being pressed by Ford and Redfield, the latter two men who have already weatered several Navy gales.

MIDDIES ARE OPTIMISTIC.

Cheer Navy Team as Final Work for Army Game Starts.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 20.—The work of finishing off the Naval Academy team to meet its service rival was begun this afternoon by Head Coach Ingram and his assistants. There will be practice Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons and Thursday morning here, and it will be continued at the Polo Grounds on Friday.

The midshipmen assembled in the stands this afternoon and encouraged their team with songs and yells. Confidence is growing that the Navy has a fair chance to win next Saturday. It is admitted that the team as a whole is younger and less experienced, but there is no doubt that an unusual set of backs has been assembled. There is little doubt about any of the first choices for the backfield positions except at quarter, where Orr is pushing Whelchel hard. Perry and Ingram will begin the game at the halves, and Roberts at full. Roberts played at Colgate last year, but the rest of those who are likely to start the game have never had any previous college experience.

TALK OF THIRD BIG LEAGUE.

Ban Johnson Likes Idea, but Barrow Calls It a Dream.

President Ban Johnson of the American League stated in an interview in Chicago yesterday that he would not oppose the formation of a third major league if such a proposition ever comes before the powers of Organized Baseball. There has been some gossip of late to the effect that there was a plan afoot to drop the draft on two Class AA Leagues, the International League and the American Association, and raise them to the standard of the major leagues.

"I rather like the idea," said President Johnson. The cities suggested for the new League include Baltimore, Newark, Toronto, Toledo, Buffalo, Indianapolis, Louisville and Milwaukee.

President Edward G. Barrow of the International League returned yesterday from New Orleans, where he attended the annual meeting of the National Association of Minor Lagues. Mr. Barrow branded the idea of a third major league as a dream and a joke. He said that the plan wa so preposterous that it had never even been discussed at New Orleans. He stated that some time ago officials of the American Association suggested that their organization be raised above the Class AA standard, but nothing had ever been done about the suggestion.

Mr. Barrow said that the International League would operate next season as a Class AA league. He stated that the only probable change in the makeup of the circuit was the shifting of the Montreal franchise to Troy or Albany or perhaps that team would operate between the two cities. Concerning the demands of the Players' Fraternity, President Barrow said that he thought that President Dave Fultz was going out of his way to find imaginary grievances against the minor league players.

SMITH MAKES HOLE IN 1.

Spectacular Stroke Shatters Nerves of Opponents at North Jersey.

Playing in a four-ball match at North Jersey yesterday, T. V. Smith, who was partnered with William A. Kearns, made the thirteenth hole in a single stroke. This spectacular stroke squared the match and played so much havoc with the nerves of the opposing players, Louis V. Hinchliffe and C. F. Smith, that Kearns and T. V. Smith continued their winning stride and clinched the match quickly. The hole is 220 yards long, with no helping slope, and has a par 3, with a bogey allowance of 4. It is the first time that it was ever made in one stroke.

DILLON BOUT POSTPONED.

Will Be Held Friday at Request of McCoy—Other Bouts.

The bout between Al McCoy and Jack Dillon, which was to have taken place tonight at the Broadway Sporting Club, has been postponed by the officials of the club, at the request of McCoy. The latter reported with his father and said that he was not in shape to do himself justice against a man of Dillon's reputation, and asked for a few more days in which to train. It was decided to change the date of the contest to Friday, after the club found it was unable to get other boxers to fill the bill.

At the Pioneer Sporting Club on West Forty-fourth Street two ten-round bouts will be held. In the main event Marty Cross, whose recent decisive victory over Albert Badoud, the European welterweight champion, surprised local boxing enthusiasts, will oppose Farmer Sullivan of Greenwich Village. The other ten-round bout will bring together Mike McTigue, the Irish middleweight, and Tex Kelly of the Bronx.

The Times Junior Five Victorious.

THE NEW YORK TIMES junior basket ball team won from the St. Nicholas five on Saturday night by forfeit. When the St. Nicholas team failed to appear a game was arranged with a team of former TIMES players known as THE TIMES Federals, from which the juniors won by a score of 23 to 18.

VENETIA IN VAN AT BOWIE.

Sheridan Entry Wins Bonaventure Purse by Safe Margin.

BOWIE, Md., Nov. 20.—P. Sheridan's Venetia won the Bonaventure Purse at the Southern Maryland track this afternoon. This event was the feature of a card consisting of over-night races, which drew only moderate fields. The race was at a mile, and furnished a good contest in the last quarter, when Indian Chant and Polroma came up alongside and challenged the winner, which was in the lead at the time. Venetia, however, was able to withstand the test and threw the other contenders off, to come on and win by a comfortable margin. Indian Chant and Polroma finished in the order named.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old; selling; purse $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 2-5.

Ed. Garrison, T. J. Smith's b. c., 101 pounds, by Ogden-Country Fraud, $23, $12.80, $8.10. (B. Koppelman).....1

Merchant, Dusty's ch. c., 105, $5.90, $3.70. (L. McAtee).....2

Otsego, J. T. Ready's b. c., 106, $8.40 third. (F. Robinson).....3

Hail Columbia, Grand Jury, Moonlighter, Palisade, Lady Clinton, Al. Hudson, Bendlet, Meelogene, and Chelsea also ran. Bright Star, Glanaginty, and Felucca scratched.

SECOND RACE. — For two-year-olds; Prince George Juvenile, purse $600; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Alvord, W. P. Burch's b. g., 113 pounds, by Solitaire II.-Lily Golding, $3.60, $2.80, $2.20. (E. Ambrose).....1

Lucius, A. Johnson's ch. c., 106, $3.50, $2.50. (J. Petrof).....2

Kentucky Boy, W. W. Loney's ch. c., 113, $2.50, third. (C. Fairbrother).....3

Kilts, Sea Gull, Joana II. also ran. Buchanan Brady, Dandy Dude, Cherry Ripe, Lord Fitz Herbert scratched.

THIRD RACE. — For all ages; selling; purse $600; six furlongs. Time—1:14 1-5.

Flaudito, A. L. Aste's b. g., 3 years, 108 pounds, by Flaudit-Olga Nethersole, $6, $4.80, $3.60. (F. Robinson).....1

Colors, J. D. Misick's b. m., 6, 106, $4.50, $4.80, (W. Ward).....2

Talebearer, W. C. Weaver's ch. g., 4, 109, $4.80, third. (J. Williams).....3

King Stalwart, Cuddle Up, Tarves, Meelicka, Dash, Garnet, Spectra, Schrapnel, Golden Lint, Ancon, Short Ballot also ran. Rosemary, Wet Sail scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; Bonaventure purse of $600; one mile. Time—1:42 2-5.

Venetia, P. Sheridan's b. f., 4 years, 106 pounds, by Solitaire II.-Salvatrix, $11.20, $5, $3.40. (E. Schuttinger).....1

Indian Chant, J. W. Bead's ch. c., 3, 100, $5.80, $3.00. (R. McDermott).....2

Poiroma, F. Houseman's b. c., 3, 108, $5.10 third. (F. Robinson).....3

Sir William Johnson, Oratorium, Lady Little, Enemy, Sweetser, and Savour also ran. Gainer and Sevillian scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

Sandman, M. Daly's b. h., 5 years, 106 pounds, by Rock Sand-Velocity, $5.30, $3.60, $3.10. (J. Butwell).....1

Hiker, R. Pending's b. f., 4, 103, $21.60, $10. (R. McDermott).....2

Penniless, A. R. Joplin's br. m., 5, 105, $6.60 third. (L. McAtee).....3

Scorpii, Sam Slick, Prime Mover, Peaceful Star, Bill Oliver, and Fonctionnaire also ran. Colonel Holloway, Thomas Calloway, Peacock, Tom Hancock, Dartworth, and Young Emblem scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; purse $600; one mile and one-sixteenth. Time—1:51.

Lynn, J. A. Gibson's br. g., 3 years, 98 pounds, by Frontenac-Huron Fairy, $14.40, $5.30, $3.10. (E. Crump).....1

Buzz Around, J. Arthur's ch. m., 5, 103, $3.70, $2.70. (J. Collins).....2

Blackford, W. Murray's br. g., 5, 10, 109, $2.60, third. (J. Butwell).....3

Addon, Good Counsel, Rose Water, Billie Hibbs also ran. Batwa, Bob Redfield, Fenrock scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51 2-5.

Soldier, E. Herz's b. g., 6 years, 109 pounds, by The Picket-Performance, $7.30, $4.30, $3. (I. Butwell).....1

Harry Lauder, F. Sweeny's ch. g., 6, 110, $6, $3.60. (R. McDermott).....2

Handful, J. Johnson's ch. g., 3, 100, $4.50 third. (E. Crump).....3

Dr. Jim, Republican, and Presumption also ran. Yankee Notions, Queen of Paradise, Menlo Park, and Budweiser scratched.

TODAY'S BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Whitney Belle, 111 pounds; Hopscotch, 109; Lady Bob, 103; Burbank, 107; *Lantana, 96; Rebel, 110; *Burbank, 107; Spinster, 102; *Great Dolly, 106; Chemung, 110; Gold Bond, 106; *Onwa, 111; *Supernal, 102.

SECOND RACE.—The Rancocas Handicap; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Manokin, 118 pounds; Gloomy Gus, 112; Ophelia W., 104; Brooklyn, 108; Bondage, 113; Amalgamator, 103.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Southern Gold, 114 pounds; Frank Johnson, 111; Surprising, 111; *Finalee, 103; Young Emblem, 111; Gainsborough, 111; Minda, 108; *Bob Redfield, 101; Brave, 111; Mary Warman, 100; Indian Chant, 94; Holiday, 114; Celto, 110; Father Riley, 107; Prince Hermis, 103; Pesky, 106; Water Lady, 112; Brooks, 110; Daddy's Choice, 107; Back Bay, 103; Bac, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Jacklet, 112; Dumbarton, 106; *Uncle Rock, 103; Valas, 112; Disturber, 106; *Gibraltar, 100; Juliet, 111; *Tinkle Bell, 107; *Greetings, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Dundreary, 111 pounds; Billie Baker, 109; Peacock, 108; *Runaway, 104; High Tide, 109; Timberwolf, 109; Paingerm, 106; Batwa, 101; Zodiac, 109; Colonel Holloway, 106; *Agon, 104; *Nannie McDee, 100.

SEVENTH RACE.

COTTON UP 48 POINTS ON EXCITED CABLES

Every Active Old Crop Month Except December Crosses 21-Cent Level.

ATTACK BY BEARS A FAILURE

Spot Cotton Advances $5.10 a Bale in Liverpool, with Higher Prices Readily Paid.

Yesterday's market in cotton bordered on the sensational, with prices making a net gain for the day of 42 to 48 points. The bears and their reactionary allies made a spirited attack upon the market in midafternoon, and succeeded in forcing prices down about 25 points. The recovery was ominously strong, and prices sold above the highest level of the early session.

The opening was firm at an advance of 20 to 39 points. This was in response to excited cables from Liverpool, where spot cotton advanced 51 English points, the equivalent of $5.10 per bale, or more than 100 American points. One private cable said: "Wildly excited opening; practically no sellers; Continental buying; heavy trade buying, covering Friday's Manchester business." Another cable said: "Market very strong, with higher prices readily paid and South offering nothing. Manchester strong and demand more than equal to production. Market feels that there will not be enough cotton."

When the session closed, every active old crop month, with the exception of December, had crossed the level of 21 cents.

While there has been a disposition to attribute the advance in cotton to the wild bull speculation on the exchanges, it must be admitted that spot cotton has actually led the advance. Wires from Southern markets yesterday laid emphasis on the strength of the spot situation. Many districts have been practically cleaned up on cotton. In Fall River, brokers state that they are forced to ask from 21 cents to 22 cents for cotton suitable for print cloth manufacture, and even at these prices Southern shippers are not offering freely. One New England broker is quoted as saying: "The South is beginning to tell the kind of cotton we ask for is nearly all gone. We have never been so much in mission as this in November. It is usually March before they talk the way they are talking now."

Mail advices from Anniston, Ala., received yesterday, said: "Spot cotton is bringing no cents. This is the first 30-cent cotton, other than long staple, reported in Alabama in nearly half a century, and predictions are made that spot cotton will be selling for 25 cents before Christmas."

Market closed strong.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	20.00	20.96	20.67	20.94@20.96	20.51@20.52
Jan.	20.88	21.06	20.75	21.04@21.06	20.56@20.58
Mar.	21.09	21.25	20.95	21.23@21.25	20.72@20.73
May	21.25	21.40	21.17	21.38@21.40	20.83@20.84
July	21.00	21.40	21.00	21.38@21.40	20.89@20.88
Oct.	19.05	19.20	18.98	19.17@19.20	18.89@18.90

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 40 points advance; middling 20.90c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were firm, 13 to 51 points advance. New Orleans, 20.15c; Galveston, 20.85c; Savannah, 20½c, Memphis, 20.25c; Augusta, 20.38c; Houston, 21c. New Orleans market closed irregular.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	20.35	20.35	20.16	20.29@20.31	19.87@19.88
Jan.	20.49	20.51	20.28	20.47@20.50	20.03@20.04
Mar.	20.69	20.79	20.55	20.75@20.78	20.30@20.32
May	20.89	20.99	20.77	20.96@20.99	20.52@20.54
July	20.89	21.09	20.88	21.07@21.09	20.62@20.64

The Liverpool market opened strong. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 51 points advance, at 12.86d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Closed irregular and unsettled.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.
Jan.-Feb.	12.29	12.38	12.29	12.40	12.41
April	12.40	12.50	12.40	12.59	12.23½
May-June	12.50	12.60	12.50	12.61	12.33
July-Aug.	12.56	12.91	12.56	12.60	12.42
Oct.-Nov.	11.37	11.70	11.37	11.41	11.42

At 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 20.95; March, 21.30; May, 21.31; July, 21.20. The market there was due to open today at 7½ to 9½ points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Last Receipts.	Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	16,485	5,105	370,856	261,067
New Orleans	7,612	6,685	488,536	302,037
Mobile	255	239	10,631	21,429
Savannah	4,577	4,021	183,226	200,929
Charleston	1,623	313	75,000	60,602
Wilmington	230	1,444	35,624	36,956
Norfolk	7,522	4,677	83,671	100,040

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Last Receipts.	Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,432	1,988	131,647	185,038
Memphis	7,642	10,332	242,196	265,868
St. Louis	4	3	20,971	12,779
Houston	17,431	17,131	277,149	96,410

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	17,500 to 19,000	25,707	19,348
New Orleans	13,000 to 15,000	22,613	16,820

Exports yesterday were 39,944 bales. Total thus far for this season, 2,182,382 bales. Total last season, 1,718,184 bales.

ASKS EDISON CO. APPRAISAL.

Marsh Writes Public Service Commission Urging Speedy Action.

Benjamin C. Marsh, Executive Secretary of the League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City, has sent a letter to Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission urging that work be begun immediately to appraise the property of the New York Edison Company.

"I understood at the hearing last Thursday," Mr. Marsh wrote, "that the commission had decided not to make such an appraisal. Permit me to point out, if such is the case, how illogical the position of the commission would be and what irrefutable evidence it would afford of the incompetency, or worse, of the commission. The estimate of the value of the New York Edison Company's property made by former Commissioner Maltbie is ignored by the commission, on the ground that an actual appraisal has not been made, though on the basis of his findings a rate of 6 cents per kilowatt hour would afford the company exorbitant profits.

"At the conclusion of a scientific, thorough appraisal the commission would at least have the facts to enable it to determine whether a reasonable material reduction in rates would afford the company reasonable profit. Without such an appraisal the company can still masquerade as brothers of charity with its ridiculously small reductions."

The company has agreed to reduce its rate on Jan. 1 to 7½ cents per kilowatt hour from the present eight-cent rate.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; colder Wed.; variable, gentle winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle, variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; cooler Wed.; moderate, variable winds.

Tenn.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; colder Wed.

Ky.—Probably fair Tues. and Wed.; colder.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; colder; fresh n. e. and n. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Tues.; colder in s. Wed., probably fair; moderate n. e. and n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Probably fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate variable winds.

La.—Cloudy Tues. Wed., unsettled; colder in n. w.

Ark.—Unsettled Tues.; colder in n. w. and cen. Wed., unsettled and colder.

Okla.—Unsettled and colder Tues. Wed., fair.

N. Tex.—Unsettled, with rain, Tues.; colder in n. Wed., unsettled and colder.

W. Tex.—Fair Tues.; colder in n. and w. Wed., fair; colder in s.

Ill.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; colder Tues. in s. and cent.

Mo.—Cloudy and colder Tues. Wed. fair.

Wis.—Cloudy Tues. Wed. fair and warmer.

Minn.—Cloudy Tues.; colder in s. Wed. fair and warmer.

Iowa—Cloudy and colder Tues. Wed. fair and warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer. Wed. and in cent. Tues.

S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.

Neb.—Cloudy Tues.; colder in s. Wed. fair and warmer.

Kan.—Cloudy and colder Tues. Wed. fair and warmer.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Prices experienced a sharp upturn on Monday, and at the close were 2¼ to 4½c net higher. Evidences that exporters were buying wheat under cover, and an advance of about 7c a bushel in the Winnipeg market, which suggested heavy foreign buying there, caused a very active covering movement, and prices advanced rapidly, with little opposition. The technical position of the market was thought to have been materially strengthened by heavy selling during last week's decline of 10 to 15c a bushel, and shorts were extremely nervous. The domestic visible supply showed an increase for the week of 1,746,000 bushels, and the fact that supplies continue to creep up steadily, notwithstanding the big export demand, caused some active selling, especially as both bonded and Canadian stocks also showed increases, and the total gain in all America for the week was 4,121,000 bushels, compared with 6,709,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $2.16; No. 2 hard, $2.01; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $2.10; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $2.13½, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
December	$1.82¾	$1.77	$1.82¾	$1.78¾	$1.03¾
May	1.80¾	1.83¾	1.88¾	1.83¾	1.06¾
July	1.59	1.58¾	1.58	1.54¾	..

CORN.

The corn market was strong and higher, closing with net gains of 2½c. The advance was due to active covering, as well as new buying, prompted by the advance in wheat, as well as further bullish reports from Argentina. The visible supply showed an increase for the week of 79,000 bushels, compared with an increase last year of 329,000. Export sales were estimated at about 100,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.13¼, 10 days' shipment, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
December	95¼	91¾	94½	92¾	61¾
May	97¼	93¾	96¾	94½	65¾
July	97	93¾	96¾	94½	..

OATS.

The oats market advanced with the others and showed net gains of 1½c. The visible showed an increase of 482,000 bushels, and the total is now 47,790,000, compared with 19,756,000 last year. There was a fair export inquiry, and sales for the day were estimated at 150,000 bushels. The local cash market was firmer; standard quoted at 63@63½c; No. 3 white, 63¼@64c; No. 3 white, 62¼@63c; No. 4 white, 62@62½c; fancy clipped white, 67@68½c; ordinary clipped white, 65@66½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Prev. Last Year.
December	57¾	56¼	57¾	56¼	38¾
May	62¾	60¼	62¼	61	40¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was strong and higher owing to active covering due to the advance in the grain markets and on evidences of buying by packing interests in the West. Hog receipts were liberal and hog prices were lower, but this was offset by further talk of export demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 68,000; estimated for Tuesday, 42,000. Kansas City received 12,000 and Omaha 6,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
January	16.42	15.82	16.42	15.90	9.20
May	16.45	15.85	16.40	15.90	9.45
Ribs—					
January	14.65	14.30	14.65	14.32	9.27
May	14.75	14.37	14.75	14.42	9.50
Pork—					
January	27.55	26.75	27.60	26.90	17.17
May	27.65	26.70	27.50	26.82	17.17

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil experienced a sharp upturn, closing near the top, with net gains of from 20 to 23 points. There was active covering as well as scattered commission house buying, prompted by the strength in the lard and cotton markets. Total sales for the day were 36,300 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	12.75@	12.90
November	....	....	12.75@	12.95
December	12.86	12.77	12.83@12.84	12.90
January	12.85	12.71	12.83@12.84	12.90
February	....	....	12.80@12.85	12.90
March	12.80	12.80	12.84@12.85	12.94
April	12.96	12.89	12.85@12.90	12.93
May	12.96	12.87	12.89@12.91	12.89
June	....	....	12.90@12.98	12.70

COFFEE.

Early irregularity was followed by a declining tendency in the coffee market here yesterday, with the close showing a net loss of 5 to 7 points. Business was moderately active and sales, including exchanges of December for later months, amounted to about 54,000 bags. The local spot market remained quiet at 9¼c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	....	....	8.09@8.12	8.15
December	8.20	8.12	8.10@8.12	8.16
January	....	....	8.1 .19	8.24
February	8.33	8.31	8.26@8.27	8.41
March	8.45	8.35	8.34@8.36	8.50
April	....	....	8.39@8.41	8.46
May	8.58	8.47	....	8.51
June	....	....	8.52@8.53	8.57
July	8.70	8.58	8.55@8.60	8.63
August	....	....	8.03@8.05	8.08
September	8.76	8.70	8.0 .70	8.73
October	....	....	8.75@8.77	8.78

SUGAR.

The futures market opened easier, 4 to 6 points lower, with sales on the call 3,000 tons. Around midday values advanced several points on short covering, but later there was considerable pressure to sell by local trade interests, particularly in the new crop positions, and the close was easy, net unchanged to a decline of 7 points, with sales for the day 30,500 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	5.08	5.32	5.06@5.32	5.35
December	5.00	4.95	4.98@4.99	4.98
January	4.45	4.40	4.41@4.42	4.41
February	4.15	4.11	4.14@4.15	4.13
March	4.12	4.08	4.10@4.11	4.11
April	4.19	4.11	4.14@4.15	4.14
May	4.24	4.18	4.18@4.19	4.20
June	....	....	4.21@4.22	4.21
July	....	....	4.25@4.27	4.23
August	....	....	4.29@4.31	4.33
September	....	....	4.33@4.35	4.33
October	....	....	4.37@4.39	4.41

The market for refined sugar was quiet and prices unchanged. Refiners are still refining granulated at 7.50c for fine. There were moderate withdrawals on old contract, but the country seems to be fairly well supplied and are waiting for the new crop. While export inquiry is practically nothing. The market for raw sugar was dull and without feature of any kind. The continued bad weather in Cuba, and the prevented an early grinding movement, but should the weather there clear within a few days grinding could start within ten days or two weeks, would be almost normal start. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.40c; molasses, 5.53c; cost and freight, 5½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,798 packages. The strong features noted at the close of last week continue and prices were further advanced about 1c on practically all grades of both fresh and held creamery, and at the higher rates buyers are taking hold pretty well. Renovated somewhat stronger, and makers of ladle butter are asking further advance. Only a little passing stock to be had, and it brings extreme figures. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 42@42½c; seconds (92 scores), 41½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 39@41c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 36½@38½c; thirds, 35½@35c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 43@43½c; seconds, 42@42½c; firsts, 40@41½c; seconds, 37@39½c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 39½@40c; extras, 38½@39c; firsts, 37½@38c; seconds, 35½@37c; thirds, 34@35c; state dairy, tubs, finest, 40½c; good to prime, 38@40c; common to fair, 33@37½c; renovated, extras, 35@35½c; firsts, 34@34½c; lower grades, 32½@33½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@34½c; ladles, June make, firsts, 33@33½c; seconds, 32½c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½c; No. 2, 31½@32c; lower grades, 30@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 4,584 cases. Receipts continue decreasing, and there is a great scarcity of new-laid eggs. Dealers reporting such are offering extreme prices to obtain the few lots showing a large proportion fit for the best trade, and the sales generally reported establish a further advance in prices for all good to fine qualities. It is evident, however, that the distribution is being affected by the extreme prices ruling. Trading from store is quiet and values are supported only by extreme scarcity. Medium and lower grades, which comprise most of the offerings, move slowly. Storage eggs have had further free sales at fully sustained or slightly enhanced prices; most of the trading reported is in range of 35@38c, only an occasional lot of exceptionally fine quality commanding more. Nearby white eggs in small supply. Average qualities move slowly at irregular prices; fancy uniformly new-laid are so scarce that values are largely nominal. Fresh gathered, extra, fine, per dozen, 48@50c; extra firsts, 45@47c; firsts, 42@44c; seconds, 39@41c; thirds and poorer, 32@37c. Refrigerator special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 38@38½c; firsts, 37@37¼c; seconds, 35½@36½c; refrigerator grades, 29@33c. Refrigerator, State whites, 38@40c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 45@47c; ordinary to good, 50@64c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 39@45c. Nearby pullets' eggs, whites, 45@55c. Western and Southern, gathered whites, 45@55c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 50@53c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 46@50c.

HOLDS UP INCREASES IN DEMURRAGE RATES

Commerce Board Suspends New Charges in Southern and Western Territory.

CHECKS RAILROAD PLAN

Proposed Remedy for Car Shortage Aroused the Active Opposition of Shippers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Tariffs filed by railroads in official Southern and Western classification territories, proposing increased demurrage charges to check the freight car shortage, were suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission today until March 31 next.

The present demurrage charge of practically all roads is 1 a day after free time allowance. Following the general complaint of acute shortage of equipment in all parts of the country, the railroads began filing tariffs providing for increased charges for demurrage to hasten the release of cars by shippers.

The shippers protested, as they did on a previous occasion when an increased demurrage was proposed. The commission now has suspended the new rates pending further investigation.

The proposed tariffs would provide, after the usual free time allowance, charges of $2 for the first day or fraction; $3 for the second day, $4 for the third day, and $5 for the fourth anad each succeeding day.

In discussing the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission, J. C. Lincoln, Manager of the Traffic Bureau of the Merchants' Association, said yesterday:

"It was not exactly fair to the shippers to circulate the impression that they alone were responsible for the car shortage, but in saying this I am not defending the shippers who are needlessly withholding equipment and thereby imposing hardship on other shippers who might need the cars. There is a very strong feeling among many business men that this case of shippers should be penalized by higher demurrage rates, because they are responsible for creating a situation that is working a great hardship on the country.

"But it is also true that many of the railroads themselves are also guilty of practices that are open to question, and we felt, and evidently the Interstate Commerce Commission took the same view, that so long as the operators failed to correct their own shortcomings it was not fair to lay the whole burden of blame on the shippers.

"It is true, as has been pointed out, that some of the railroads do not return cars to their owners as soon as possible, and this condition has been made the subject of investigation by the American Railway Association. It remains to be seen what will happen to the demurrage question after the period of suspension announced by the commission expires. It is entirely within the power of the commission, if it finds it cannot complete its investigation of this subject in four months, to extend the suspension, but it is to be hoped that some definite decision will be reached before that time. It is a serious question as to what should be done with shippers who abuse the present privilege and use cars for storage purposes.

"The suggestion has been made, and has been indorsed by many, that one way for the railroads to deal with such shippers is to declare an embargo against them, and to refuse to accept more freight for them as long as they are withholding cars."

Bar Invites President Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Morgan J. O'Brien, President of the New York State Bar Association, called on Secretary Tumulty at the White House today and left with hi man invitation for President Wilson to attend the annual meeting of the Bar Association in New York on Feb. 12.

South and Central America Mails.

Argentine, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 12 M.—Mitarlin.....Nov. 21

Maranham and Parnahyba, at 9 A. M.—Atahualpa .....Nov. 21

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Salvador, (by way Acajutla,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran in Honduras, (other parts of Honduras, Cuba, Panama, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 A. M.—Santa Maria .....Nov. 22

Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela, via Mayaguez, La Guaira, Curacao, and Maracaibo, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.) (sea post)—Zulia .....Nov. 22

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 12 M.—Kentucklan.....Nov. 22

North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parnahyba, and Natal, via Para, Maranham, Ceara, Pernambuco, and Maceio, at 12 M.—Sergipe.....Nov. 22

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 2:30 A. M.—Andijk .....Nov. 23

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama Canal Zone, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.) (sea post)—Colon .....Nov. 23

Rio Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Santos, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Rio Janeiro, Santos, Paranagua, Florianopolis, and Rio Grande do Sul, at 12 M.—Santa Cecilia .....Nov. 23

South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, (specially addressed only,) via Rio Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Rosario, and Bahia Blanca, at 12 M.—French Prince .....Nov. 23

North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parnahyba, Natal, and Cabedello, via Para, Ceara, Cabedello, Maceio, Pernambuco, and Natal, at 9 A. M.—Hubert .....Nov. 24

Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, (except Amapala City, Choluteca, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, other than port of Tela, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran,) and Salvador, (letter mail only,) via Santiago, Kingston, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortes, Tela, and Belize, (Cuba and British Honduras must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M.—Sixaola .....Nov. 24

South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Vestris..Nov. 25

Leeward and Windward Islands and Guiana, (Grenada, St. Vincent, and Trinidad, via Barbados, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 10:30 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.)—Guiana..Nov. 25

Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Metapan .....Nov. 25

Pernambuco, Parnahyba, and Natal, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Tenantins .....Nov. 25

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:49|Sun sets..4:35|Moon rises..2:42

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:01	4:16	10:27	10:39
Governors Island	4:30	4:40	11:08	11:09
Hell Gate	6:36	6:46	12:48	12:49

Arrived—Monday, Nov. 20.

SS New York, Liverpool, Nov. 11.
SS Germania, Liverpool, Nov. 9.
SS Touraine, Bordeaux, Nov. 4.
SS Coamo, San Juan, Nov. 15.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, Nov. 17.
SS Noorderdijk, Rotterdam, Oct. 29.
SS Farrowdale, Bordeaux, Oct. 29.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Nov. 17.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, Nov. 14.
SS Atonus, New Orleans, Nov. 15.
SS Norman Bridge, Tampico, Nov. 10.
SS Majoren, Victoria, Oct. 31.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Nov. 17.
SS Gogovale, London, Oct. 27.
SS Fawnee, Philadelphia, Nov. 19.
SS Socony, New Orleans, Nov. 11.
SS Levias, Chicoutimi, Nov. 11.
SS Falcon, San Francisco, Oct. 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Dante Alighieri	Fayal	Nov. 12
Fanmorval	Havre	Oct. 23
Volodia	London	Nov. 1
St. George	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Ofterstad	Havre	Nov. 4
Runswijk	Rotterdam	Nov. 1
Mardinorte	Barcelona	Oct. 31
Arcaty	Santos	Oct. 20
Guyane	Havre	Nov. 5
Minnehaha	London	Nov. 8
Helen	Matanzas	Nov. 14
Camoens	Santos	Oct. 28
Irvington Court	Havre	Nov. 4
Havana	Havana	Nov. 18
Metapan	Port Limon	Nov. 12
El Cid	Galveston	Nov. 15

DUE TOMORROW.

*Alphonso XII	Havana	Nov. 18
†Stockholm	Gothenburg	Nov. 8
Ancon	Colon	Nov. 15
Sama	Jamaica	Nov. 17
Acre	Pernambuco	Nov. 7
Munamar	Antilla	Nov. 17
Advance	Colon	Nov. 15
El Siglo	Galveston	Nov. 10

DUE THURSDAY.

Rio de Janeiro	Santos	Nov. 8
Pannonia	London	Nov. 11
Almirante	Jamaica	Nov. 18
Unkai Maru	Santos	Nov. 18
Caracas	San Juan	Nov. 18
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Nov. 20
Proteus	New Orleans	Nov. 18

DUE FRIDAY.

*Kroonland	Liverpool	Nov. 15
*San Giovanni	Fayal	Nov. 8
Exeter City	Bristol	Nov. 8
Kanaris	Barry	Nov. 9
El Rio Venezuelos	Lisbon	Nov. 12
Concho	Galveston	Nov. 13
El Sol	Galveston	Nov. 15

DUE SATURDAY.

*San Guglielmo	Palermo	Nov. 13
Port Hardy	London	Nov. 9
Matira	Trinidad	Nov. 17
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 22
Bella	Rautan	Nov. 15
Mimer	Curacao	Nov. 18

DUE SUNDAY.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Nov. 18
†Frederik VIII	Copenhagen	Nov. 14
*Themistocles	Piraeus	Nov. 12
Saracen	Cardiff	Nov. 10
Monterey	Havana	Nov. 21

DUE MONDAY.

*Laconia	Liverpool	Nov. 18
*Tuscania	Glasgow	Nov. 18
Lapland	Liverpool	Nov. 18
Pastores	Cristobal	Nov. 19
Bermudian	Bermuda	Nov. 20
Brazos	San Juan	Nov. 20
Cornelia	San Juan	Nov. 19
Polkvard	Kirkwall	Nov. 19

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Florizel, St. John's	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Atahualpa, Para	9:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hilarius, Buenos Aires	2:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Sanuite, Arroya	....	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	....	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	....	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sirius, Rio Janeiro	10:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Manzanillo, San Jose	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	....	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	....	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Santa Cecilia, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
French Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kentuckian, Montecideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Andijk, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Avon, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	....	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	....	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Marica, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Albert, Para	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alfonso XII., Vigo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
C. of Monte'y, Savan'h	....	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vestris, Rio Janeiro	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Leona, Nassau	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Regina d'Italia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cocanitas, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sama, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Isles	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
St. George, Liverpool	....	12:00 M.
Lepanto, Hull	....	12:00 M.
Munmar, Antilla	....	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	....	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston	....	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	....	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	....	12:00 M.
El Siglo, Galveston	....	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Columbus, Savannah	....	3:00P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Dante Alighieri, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Eastern Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	....	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., NOV. 20.

SS Dante Alighieri, Genoa to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 21st, forenoon. Italian Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, was 234 miles S. at 8 A. M. noon.

SS Olinda, Porto Padre to New York, was 456 miles S. at noon.

SS J. D. Rockefeller, New Orleans to New York, was 137 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 186 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 274 miles S. at noon.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 280 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 122 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 100 miles N. E. of Sand Key at 7 P. M. 19th.

SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 141 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 82 miles S. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 82 miles W. N. W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 19 miles N. of St. John's at 7 P. M.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 220 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 564 miles E. of Galveston at noon.

SS Louisiana, Tampico to New York, was 321 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 320 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 402 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M., Nov. 25, SS New York.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 25, SS La Touraine.

Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Greece—Close at 11 A. M. Dec. 16, SS Patris.

Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 25, SS Regina d'Italia, and at 8 A. M. Nov. 29, SS Creto.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 25, SS Hellig Olav.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 23, SS Hellig Olav.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 25, SS Regina d'Italia, and at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 25, SS Verona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Steels Strong; Coppers React; Railroads Higher—Mr. Davison's Visit to White House.

Trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday again attained the 2,000,000-share level. There were cross-currents in the dealings both within the industrial group and as between that group and the railroads.

Less dependence was placed as a market influence upon the copper merger talk which had dominated the market on Saturday, and most of the copper shares which had risen abruptly on that day reacted yesterday. They still retained much of the ground which they had won, but disposition was shown to be a little more cautious in accepting the Street rumors regarding the magnitude of the merger and to modify the more extravagant of the predictions concerning the plans of the promoters of the proposed consolidation. In all this there was nothing unusual for lacking definite announcement of the merger plans upon which speculators were banking so freely at the close of last week. They lacked a sufficient market to dispose of their holdings for profit-taking purposes without making concessions to the new buyers.

The course of the copper shares, however, did not control the movement of the industrials as a whole. United States Steel remained conspicuously strong, overtopping its previous high record and a number of the other industrials were strong along with it. The main reason for their strength was not new. It was the familiar story of great industrial activity, of output sold at high prices of financial positions greatly strengthened and of an outlook which promises for an indefinite time to come a continuance of the conditions under which American industries are today operating.

The increased buying of the railroads in the afternoon, which brought strength to many of those shares, was not a movement pronounced enough to have caused any special comment had it occurred in a corresponding number of industrial issues, but such is the Wall Street attitude toward railroad stocks that any show of real strength in them is looked upon as calling for some other explanation than that which today applies to most of the railroads of the country, namely, that they were never gathering in larger receipts nor ever making more money. That, however, is one of the best reasons for such strength as the railroad stocks show from time to time, for to whatever burdens of the railroads of the country are subjected their ability to bear up under those burdens is greatly increased by record-breaking earnings.

The gathering in Washington yesterday of the Congressional Commission, which is to investigate the transportation situation in the United States, might be regarded as the occasion for some special strength in the railway shares, for among railroad executives, some at least of the leaders are confident that good will come out of the investigation and out of the legislation which may grow out of it or out of the promises which were made to the railroads at the time of the passage of the eight-hour law. A little optimism would be by no means a bad thing to mingle with the pessimism with which a good part of Wall Street has been in the habit of regarding the position of the country's railroads.

Some were disposed to associate the better tone in the railroad market yesterday with the visit which H. P. Davison made to the White House on Saturday. There was no reason at all for assuming that Mr. Davison's visit had anything to do with the railroad situation. A suggestion upon which bankers laid more stress was that the visit had something to do with international financing and particularly, perhaps, with some phases of the part which this country has to play in international financial operations under the new world conditions. The banking community, however, was left to surmises regarding the matter in the absence of any authoritative statement concerning the President's talk with Mr. Davison.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Heavy profit taking sales encountered fresh buying in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, with resulting irregularity in the price movement. The advance in United States Steel common to new high record levels stimulated other sections of the list favorably.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska Gold	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½
270	Allis-Chalmers	32⅜	32⅝	32¼	32¼
40	Am. B. Sugar	102½	102½	102¼	102¼
1,040	Am. Can	66	66¼	65¾	65¾
2,170	Am. C. & F.	77¾	77¾	74	75⅝
680	Am. H. & L.	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	17⅛
240	A. H. & L. pf.	75	77	75	76⅝
150	Am. Linseed	22¾	22¾	21¾	22½
1,270	Am. Locomo	93¾	95¾	93¾	94½
3,750	Am. Smelting	122⅞	123¾	120¾	122⅝
80	Am. St. Fdry.	72¾	72¾	71¼	71¾
60	Am. Sugar	118	118	118	118
50	Am. W. P. pf.	73¼	73¼	58⅝	59⅜
280	Am. Zinc	65¼	65¼	63⅝	63⅝
10,500	Anaconda Cop.	104⅜	105½	103⅝	105⅛
70	At. T. & S. F.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
1,240	Baldwin Loco.	87⅜	88⅜	86¾	87½
40	Brook. R. T.	84⅝	84⅝	84¼	84¼
1,120	Butte & Sup.	74½	74⅝	72¾	73⅝
450	California Pet.	23⅞	24⅛	23¼	24⅛
2,690	Cent. Leather	114	114¾	110¼	113⅜
120	Ches. & Ohio.	67⅝	68¼	67⅜	68¼
50	Chi. Gt. West.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
180	C., M. & St.P.	93	94⅛	93	93¾
140	C., R., I. & P.	33¼	34	33¼	34
3,550	Cr. Copper	37⅝	37¾	33⅞	34½
690	Chino Copper	73⅛	73⅞	71	71
60	Col. F. & I.	60	61½	59½	60
50	Col. Gas	47	47½	47	47½
3,520	Crucible Steel	91⅝	92½	90¾	91⅝
110	Cuba C. Sug.	72	72	71¼	71¾
80	Dist. Securities	42	42	42	42
1,400	Erie	37	37⅞	36⅝	37⅜
80	Erie 1st pf.	53¼	53	52¾	53
150	Goodrich Co.	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¾
150	Gt. North. pf.	118	118	118	118
440	Gt. North. Ore	45⅝	47⅛	45⅝	46⅜
70	Greene Can.	55	55	55	55
1,510	Inspir. Copper	74¼	74½	72¾	73⅜
1,120	Int. Mer. Mar.	47⅜	47⅞	45⅝	46⅝
510	Int. M. M. pf.	119⅜	120	119⅜	119½
280	Int. Nickel	48⅛	48⅜	48	48
570	Int. Paper	69	69¾	67¼	69
170	Interboro Con.	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝
3,970	Kenn. Copper	64⅝	64⅝	61½	61½
690	Lack. Steel	103⅝	106⅝	104⅜	105
100	Lehigh Valley	83	83½	83	83½
120	Maxwell Motor	76¼	76¾	75⅜	76¼
1,090	Mexican Pet.	111	111⅝	109¾	111
1,510	Miami Copper	49	49⅜	48	48
40	Nat. Enam. & S.	33⅞	33⅞	33¾	33½
70	Nat. Lead	69⅝	69⅞	69¼	69¾
690	Nevada Con.	34⅛	34½	32½	32⅝
420	N. Y. Central	106¾	108¼	106⅜	108¼
70	N.Y., N.H. & H.	58¾	58¾	58¼	58¾
40	N. Y., O. & W.	30⅝	31	30¼	31
50	Pacific Mail	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜
40	Pennsylvania	56⅞	56⅞	56⅜	56⅞
120	Pres. Steel Car	87⅝	87⅝	87	87
190	Ry. Steel Sps.	58⅞	58⅞	57	57
2,170	Ray Copper	37⅛	37⅞	35⅜	35¾
5,190	Reading	108¾	110⅞	108¾	110⅝
1,420	Rep. Iron & S.	90⅝	92⅝	90½	91⅝
820	Shattuck Ariz.	37	37⅛	36¾	36¾
160	Southern Pac.	99⅝	99⅞	99¼	99¼
40	Southern Ry.	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¼
600	Studebaker	126	126¼	124½	125
420	Tenn. Copper	24⅝	25	24¼	24⅝
50	Third Avenue	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
10	Un. Bag & P.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
2,710	Union Pacific	148¾	149¾	147⅝	149⅝
180	U. S. Ind. A.	136	137	135½	137
75,300	U. S. Rubber	63⅜	64	63¼	63¾
50	U. S. Steel	126⅝	129	126¾	127⅝
2,780	Utah Copper	128	129¾	126¼	126½
100	Wabash pf. A	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
640	Westing. Elec.	65½	65¾	65	65
160	Willys Overl'd.	38	38¼	38	38

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.08⅛	.08⅛	.08⅛	.08⅛
400	Big Jim	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½
1,650	Cashboy	.06⅛	.06½	.06	.06
500	Isabella	.22	.22	.22	.22
500	Montana	.23	.23	.23	.23
400	Ophir	.24	.24	.24	.24
1,700	Rescue Eula	.29	.29	.29	.29
400	Sierra Nevada	.26	.26	.26	.26
400	Stoux City	.14	.14	.14	.14
2,000	Silver Pick	.23	.23	.23	.23
300	Tonopah Ext.	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
500	Union Consol.	.58	.59	.58	.59
600	United Gold	.21	.21	.21	.21
200	Vindicator	1.96	1.95	1.93	1.94

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, NOV. 20, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	
Same day last year	2,135,360
Same day two years ago	419,744
Year to date	Ex. closed.
Same period last year	191,755,767
Same period in 1914	157,128,244
	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
66⅛	67	200	Acme Tea	67	67	66¾	66¾	+ ⅜
15⅝	16⅛	100	Advance Rumely	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
32½	35½	100	Advance Rumely pf	33	33	33	33	
73¼	74	1,000	Ajax Rubber	74	74½	74	74	
12¼	12⅝	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	13	13	12¼	12¼	
82	84	2,400	Alaska Juneau	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
32¼	32⅞	6,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	32½	33⅛	32⅜	32⅝	
85½	90	1,600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	90⅝	90⅞	89¾	89¾	
102½	102⅝	700	Am. Agricul. Chem	88½	88½	88	88¼	
65	65½	12,950	Am. Beet Sugar	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	
113	115½	200	Am. Can	66	66¼	65⅞	65⅞	
76½	76¾	44,100	Am. Can pf	114	114	114	114	
52	52½	700	Am. Car & Fdry	74	77½	73½	76¼	
17¼	17⅝	9,706	Am. Cotton Oil	53	53	52¾	52¾	
75	75½	12,500	Am. H. & Leather	17⅛	18⅝	17	17½	
28½	28⅝	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	74	77	73½	75	
21⅞	22	1,800	Am. Ice Securities	28⅝	28⅞	28	28½	
51⅞	52¼	4,300	Am. Linseed	22½	22¾	22	22	
94	94¼	17,000	Am. Linseed pf	53	53	53	51½	
108	108¾	200	Am. Locomotive	94⅜	95⅞	93¼	94	
120⅞	121	50,100	Am. Locomotive pf	108	108	108	108	
116	117	900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	122¼	122⅝	120¾	121	
101	101½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	116½	117	116	117	
96¼	96½	500	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	101⅞	101⅞	101⅛	101⅛	
140	145	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	96¾	96⅞	96¼	96¼	
71⅜	71½	7,400	Am. Snuff	140½	140½	140¼	140¼	
117	117½	2,000	Am. Steel F'dries	69⅝	72	69½	71¼	
132	132½	1,300	Am. Sugar Ref	117⅞	117⅞	117½	117½	
221¼	223	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	132½	132½	132⅜	132⅜	
107½	109	200	Am. Tobacco	221½	221½	221¼	221¼	
53⅝	53⅞	2,000	Am. Tob. pf. new	108	108	107⅝	107⅝	
98	98⅜	100	Am. Woolen	54	54⅜	53½	53½	
74⅛	75	44,100	Am. Woolen pf	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	
63½	64	7,700	Am. Writing P. pf	74	76½	71	74⅛	
81	83	200	Am. Zinc L. S	64½	65½	63	63½	
104	104⅛	81,500	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	83	83	82	82	
49½	50	100	Anaconda Cop. Co	104⅞	105⅝	103⅞	104	
68	80	100	As. Dry Goods 2d pf	49½	49½	49½	49½	
71	72	1,400	As. Dry Gds 1st pf	70	70	70	70	
105	105¼	13,600	Associated Oil	69	72	69	71	
100⅝	100¾	100	Atch., Top. & S. F	104⅝	105¼	104¼	105¼	
12	12½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅝	100¼	100¼	100¼	
123	125	700	At., Berm. & At	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	
121	121¼	4,400	Atlantic Coast Line	122½	124⅞	122⅜	124⅝	
71½	72¼	600	At., Gulf & W. I	122¼	122¾	120¼	120⅞	
87½	87¾	11,600	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	72⅝	72⅝	71⅞	72¼	
107½	109	400	Baldwin Loco	87⅛	88¾	86¼	87½	
86⅞	87	4,400	Baldwin Loco. pf	108¾	109¾	107¾	107½	
74⅞	75¼	200	Baltimore & Ohio	86¾	87	86	86⅞	
	29	300	Baltimore & O. pf	75	75	74⅞	74⅞	
2¼	2⅝	200	Bank of Commerce	200	200	200	200	
164	165	1,750	Batopilas Mining	2	2	2	2	
190	199	100	Barrett Co	165	167	164½	166	
600	699	50	Bethlehem Steel	698	698	698	698	
160	170	200	Do., odd lot	700	700	700	700	
84⅛	85	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	163	165	163	165	
84¾	88	100	Bkiyn Rapid Tran	83⅞	85	83⅞	85	
72½	72¾	17,150	Burns Brothers	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¾	
20	21	100	Butte & Superior	74	74	71½	72¾	
23¾	24½	2,300	Butterick Co	20	20	20	20	
52¼	55⅞	1,000	California Petrol	23¾	24½	23	24	
173	174	1,100	California Pet. pf	52¼	52⅞	51⅜	52½	
112⅞	113	36,900	Canadian Pacific	171¾	173¾	171¾	173¾	
116	117	100	Central Leather Co	113⅜	114⅝	113¾	114⅝	
106½	107	500	Central Leather pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	
67⅞	68	8,200	Chandler Motor	106	106½	106	106½	
14½	14⅝	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	68	68	67	68	
43¾	44½	2,100	Chi. Great Western	14⅜	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	
94	94½	2,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	43	44½	43	43⅝	
127¾	128	200	Chi., & Northwest	93	94½	92¾	94½	
33¾	33⅝	8,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	128	128	128	128	
34	34⅛	131,700	Chile Copper	33¾	33⅞	33¼	33⅜	
87	87⅛	15,600	Chino Copper	86	87	85¾	86½	
58	60	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	73½	73⅝	70¼	70¼	
71½	73	200	Clue't, Peabody Co	57	57	57	57	
60	60¼	34,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	72¾	73	72¾	73	
47¼	47½	29,000	Columbia Gas	59¼	61⅞	59¼	60	
43⅜	43¾	200	Comput. Tab. Rec	45½	47⅝	45½	47½	
137	137	600	Consolidated Gas	47⅞	48¼	47⅝	48¼	
120	121	600	Consol. Gas, Balt	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	
101	102	1,500	Continental Can	129	129	128¾	128¾	
64	64½	3,900	Continental Insur	102½	102⅝	102	102½	
22½	22⅝	21,000	Corn Products Ref	63	64⅜	63	64¼	
106	106¼	4,500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	23¾	23⅞	23¾	23¾	
91	92	27,200	Crucible Steel	106⅜	106⅝	105¾	106⅛	
121¼	123	400	Crucible Steel pf	91⅝	93	90¼	91½	
71⅝	71⅝	7,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	122¾	122¾	120¾	122¾	
98¾	98¾	1,200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	71⅝	71⅝	71½	71½	
96	96	300	Deere & Co	98½	99½	98⅛	98⅝	
46	46¼	3,100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	95	95	95	95	
147	149¾	21	Detroit Edison Co	45	47	45	46¾	
42½	43	2,400	Distillers' Secur	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	
23¾	24	1,300	Dome Mines	42¼	43	42¼	42⅝	
78	82	300	Driggs-Seabury	24⅝	24⅝	24	24	
37½	37¾	10,500	Erie	79	80	79	80	
52⅜	53¼	1,000	Erie 1st pf	37	38	36⅝	37⅜	
42⅜	42	1,000	Erie 2d pf	53⅝	53¾	52½	53¼	
16	26	200	Federal Min. & S	42½	42⅝	42½	42⅝	
40¼	40¾	1,400	Federal M. & S. pf	25	25	25	25	
42½	44	2,800	Gaston, Wms. & W	49	49¾	49	49¼	
325	330	100	Gen. Chemical x d	45¼	45¼	43	43⅜	
182¾	183	3,400	General Electric	325	325	325	325	
120	124	200	General Motors pf	182¾	183¼	182	182	
70¼	70½	2,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	124½	124½	124½	124½	
112	114	5,800	Granby Consol	70½	70⅝	70⅝	70½	
117⅜	118½	1,900	Great Northern pf	117	118	113	113	
46⅞	47	49,600	G. N. ctfs. for o	117⅝	118	117¼	117⅜	
54½	55	3,600	Greene-Cananea	45⅝	47½	45½	46⅝	
165	170	1,000	Gulf States Steel	56	56½	54½	54⅝	
165		100	Gulf States S. 1st pf	159	165	159	164	
165	171	200	Gulf States S. 2d pf	103⅝	105⅝	103⅝	105⅝	
105	105¼	1,000	Illinois Central	158	163	158	163	
72¾	73	50,700	Inspiration Copper	104½	105¾	104½	105¼	
183¾	184¼	4,600	Interboro Consol	74	74⅝	72¾	72⅞	
24½	25	100	Int. Agricultural	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18⅝	
79	80⅜	100	Int. Harvester Corp	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
47	47	18,800	Int. Mer. Mar.	79½	79½	79½	79½	
119⅛	119⅝	13,300	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.	48¼	48¼	46⅝	46⅝	
47¾	48	13,700	Int. Nickel	120⅜	120⅜	119¼	119¼	
83⅜	83⅝	16,200	Int. Paper	48⅜	48⅜	47¼	47¼	
105	106¼	2,000	Int. Paper pf	70⅞	70⅞	67¾	68¾	
23¾	26½	700	Kansas City South.	104⅜	105¼	104¼	105¼	
95	98	100	Kayser (J.) Co	25⅞	26⅜	25⅝	26½	
77	78	200	Kelly Spring Tire	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	
61⅛	61¾	218,600	Kennecott Copper	78	78	78	78	
123	127	100	Kgs.Co.E.L.& P x d	64	64¼	61	61¼	
105	105¼	27,300	Lackawanna Steel	125¾	126¾	125¼	125¾	
50	51	800	Lake Erie & W. pf	105¼	106½	104¾	105⅝	
39½	40	500	Lee Rubber & Tire	50	51	50	51	
53½	88⅜	3,300	Lehigh Valley	40½	40½	40	40	
134	135½	300	Louis. & Nash	83	84	83¼	83¾	
65¼	66	900	Mackay Cos. pf	133	135⅜	133	135⅜	
75½	76	2,300	Maxwell Motors	65½	66	63½	65¼	
50	51½	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	76½	76½	75½	76	
64	65	400	May Dept. St. x d	50	50	50	50	
110¾	111¾	10,900	Mexican Petroleum	65¼	65½	65	65	
48⅜	48⅝	17,750	Miami Copper	111¼	111⅝	109¾	110⅝	
32	32½	500	Minn. & St. L. new	49⅜	49⅝	48	48¾	
122½	124	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M	31¼	32¾	31½	32⅝	
7½	7⅝	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	121¾	122	121¾	122	
17⅜	19	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	7¼	7¾	7¼	7½	
10¼	10½	4,250	Missouri Pacific	17¾	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	
10½	10½	1,100	Mo. Pacific t r	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
26¾	27	1,100	Mo. Pacific w i	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
57	57	500	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	26¾	27	26¾	27	
97½	99	500	Montana Power	56	56	55¾	55¾	
122	123	650	Nat. Biscuit Co	99	99	97½	97½	
		50	Do., odd lot	123	123	122	122	
34	34	3,200	Nat. En. & St. Co	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	
69	69¾	1,700	Nat. Lead Co	34½	34½	33¾	33¾	
29½	30	29,000	Nevada Con. Cop	70	70	69½	69½	
182	183	8,700	N. Y. Air Brake	84	84¼	80	80	
108¾	108¾	16,100	N. Y. Central	177¼	186	177	183	
43⅞	44½	200	N. Y. Chi. & St. L	106¾	108¾	106½	108¼	
15⅞	17	800	N. Y. Dock	43½	44	43	44	
58	58	2,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	17	17	17	17	
58	58	1,400	N. Y., Ont. & West	58	59¼	58	58	
30¾	31¼	5,000	Norfolk & Western	30¼	31⅜	30¼	31½	
140	141	3,100	Northern Pacific	141¼	141¾	140	141	
110¾	111⅜	400	Nova Scotia S. & C	110¾	111¾	110¾	111⅜	
146¾	147	2,400	Ohio Cities Gas	147	147	146¾	147	
84	84	7,800	Ontario Mining	85	85	84	84	
7⅜	7⅝	1,400	Owens Bottle Mach	7¼	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
96⅞	97	1,700	Pacific Mail	96¼	96⅞	96	96⅞	
26⅞	27	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	
37	37	400	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	37	37	36⅝	36⅝	
98¼	98¼	1,600	Penn. R. R	98	98	98	98¼	
56⅝	57	800	Philadelphia Co	57	57	56⅝	57	
43⅝	44	7,700	Pitts. Coal pf.	44	44	43⅝	43⅝	
85	86⅜	200	Pitts. C. pf. cfs. of d	44¾	44¾	85	85	
110	110	7,500	Pressed Steel Car	109¾	110	109¾	109¾	
85¼	85⅝	300	Pullman Co	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¾	
168	168	100	R. R. Sec., Ill. C. st. c	168	168	168	168	
75	75	200	Railway Steel Sp	75	75	75	75	
58¼	58⅝	41,000	Ray Con. Copper	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	
36⅞	37	38,900	Reading	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	
108½	110¾	100	Reading 1st pf	108	108	108	108	
44	44	69,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	110	110¾	110¼	110¾	
90¼	91	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	88	88¼	87¾	88	
116⅞	116⅞	200	St. L. & S. F. w i	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¾	
27	27	600	St. L. Southwestern	168	168	168	168	
95	95	500	St. L. Southw. pf	75	75	75	75	
95	97	200	Saxon Motor	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	
149¾	149¾	800	Seaboard Air Line	36¾	37	35¾	35¾	
42¼	43	1,300	Seab. Air Line pf	108½	110¾	108	108	
24⅝	24⅝	12,600	Sears, Roeb. & Co	44	44	44	44	
79	80	5,600	Shattuck-Arizona	90¼	90¼	90¼	91	
38	38	8,900	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	116⅞	117	116¼	116¾	
53¼	53¼	7,800	Southern Pacific	23¼	23¾	23¼	23¾	
42½	42½	5,700	Southern Railway	27	27	27	27	
25	25	800	Southern Ry. pf	48¼	48¾	48¼	48½	
49	49¾	5,700	Studebaker Co. x d	79¼	79¾	78¾	79¼	
43	43¾	200	Stutz Motor	16¾	17	16¾	17	
24¾	24¾	1,400	Tennessee Copper	38⅝	39	38⅝	38⅝	
24	24	1,100	Texas Co	233	233	233	233	
79	80	1,400	Texas & Pacific	35¼	35¾	35¼	35¼	
38	38⅜	1,100	Third Avenue	89¼	90¼	89¼	89¼	
53¼	53¾	3,500	Tobacco Products	99⅞	100	99⅝	100	
52½	52½	3,800	Tol. St. L. & West	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	28	
42½	42⅝	500	T., St. L. & W. pf	67⅝	68⅜	67⅝	68⅜	
25	25	100	Stud. Milling x d	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	
49	49¾	5

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
300	Com. Power	62	60¾	61	61¾
400	Com. Power pf.	84½	83¾	83¾	84¾
2,100	N. Ohio E. C.	43	41	42	43
800	N. O. E. C. pf.	82	81	81	82
10	Rep. R. & L. pf	81	81	..	..

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power	8	9
Appalachian Power pf.	80	82
Adirondack Electric Power	26	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	85	87
American Cities	13	14
American Cities pf.	47½	49
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	152	155
American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Light & Traction	381	384
American Light & Traction pf.	110	113
American Power & Light	76½	77
American Power & Light pf.	85	87
American Public Utilities	40	44
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
American W. W. & E.	9¼	10
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	67	70
American W. W. & E., partic.	24	26
Atlantic P. P. pf.	95	..
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	..
Carolina Power & Light	93	..
Carolina Power & Light pf.	98	102
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	72	76
Central States Electric	22	23
Central States Electric pf.	90½	92½
†Cities Service	328	330
†Cities Service pf.	92	94
Colorado Power	31	32
Colorado Power pf.	102	102
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	80	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	89½	92
Electric Properties	52	54
El Paso Electric	120	123
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Federal Light & Traction	18	19
Electric B. & S. pf.	*99½	*100
Empire D. E.	90	95
Federal Light & Traction	18	20
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	59
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
Illinois Traction	..	46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	10	12½
Mississippi River Power pf.	37½	..
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	56	61
Northern States Power	103	105
Northern States Power pf.	99½	101
Northern Texas Electric	50	..
Northern Texas Electric pf.	52½	86
Ozark P. & W.	44	48
Pacific G. & E.	66	66¾
Pacific G. & E. pf.	90	92
Puget Sound Traction	23	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	68	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	83
Rep. Ry. & L.	54	55
Securities Corp. general	18	23
Securities Corp. general pf.	80	85
Southern California Edison	90	90½
Southern California Edison pf.	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	*97½	*100
Standard Gas & Electric	13¾	13¾
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	43	43½
Tampa Electric	128	132
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	12	12¾
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	51	52
United Gas & Electric	8	12
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	71	73
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	16
United Light & Railways	49½	51
United Light & Railways pf.	79	81
Western Power	18	19
Western Power pf.	68½	71
*West. Penn. pf.	103	107

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	100	101½
American W. W. & E. 5s	76½	77½
Baton Rouge cons. 5s	90	92½
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918	99½	..
Central Illinois Light 5s	93	97
Clun. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100¼	..
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	88	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	78	..
Conn. Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	97½	98¼
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99¼	..
Defiance Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942	91	94
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	97	99
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1918	99¼	..
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	92	95
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	99¼	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	90	95
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1935	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89¼	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98½	..
Intern. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97½	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	75	76
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	94	94½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	99¼	100
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	97	98
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	96	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95½	98
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	87½	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	..
Seattle Electric con. 5s	94	98
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	99	..
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	99	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	97½	98

*And dividend. †Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917	102	102⅛	102	102⅛
4½s	June, 1965	110½	111	110½	111
4½s	Mar., 1963	109¾	110	109¾	110
4½s	Nov., 1957	109½	110	109¾	109¾
4½s	May, 1957	109¾	110	109¾	110
4½s	Apr., 1966	105	105¼	104⅞	105
4½s	Mar., 1964	104¾	105	104⅝	104⅞
4½s	Sept., 1960	104½	104¾	..	..
4½s	Mar., 1960-1980	103¼	103½	103¼	103¼
4s	May, 1959	101¾	102	101⅝	101⅞
4s	Nov., 1958	101¾	102	101⅝	101⅞
4s	May, 1957	101¾	102	101⅝	101⅞
4s	Nov., 1955	101½	101¾	101	101⅜
4s	Nov., 1956	101¼	101½	101	101⅜
4s	Nov., 1936	101	101¼	101	101⅜
3½s	Nov., 1955	93¼	..	93¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	93¾	94	93¾	94¼
3½s	May, 1954	93¾	94	93¾	94¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s	1918-1923	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	..	8.75	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s	1924-1931	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1921-1923	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
4½s	1917-1918	3.90	3.75	3.80	3.75
4s	May, 1919	3.95	..	3.95	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	2.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.50	..	3.50	..
3½s	1940-1923	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1939	3.85	..	3.85	..
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1919-1921	3.95	..	3.95	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.50
3s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1926-1930	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1925	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1916-1917	3.60	..	3.60	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	155	150	155
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	190	150	190	150
MacAndrews & F.	195	205	195	205
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	102	100	102
Porto Rican Tob.	260	280	250	280
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	620	640	620	640
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	123	125	123	125

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky	.04
Andes	.08	Mexican	.08
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental	.06
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.17
Challenge Con.	.05	Overman	.03
Chollar	.05	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.24	Savage	.07
Con. Virginia	.07	Seg. Belcher	.02
Exchequer	.02	Sierra Nevada	.25
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.53
Hale & Norcross	.08	Utah	.02
Jacket	.03	Mexican dollars	.54½
Justice	.03		

TONOPAH.		D'field B. B.	.05
Jim Butler	.90	Florence	.20
McNamara	.07	G'field Consol	.53
Midway	.22	G'field Merger	.05
Mizpah Exten.	.17	Great Bend	.03
Monarch Pitts.	.10	Jumbo Exten.	.23
Montana	.21	Kewanas	.10
North Star	.15	Red Lion	.18
Rescue	.29	Silver Pick	.22
Tonopah Exten.	5.00	Spearhead	.05
Tonopah Nevada	5.90	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.70	Big Jim	1.37½
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.22
Atlanta	.07	Packard	.49
Booth	.08	Rochester	.74
C. O. D.	.02	Round Mountain	.33
Comb. Fraction	.07	White Caps	.58

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	839	841	Granite	85	87
Dr. J'pot	8⅞	9¼	Isabella	23	23¼
Elkton	12¼	15	McKinney	28	32
El Paso	39	50	Portland	193	195
Findlay	3	4½	U. G. M.	18¼	19¼
Gold Dol.	2¼	2½	Vindicator	188	190
Gold Sov.	4	6¼			

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100	Pan 2s, r, 1938	99¼	100
2s, c, 1930	99½	..	Pan 3s, r, 1961	102	..
2s, r, 1918	100¾	101¼	Pan 3s, c, 1961	102	..
3s, c, 1918	100¾	..			
3s, 1946	101½	102			
4s, r, 1925	110	110¾			
4s, c, 1925	110½	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea 1st pf, ex div	90¾	97	C. C. & St. L. pf.	83½	84½
Adams Ex.	146	149	Cl & Pitts.	85½	..
Alb & S.	245	..	Do spec.	48	..
Am Ag Ch pf.	102	104	Clu-P pf.	110	112½
Am B N.	42½	43	Col & So.	33	35
Do pf.	50¾	53	Do 1st pf	58½	60
Am B Sug pf.	90½	100¾	Do 2d pf.	45	50
Am B S & Fdy	107	109	Cons Coal	105	..
Do pf.	195	206	C I C M.	23½	24½
Am Coal.	55½	..	Cont C pf.	113	114
Am Coal P pf.	98	102	Crex Carp.	45	65
Am Malt.	8¼	10	C-Am Sug.	220	240
Do pf.	45	49	Do pf.	110	120
Am Sm pf.	105	109	Del & H.	153½	155
Am Steel Fdy	90	..	D L & W.	238	240
Am Tob pf.	98	102	D & R G.	19½	20
Am Malt.	8¼	10	Det U Ry.	117	121
Do pf.	45	49	Dia Match.	183	187
Am Sm pf.	105	109	D S S & A.	3½	7
Am S Ref pf.	120	123	Do pf.	10	12½
A T & C.	62¼	66	Elec S B.	68	70
Ann Arbor	30	50	Erie & P.	33½	..
Do pf.	..	60	Gen Ch pf.	116	117
Asso D G.	25	28	Gen Mot.	800	875
Barrett Co pf.	117½	121	G'dfich (B F) Co pf.	113½	114
Beech Cr'k	44½	..	G & S T.	112½	..
B Un G.	131	164	Harb-W. ex div.	106	..
Brown Sh.	78	..	Do pf.	105	..
Do pf.	100	101½	Helme	G	..
Bruns Ter.	8¾	9¾	W) Co.	185	205
H R & P.	97	99	Do pf.	117½	124
Do pf.	110	..	Homestake ex div.	130	137
Burns Bros pf.	103	110	Int Ag pf.	55	56
Can So.	57½	58½	I H N J.	117½	117¾
C R of N J.	290	300	Do pf.	120	123
C & S A Tal	147½	151	Int H Cor pf.	111¾	..
Chi & Alt.	18	20	Iowa Cent.	7	8
Do pf.	25	30¾	Do pf.	9	15
C, M & St Paul pf.	125	126	Jewel Tea.	86	88
C & N W.	175	185	Do pf.	109	110¼
Chi. St. P. M & Om.	115	120	K C, Ft S & M pf.	73	76½
Do pf.	153	140	Kan C So pf.	59¾	60
			Kayser (J) & Co 1st pf.	114	118

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Kelly S T pf.	96	100	P, Ft W & C	153	..
K & D M. pf.	4	6	Do spec.	146½	..
Lack Steel.	112	114	Pitts S pf.	102½	103½
L E & W. pf.	23½	24½	Pr Sti Car pf.	105	107
Lig & M.	287	300	P S. N J.	133½	134
Do pf.	123¼	124	Quicksilver pf.	2½	3½
Long Isl'd.	32	35	Do pf.	3¾	4¾
L-W Bis.	20	24	Ry Stl Spr pf.	101	102
Do 1st pf	85¾	86	Rig 2d pf.	45½	46¾
Do 2d pf.	59	60	Reas & S.	174½	..
Lorill'd Co.	230	230	St L & S F pf, w i	..	47
Do pf.	118	121	Seab A L pf.	14	17
M'kay Cos.	85	85½	Do pf cts.	35	40
Man El'ch. pf.	1½	2½	Sears-R pf.	126	127
Man Elev.	128	132	S-S S & I pf.	101	103
Man Shirt.	65½	70	Do pf.	120	125
Do pf.	112	..	Std M pf. ex div.	90	94
M M Ist pf	81¾	82	Studeb Co pf, ex d.	109¼	110½
May Dep S	..	60	T P L Tr.	150	..
pf.	106½	110	Tob P pf.	102¾	103½
Mex P pf.	96½	99	Tri, St L & W cfts.	8¼	10
Mich Cent.	120	135	Do cfts.	16½	19
M, St P & S S M pf.	130	136	T C R T pf.	126	185
Mid Steel	74	75	Und Type.	105	107½
Mon P pf.	117	119	Do pf.	114	120
Mor P pf.	114	..	Un P pf.	83	83½
Mor & Es.	82	83½	Un Cig. M.	46	47½
N, C & St L.	135	140	Do pf.	103¾	108
Nat Bis pf.	123¾	130	Un Cig. Sts pf.	115½	120
N C & S.	82	84	U Drug pf.	94	95
Do pf.	109	114	U S Exp.	21	23½
Nat Enam pf.	100	101	U S Ind A pf.	104	105
Nat L pf.	112¾	118	U S R & Ref pf.	2	30
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	23	U S R & Ref pf.	2	2¼
Do 2d pf.	6	7	U S S pf.	51	51½
N Y C & St L. 1st pf.	79	83	Va-Car Ch pf.	112¼	..
Do 2d pf.	62	64	W E & M 1st pf.	72	76
N Y D pf.	38	46	Wayn-Brd. pf.	115¾	124
N Y L & West	114¼	118	W & L E 1st pf.	3½	4
Norf So.	26	28	Wes Cent.	51	52
N & W pf.	82½	88	W'w'th (F W) pf.	125%	..
North Am.	68	69¾	Wor Pump.	31½	32
N W Tel.	52½	..	Do pf. A.	96	100
Owens B M pf.	116½	120	Do pf. B.	56	60
Pabst B pf.	90	..			
Pac Coast.	58	67			
Do 1st pf	70	90			
Do 2d pf.	70	80			
P & Tel pf.	96	100			
Peo & E.	97½	100			
Petit-Mull.	14	16			
Do 1st pf.	50	90			
P C, C & St L pf.	94	..			
Pitts Coal.	43	50			
Do pf.	109	115			

BONDS.

$10,900	Ala. Co. gen. 6s	87	..	55	56
2,000	Atlantic & C. 1st 5s	103¼	103½	103¼	103½
1,000	Balto. Elec. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000	Balto. City 4s, 1958	101½	101½	101½	101½
43,000	Cosden & Co. 6s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
24,000	Cosden Gas 6s	104	104	104	104
1,000	Cons. Pow. 4½s	94	93¾	94	..
3,000	Cons. Coal conv. 6s	105½	105½	105½	105½
31,000	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	103½	103	103½	103½
42,000	Elkhorn Corp. 6s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
2,000	Fla. Cen. & P. con. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4,000	Geo. & Ala. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
22,500	Houston O. dif. ctfs.	88	87	88	..
2,000	Kirby Lum. cont. 6s	100	100	100	..
9,000	Mer. & M. Trans. 6s	104	103¾	104	104
2,000	N. O., M. & Chi. 5s	58	58	58	58
4,000	Penn. Wat. & P. 5s	96	96	96	..
16,000	United Rys. Inc. 4s	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
2,000	Wash. B. & A. 5s	84½	84½	84½	94½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am. Shipbdg	67½	70	67½	70
25	Am. Ship. pf.	96	96	96	96
15	Booth	61	61	61	61
25	Booth pf.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
615	C. C. & C. Ry.	5½	5½	5½	5½
801	C. C. & C. R. pf.	39½	39¾	39	39¾
100	Fheu. Tool	73	73	72	72½
105	Edison	141½	142	140	142
425	Diam. Match	132½	133	132	132¾
100	Deere pf.	95	95	95	95
100	Hartman	72	72	72	72
150	Ill. Brick	95	95	95	95
20	Lindsay Light	19	19	19	19
6	Mont. Ward pf.	116	116	116	116
2,465	N. Am. Pulp	15¼	16	15¼	15¾
300	Nat. Carbon	300	300	293	298
30	Nat. Carbon pf.	133½	133½	133¼	133½
390	Prestolite	146	147	146	145¾
105	Paper pf.	70¾	71	71	70½
21	People's Gas	111	111	111	111
6	Pub. Service	113¾	113¾	113¼	113½
10	Pub. Serv. pf.	102	102	102	102
151	Quaker Oats	329½	330	329½	330
240	Sears-Roebuck	231	232	230½	231
181	Straw Board	45	46	45	45
424	Stew.-Warner	108½	108½	106½	108¼
995	Swift	139	139¾	138	139
2,485	Swift Int.	12⅞	13	12¼	13
90	Union Carbide	193	193	190	192
950	Union Paper	39⅝	39⅝	37	38

BONDS.

$273,000	Conn. 5s	79½	80½	79½	80½
5,000	Ch. Rys. 5s	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¼
1,000	Telephone 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
2,000	City Rys 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	C. Ry. A 5s	90	90	90	90
15,000	C. Ry. inv. 4s	40	40	40	40
4,000	Ogden G. 5s	98	98	98	98
1,000	Edison 5s	103	103	103	103
2,000	Pub. Ser. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000	Swift 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Wilson 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Acme Tea	67½	67½	67½	67½
25	Am. Milling	8	8	8	8
35	Buf. & Susq.	66½	66¾	66½	66½
25	Buf. & S. pf.	60	60	60	60
30	Cambria Iron	45	45	45	45
945	Elec. Storage	70¼	70¾	69½	70
100	Gen. Asphalt	31	31	31	31
25	Insur. N. A.	27	27	27	27
5	Keystone Tel.	14	14	14	14
7,816	Lake S. Corp.	29½	29¾	28½	29
48	Ky. Securities	31	32	31	32
42	Lehigh Nav	80	80½	80	80½
31	L. Transit	21¾	23½	21¾	23½
35	L. V. Tr. pf.	43	43	43	43
622	Pennsylvania	56¾	57	56¾	56¾
287	Pa. Salt Mfg.	99	99	99	99½
10	P. Co. cum. pf	42	42	42	42
2,881	Phila. Electric	30¼	30¾	30	30
2,810	Phila. R. T.	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¾
15	Phila. Trac.	79½	79½	79½	79½
800	Reading	109¾	110¾	109¾	110¾
1,116	Tonopah Bel.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝
178	Tonopah Min.	6	6¼	6	6¼
370	United G. Imp	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼
8	Un. Cos. N. J.	226	226	226	226
50	War. I. & St.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
650	Wm. Cramp	93¾	94	90½	91½
125	York Railway	14	14½	14	14½
930	York Ry. pf.	86½	87½	86¼	87½

BONDS.

$3,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
100	Am. G. & E. 5s	96	96	96	96
1,000	El. & P. Tr. 4s	82	82	82	82
6,000	L. S. Inc. 6s	49	49¼	49	49¼
5,000	L. N. Con. 4½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
9,000	L. V. Con. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000	Nat. P. Co. 4-6s	68	68	68	68
19,000	Phila. Elec. 4½s	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¾
1,000	Ph. Co. Con. 5s	92	92	92	92
76,000	Phila. Elec. 4s	96	98½	96	98¼
12,000	Reading g. 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	U. R. Inv. 5s	76	76	76	76
1,000	Wels. Co. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
5,000	York Ry. 1st 5s	98	98	98	98

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	16½	17	16¾	17
Atlantic Refining	920	940	915	930
Borne-Scrymser	400	420	400	420
Buckeye Pipe Line	108	108	108	100
Chesebrough Mfg.	490	510	475	490
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	545	555	545	555
Crescent Pipe Line	41	43	40	43
Cumberland P. L.	110	120	110	120
Eureka Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Galena Signal Oil	200	205	201	204
Illinois P. L.	213	218	215	220
Indiana P. L.	110	115	110	115
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10⅜	11¼	11	11¼
National Transit	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit	215	225	205	215
Northern P. L.	109	113	110	115
Ohio Oil	380	385	380	385
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	63	68	63	68
Pierce Oil	14½	15	14¾	15¼
Pierce Oil cv. 6s	24	84	86	86
Prairie O. & G.	545	550	545	555
Prairie P. L.	335	340	335	340
Solar Refining	405	415	400	410
Southern Pipe Line	218	222	217	222
South Penn. Oil	470	480	480	490
Southwest Penn	113	118	113	118
Standard Oil of Cal.	380	385	380	385
Standard Oil of Ind.	865	865	865	875
Standard Oil of Kan.	555	570	550	570
Standard Oil of Ky.	640	660	630	650
Standard Oil of Neb.	570	585	570

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50 American Snuff Com.
50 Nichols Copper Com.
10,000 Birming., Ensley Bess. Rec'ts
50 West Va. Pulp & Paper

FOR SALE
100 Warrens Bros. 1st Pfd.
50 U. S. Finishing Com. & Pfd.
50 American Piano Com.
40 Amer. Cyanamid Com.
200 Pere Marquette Pfd.
5,000 Pere Marquette Deb. 6s
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DENY ROCK ISLAND REPORT.

Control of Railroad Has Not Passed Into Hands of Chicagoans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—A report circulated in Wall Street to the effect that absolute control of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway is now held by Charles G. Dawes, J. Ogden Armour, the Swifts and other Chicagoans, in association with Eastern interests, was denied today in local banking quarters.

"We do not control, and are not seeking to control, the Rock Island," said one of the interested capitalists. "We are merely interested in seeing that hereafter it is run as a railroad, and in order to make money as a railroad."

It is known that Mr. Armour and James A. Patten have become largely interested in the property. James E. Gorman, chief executive officer for the receiver, is one of the men mentioned in connection with the presidency of the reorganized company.

Charles G. Dawes is a Director of the Rock Island, and has been largely interested in the property for a long time. Last Thursday, when he telegraphed Seward Prosser, Chairman of the Joint Reorganization Committee, that he and other large shareholders would be opposed to any movement to form a voting trust, he said he represented about 200,000 shares of stock. Presumably the Armour, Patten and Swift holdings were included. This would not amount to control, as there are 1,450,000 Rock Island shares.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Reorganization Committee, issued a statement after Mr. Dawes's telegram was received, saying that a voting trust was not contemplated. As far as is known, the Eastern and Western interests in Rock Island are working in harmony.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (via London.)—The statement of the Imeprial Bank of Germany, issued Nov. 15, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion, increased	5,105,000
Gold, increased	4,872,000
Treasury notes, increased	47,682,000
Notes of other banks, increased	5,277,000
Bills discounted, increased	435,422,000
Advances, decreased	860,000
Investments, increased	2,919,000
Other securities, increased	21,767,000
Notes in circulation, decreased	67,515,000
Deposits, increased	529,426,000
Other liabilities, increased	55,411,000
Total gold holdings, 2,516,752,000 marks.	

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	45.00	45.50	44.75	...
Lead	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.10
Spelter	12.25	...	12.25	...
Antimony	13.00	13.50	12.75	13.25
Quicksilver	$80.00	...	$80.00	...
Aluminium	*64.00	66.00	*64.00	65.00
Iron, No. 2X f'dry	25.00	25.50	25.00	25.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 30¼@31c, first quarter, 1917; tungsten, 29¾@30¼c, second quarter, 1917, delivery. London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	141	0	0	139	0	0
Copper, futures	136	10	0	135	0	0
Tin, spot	188	10	0	188	15	0
Tin, futures	190	5	0	190	2	5
Spelter	54	10	0	57	10	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 1,281,645 shares of stocks and $769,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 165,145; oils, 147,450, and mining, 969,050. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Aetna Exp.	10½	10⅝	9⅝	10¼
432	Am. Int. Cor. ($50 paid)	59	60	59	60
200	Am. Su. Tob.	24¼	24½	24¼	24½
4,500	‡Am. Wr. P.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
150	Atl. Steel	130	130	130	130
1,500	Br.-Am. Tob. ord. b	20⅝	21¼	20⅝	21¼
120	‡Butler Chem.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3,000	Carwen Steel	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1,000	‡Cent. Fdry.	18¾	20	18¾	20
3,000	‡Cen. Fy. pf.	35	40½	35	40
1,000	‡Chal. Motors W. I.	37	37⅛	35½	37
1,000	Char. I. of A.	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
200	C. I. of A. pf.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1,000	Chev. Motor	178	180	178	180
500	Cor. of R.&H.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
850	Curtiss Aerop. v. t. ctfs	25	29	25	27
225	Em. Phono	12¾	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
3,000	‡Fall Motors	10	13	10	13
250	‡Fisher B. Cp.	39	39	38	38
100	‡G. A. T. Car.	57	57	57	57
500	‡G. M. W.	153	156	154	154
20	Gen. Ry. Sig.	100¼	100⅜	100⅛	100¼
700	‡Hart Bell Co.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
9,700	H. & B. C. Co	44⅛	47¼	44⅛	46⅞
500	Holly S. Corp.	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50
1,100	‡Imp. Car. C.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,100	‡Joplin O. S. (new)	45	47	45	47
200	Key. T. & R.	16	16	15⅝	16⅛
300	‡K. T. & R. pf	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2,500	‡Lake Tor. B.	14½	14½	13⅝	14¼
450	‡Lake Tor. B. 1st pf	14	14	*13½	13⅜
400	Man. El. pf.	95⅝	96¼	95⅝	96⅛
500	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs	64	*67	64	65
600	Marlin Arms, pf., v.t. ctfs	101	101	100	100½
200	Mar. of Am.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5,100	‡Max. Mun.	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
200	Mx. P. E. Co.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
27,500	‡Mid. Steel	73⅜	74	72⅝	72⅝
800	‡Mitchell Mo.	60	60	59	59½
500	‡Nat. A. Cor.	41¼	41¼	40⅝	40⅝
1,000	‡N. Y. C. Rts.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	N. Y. Trans.	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½
12,300	N. A. P. & P.	15⅜	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝
2,000	‡Pierce-Arrow	55⅝	56	55½	55⅝
1,600	‡R. L. w. i.	38	38	38	38⅛
2,000	‡R. L. pf.(A)	89	89	88	88⅝
2,000	‡R. L. pf.(B)	70⅝	71	70½	70½
100	Sea. S. & M.	31	31	31	31
50	A. O. Smith Cor.	42½	42½	42½	42½
88	A. O. Smith Cor., pf.	96½	97	96⅛	97
4,500	‡Smith M. T.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Spicer Mfg.	47¼	47¾	47⅜	47⅜
150	Spring. B. Co.	96	96	95	95
5,500	‡Steel A. C.	3½	4⅛	3½	4⅛
10,000	S. B., v. t. c.	43	44	43	43
3,000	‡Tex. Co., rts.	25¼	26⅜	25¼	26⅜
250	‡Todd Ship.	82	82⅜	82	82⅜
2,000	‡T., W. S. F.	44½	45¼	44½	44⅝
1,200	‡U.S.L.& H.C.	2⅜	2⅜	2	2
1,800	U. S. Co.	7⅛	7¾	7⅛	7⅜
1,500	‡Un. Motors	63	63	62½	62½
20,000	‡U. A. S. C.	50⅜	51¼	50½	50⅝
2,000	Un. Profit S.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
700	‡V.-P. C., w. i.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	W. El. C., v. t. c.	1¼	1¼	1	1
5,000	‡W.-M. A. Cp.	24	24¼	23⅜	23⅞
500	‡W.-M. A. pf.	76½	76½	75	75½
600	‡Zinc C. Co.	4	4⅛	4	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	Prarie P. L.	341	337	338	— 5
200	S. O. Co., Cal.	387	378	381	+ 1
200	S. O. Co., N.Y.	282	274	274	+14

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Alb.Pet., Ltd. (a pros.)	68	68	68	68
4,000	‡Bar. O. & G.	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜
2,300	Con. Mex. O. (a pros.)	1	1¼	1	1⅛
800	‡Cosden & Co. (oil ref.)	17½	17¾	17¼	17¾
2,800	‡Cos. O. & G.	13⅞	14	13⅝	13⅞
8,700	‡Federal Oil	3⅛	4	3⅛	3½
500	‡Gen.R. & P.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,100	‡Houston Oil	19	19½	19	19½
1,800	‡Int. Petrol.	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
1,500	Met. Petrol.	12¾	14	12¾	13
1,800	Midwest Oil	48	48	45	46
2,800	N.Y.-Okla. Oil	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
1,100	‡Oil & Explo.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
16,800	‡Okla. Oil	10	11	10	11
3,850	‡Okla. Oil pf	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
4,500	Okla. Pr. & R.	11¼	11¼	11	11¼
8,000	Okla. right	1	1	1	1¼
500	‡Omar O. & G.	55	55	55	55
1,400	‡S'p'pa O.&R.	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
6,300	Seq'ah O.&R.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,000	‡Sinclair Oil	57½	59⅝	57½	57⅝
1,200	‡South. O.& T.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	‡Unit. W. Oil	1	1⅛	1	1
2,000	‡Utah Pet. Co. (a pros.)	60	60	59	60
8,000	Va'm G. & Oil	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
11,000	‡Victoria Oil	2	2⅛	1⅞	2
37,000	‡‡West End Oil & Gas	60	60	50	55
5,000	‡Wyom'g Pet.	2¾	3¼	2⅝	3

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
7,000	A.-B. Co. M., (a prospect)	1	2	1	1⅝
10,300	‡Alaska M. Cp	90	90	89	89
1,000	‡Alaska-W.	58	60	58	60
15,000	‡Am. Com'r.	10	9	9	9½
3,000	‡‡Arkansas A.	75	75	75	75
6,700	‡‡Ariz. Chl.	48	52	48	51
1,100	‡Ariz. Copfds.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
1,700	‡‡Atlanta	8½	8⅝	8	8
17,000	Big Jim	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
4,700	B. L. Cop. Co.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
700	Bingham Min.	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
22,000	‡B. C. (a pr.)	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
30,500	‡Bitter C. C., (a prospect)	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
2,000	‡‡Booth	10	10	10	10
1,700	Boston & M.	81	81	79	80
400	Buff. Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
7,400	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	17¾	17¾	16¾	17
4,200	Butte Detroit	98	1⅛	98	1⅛
1,000	Butte-N. Y.	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
4,500	‡Caledonia	54	57	54	56
1,100	‡Cal.-Tr. Gold (a prospect)	78	78	78	78
68,000	‡Cal. & Jer.	2⅛	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛
15,000	Can. Copper	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
2,700	‡Cash Boy	6	6	5	6
23,200	C. de P. Cop.	47	47½	45½	46
1,800	‡‡Com. Tun.	8	9	8	9
30,000	Con. Ar. Sm.	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞
6,000	Con. Cop. M.	5	5	3⅞	4
600	‡Cons.-Home	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,300	Con. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
24,265	C. Con. G.	7¾	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛
900	Dar. Ld. & S. M. & D.	15¼	15⅝	13½	15⅝
1,100	Dun.-Ar. Cop. (a prospect)	2½	2½	2½	2½
400	‡Eagle & B.B.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	East Butte	20	20½	20	20¼
6,500	‡Emma Cop.	2¼	2½	2⅛	2⅛
3,200	First Nat. C.	5	5¼	5	5¼
2,000	Gilp. Eu. M.	50	55	50	50
2,700	†Gold'f. Cons.	53	56	53	55
1,500	‡‡Goldf. Mer.	6	6	6	6
3,700	‡‡Gr. Can. G.	14	14	13	14
28,000	‡Greenm. M.	4	5	3¾	4⅝
3,500	‡Grix.F. G.M.	90	95	88	95
2,575	Hecla Min.	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8½
50,000	†Ind. Lead.	21	21½	19	20
10,300	Howe Sound	9	*9¼	*9⅜	8⅝
8,500	I. N. C. (a p.)	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
800	‡‡Intl. Mines	12	12	12	12
1,570	‡Iron Blos.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
8,000	J. V. (a pr.)	1¼	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
4,200	‡J. V. E. (a p.)	3⅞	3	2½	2⅝
2,700	‡‡Jim Butler	93	95	93	94
4,700	†Jumbo Exten	25	28	25	27
200	Kerr Lake	5	5	5	5
2,000	‡‡Kewanas	10	10	10	10
100	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
7,500	L. P. M. C. (a pros.)	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
9,000	Louisi'a Con.	90	93	90	92
25,000	Magma Cop.	63	66½	60	61
1,850	M. G. M. Co.	2	2	1⅞	2
48,000	Mason Val.	8½	8½	7⅞	7⅞
1,000	†McK.-Dar.	60	60	60	60
24,700	M.C. (a pros.)	60	65	58	59
1,420	‡Mojave Tun.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
509	††M. Gold M.	85	85	85	85
500	Monitor Silver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
9,500	‡Monster Chief	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
28,000	‡‡Mother Lode	37⅛	39	37½	38⅛
10,000	‡Newray	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	New Utah B.	1	1	1	1
200	N.Y. & H.R.M.	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10⅜
9,500	Nipissing	9¼	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
2,500	‡N. Butte Dv.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
15,000	‡Ohio Copper.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
6,800	‡Ohio Copper, new, w. i.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
10,000	‡‡Old Em. L.	58	68	58	66
3,000	Pitts.-Jerome Cop., a pros.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
9,000	Prog. M. & M.	¼	¼	¼	¼
25,000	‡Ray Hercules	5⅜	6¼	5⅜	6⅛
30,000	‡‡Rex Consol.	70	70	64	67
16,500	‡Rochester	70	75	70	74
100	‡R. Mountain	34	34	34	34
3,600	‡Sac. V. Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞	1¼
500	‡San Toy	19½	19½	19½	19½
2,700	‡Santa R. D.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,400	‡Sec. Thirty.	15	15½	15	15⅜
6,500	Silver King of Arizona	95	1¼	95	1⅛
400	‡Silver King Con. of Utah	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,000	‡‡Silver Pick.	23	23	23	23
400	Stand. S.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,000	‡‡St. Nicholas Zinc	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
16,000	‡‡Success M.	45	52	45	50
28,000	Teck. Hughes	52	55	51	51
24,000	†Superst'n M. (a pros.)	43	45	42	44
2,000	‡Tenn. Copper rights	3	3⅜	3	3⅜
41,600	Tommy Burns Gold pf.	91	92	90	91
120	‡Tono. Belm't	4¾	4¾	4⅜	4⅜
1,200	Tonopah Ext.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1,000	Tri-Bullion	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,550	Un. Eastern	4⅜	5	4⅛	4⅜
24,600	‡Un. Mines of Arizona	66	75	66	75
2,500	‡U. S. Con. Mine	11	11	11	11
6,000	‡United Verde Extension	41½-3	43⅛	41½	42¼
2,550	United Gold Mines Co.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
650	‡Velvet Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	†W. End Con.	75	76	74	75
1,200	†White C. M.	39	39	38	38
3,500	‡Wh. C. Cop.	¾	¾	½	¾
17,500	‡Yer. M. C. (a prospect)	31	31	29	30
500	‡Yuse. Con.	½	½	½	½
1,000	Yukon Gold.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜

BONDS.

$170,000	C. de P. C. 6s.	127	128½	126	126½
28,000	‡Cos. Oil 6s.	105	105¾	104¾	104¾
50,000	‡Met. Pet. 6s.	101	103	101	103
21,000	‡Mid. St'l 5s.	98⅜	98½	98¼	98½
110,000	‡Sinc. Oil 6s.	104	106	104	105¾
65,000	‡Un. K. Gt. B. & I. 5 yr. 5½s.	98⅜	98½	98⅜	98½
300,000	‡Un. K. Gt. B. & I. 3 yr. 5½s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
25,000	Wil. & Co. 6s.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—The first sale of Saturday in United Verde Ext. was 40 and low sale in Sinclair Oil was 58¾.

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate	12½	13	12½	13
Brit.-Amer. Tob. ord.	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼
Butterworth Judson	69	71	69	71
Enger Motor Car	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
Fisher Body Corp. pf.	93	95	93	95
Fisk Rub. cv. 1st pf.	104	105	104	105
General Motors	152	157	153	155
Grant Motor Car	8½	9	8¼	9
Holly Sugar Corp. pf.	100½	103	100½	103
Imp Carbon Chaser	½	¾	½	¾
Inter. Arms F. S. C.	22½	23	22½	23
Intercont. Rubber	15¾	16	15¾	16
Kathodian Bronze pf.	9	10	9	10
Lehigh V. Coal Sales	93	98	93	98
Manhattan Transit	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Manhat. Elec. Supply	35	36	35	36
Man. Elec. Supply pf.	95½	96½	95½	96½
Pierce-Arrow pf	107	109	107	109
Penn Seaboard Steel	58	62	58	62
Pugh Stores Corp.	9¾	10	9¾	10
Poole Eng. & Mach.	100	110	100	110
Republic Motor Truck	64	71	68	71
Smith&TerryTrans.pf.	10	10¼	10	10¼
Standard Motors	7	7½	7	7½
St. Joseph Lead	21½	22½	21½	22½
Spicer Mfg. pf.	101½	102¼	101	102
Sp'gfield Body Co. pf.	133	136	135	140
St. L. S. W. M. & Pac.	30½	31½	30½	31½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	17¾	18½	18¼	18½
Wheeling & L. E. pf.	51	52	51	52

OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	14½	15	14¾	15¼
Tide Water	183	185	183	185

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	84	86	84	86

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	55	60	56	58
American Brass	423	425	425	430
Atlas Powder	173	177	173	178
Atlas Powder pf.	99½	101	99½	101
Babcock & Wilcox	126	129	126	129
Bliss (E. W.)	750	780	750	780
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	193	198	193	198
Canadian Explosives	380	460	380	460
Canadian Explos. pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	900	915	900	915
Du Pont Powd., new	290	300	298	302
Du Pont Powder deb.	102½	104	102½	104
Hercules Powder	380	385	376	385
Hercules Powder pf.	115	118	116	119
International Arms	20	25	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond	215	218	218	221
Niles-Bem't-Pond pf.	105	108	103	108
Scovill Mfg. Co.	875	885	870	880
Win. Rptg. Arms	1200	1800	1200	1800

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement, Nov. 18, 1916.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Nov. 11		$17,008,778.63
Receipts—		
Revenues	$3,569,969.54	
Miscellaneous	73,763.39	
Loans:		
Corp. stock notes	$1,750,000.00	
General fund bonds	8,000,000.00	
	9,750,000.00	
		13,393,732.93
		$30,402,511.56
Payments—		
General administration	$3,618,559.68	
Corp. stock notes	$2,500,000.00	
Rev. bonds and bills	500.00	
	2,500,500.00	
Redemption of city debt	53,000.00	
Interest on city debt	6,446.43	
Annual installments	1,700,000.00	
		7,878,506.11
Balance Nov. 18		$22,524,005.45

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Nov. 11	$8,644,022.39	
Receipts	4,831,074.63	
	$13,175,097.02	
Payments	9,839,900.00	
Balance uninvested Nov. 18		3,335,197.02
Aggregate balances Nov. 18		$26,859,202.47

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	¼ @4½	4.35	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.45	4.30
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.30
Chic. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.50
Chi., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.40	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.50	4.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.12
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.35
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	4.90	4.80
Illinois Central	1916-'28	4½@5	4.30	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.30	4.10
Mich. Central	1916-'30	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.25	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.25	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'24	4½@5	4.70	4.40
N. Y. C. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.25	4.12
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@6	4.50	4.35
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	¼ @4½	4.25	4.05
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.20	4.70
Seaboard A. L.	1916-'26	5	4.55	4.40
Southern Pac.	1916-'26	4½	4.30	4.20
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.45	4.35

WE BUY & SELL:
Crocker Wheeler com. & pfd.
Royal Bak. Pow. pfd.
Borden's Milk
Safety Car H. & L.
Remington Type. Stocks
Babcock & Wilcox
Guaranty Trust Co.
Natl. City Bank
Natl. Bank of Commerce
Peoples Trust Co.
Title Guar. & Tr. Co.
Amer. Internatl. Corp.

L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

Pacific Gas & Elec.
Fanning, Buck & Co.
Tel. Rector 6885-6886-6887-6889.
67 Exchange Place, New York.

WE OFFER
Republic Ry. & Lt. Co.
Preferred Stock
Earning at rate of 3 times dividend requirement
To Yield 7.40%
GEO. REITH & CO.
40 WALL ST., N. Y. Phone John 3000

Dominion of Canada 5s
(New War Loan) Oct., 1931
To yield 5.10%
Barr & Schmeltzer
14 Wall St. Telephone Rector 2920 New York

Suggestions for Investors
may be had on request.
A. B. Leach & Co.
Investment Securities,
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston Baltimore London

**Well equipped offices, with splendid view of Stock Exchange floor—ideal quarters for Stock Exchange or

First (closed) Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Price to Yield over 5.60%

These bonds are a First (closed) Mortgage on a modern hydro-electric plant with an installed capacity of 125,000 horsepower.

Bonded debt of $60 per horsepower is less than that of any similar company.

Fifty-year contracts (pledged under the mortgage) running 20 years beyond maturity of bonds, for 75,000 horsepower, assure net earnings approximately twice interest charges on entire bond issue. Earnings from remaining 50,000 horsepower will substantially increase margin of safety.

Sinking fund provides for redemption of approximately half entire issue before maturity.

Full particulars on request for Circular T-25

Stone & Webster

Established 1889.

120 Broadway

Boston New York Chicago

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF $484,000 THREE-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. SECURED GOLD NOTES.

To the Holders of Three-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of Republic Railway & Light Company:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to Section 8 of Article IV. of the Trust Agreement executed by Republic Railway & Light Company to Fidelity Trust Company, as Trustee, dated December 1, 1915, the Trustee has drawn by lot for redemption on December 1, 1916, at par and accrued interest, $484,000 face value of Three-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of Republic Railway & Light Company, the distinctive numbers of which are as follows:

1	5	15	20	33	52	53	54	60	61	70	72
73	76	77	78	79	89	91	113	137	139	140	142
144	149	150	151	156	158	181	196	201	202	204	210
216	228	231	238	245	248	257	262	264	267	272	277
282	283	291	296	314	316	319	327	363	365	373	379
381	388	389	392	394	417	420	447	451	462	467	469
475	494	502	508	523	526	532	544	558	564	572	573
584	589	590	607	613	618	627	626	639	643	645	650
658	654	670	686	699	708	709	729	735	737	744	756
759	764	765	771	784	785	795	799	801	810	817	818
822	838	847	863	866	867	871	873	887	890	893	902
906	912	915	916	920	922	923	924	925	928	933	939
945	958	962	964	969	977	981	983	984	987	990	1000
1015	1018	1021	1026	1028	1039	1048	1054	1068	1081	1064	1075
1077	1098	1104	1120	1127	1151	1166	1172	1173	1173	1181	1184
1205	1208	1220	1223	1228	1233	1238	1250	1251	1254	1256	1257
1258	1271	1280	1284	1298	1297	1301	1307	1310	1326	1333	1337
1343	1345	1346	1349	1350	1358	1394	1397	1372	1374	1370	1390
1391	1392	1410	1415	1422	1434	1439	1448	1440	1450	1458	1459
1466	1502	1505	1509	1514	1521	1523	1527	1530	1531	1533	1535
1538	1539	1541	1542	1556	1558	1577	1580	1590	1599	1607	1611
1618	1617	1633	1641	1645	1647	1632	1654	1657	1660	1672	1692
1698	1694	1707	1717	1720	1727	1739	1743	1748	1760	1761	1768
1800	1770	1775	1778	1779	1786	1789	1807	1813	1817	1825	1854
1838	1841	1848	1851	1865	1866	1870	1885	1887	1900	1901	1904
1918	1937	1939	1954	1970	1975	1986	1981	1993	1997	1998	2008
2014	2020	2023	2037	2059	2061	2083	2087	2116	2119	2120	2133
2138	2145	2147	2151	2155	2168	2180	2193	2198	2212	2213	2217
2219	2223	2224	2231	2232	2235	2240	2243	2244	2245	2255	2259
2263	2274	2286	2294	2296	2304	2306	2307	2312	2313	2314	2315
2321	2329	2329	2330	2334	2336	2345	2346	2347	2349	2357	2365
2372	2379	2383	2395	2402	2404	2411	2419	2422	2440	2443	2461
2463	2465	2467	2468	2471	2483	2493	2494	2499	2504	2511	2514
2518	2520	2522	2523	2559	2559	2576	2580	2582	2584	2585	2599
2603	2609	2615	2625	2632	2637	2639	2643	2648	2664	2670	2671
2673	2674	2675	2679	2686	2687	2691	2692	2693	2699	2701	2703
2704	2705	2709	2713	2716	2717	2721	2722	2729	2735	2747	2750
2751	2752	2753	2755	2756	2757	2761	2765	2772	2774	2775	2801
2803	2811	2812	2818	2828	2832	2846	2845	2849	2835	2873	2874
2880	2887	2901	2910	2924	2936	2940	2944	2948	2954	2958	2962
2972	2980	2996	2997								

for $1,000 each; in all amounting to Four hundred eighty-four thousand dollars ($484,000.)

The said Four hundred eighty-four thousand dollars ($484,000) of notes, representing the balance of the Five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) of notes required by the said Trust Agreement to be drawn by lot for redemption on December 1, 1916, after the deduction therefrom of an amount equal to fifty per cent. (50%) of the par value of the notes converted into preferred stock of the Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company during the past year.

Interest on the above-mentioned notes will cease on December 1, 1916. Holders of the above-mentioned notes are required to present them on or before December 1, 1916, at the office of Fidelity Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for redemption.

Under the terms of the Trust Agreement the holders of the above-mentioned notes are entitled to convert the same at their face value, par for par, under the conditions and regulations prescribed in the Trust Agreement, into shares of the non-assessable 7% Preferred Capital Stock of Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company upon presentation and surrender of the same for conversion with all unmatured coupons attached, at the office of Fidelity Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on or before November 21, 1916. The adjustment of current dividends and accrued interest upon notes so converted will be made in cash. All holders of said notes who shall not have converted the same into preferred stock of Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company prior to November 21, 1916, shall be conclusively determined to have elected to receive cash for said notes.

Dated: October 31, 1916.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY,
By W. M. COLEMAN, Vice President.

To the Stockholders of the

OHIO COPPER MINING COMPANY

Pursuant to the order of the United States District Court, stockholders of the Ohio Copper Mining Co. are hereby given the opportunity to participate in the benefits of the plan formulated by this committee, and dated November 1, 1916, by depositing their stock with The New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St., New York, on or before DECEMBER 1, 1916, and upon paying the said Trust Company $1.00 per share thereon, which will represent their subscription to a like amount of the stock of the new company, to be formed as set out in the plan; such new stock to be deliverable when, as and if issued. Copies of plan may be obtained from the Trust Company, or from the secretary of the committee.

Stockholders who have deposited their stock elsewhere than with The New York Trust Co., may become subscribers by depositing their Certificates of Deposit with The New York Trust Co., and upon payment of $1.00 per share to the said Trust Company.

All stock not subscribed for by the stockholders as above, will be taken by an Underwriting Syndicate in accordance with the plan.

Shareholders' Protective Committee

EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
CHARLES A. KITTLE,
GEORGE E. MACOMBER,
FRANK B. COOK,
HUBERT E. ROGERS, Chairman

THE NEW YORK TRUST CO., Depositary
26 Broad St., New York, N. Y.

JAMES A. HEITZMANN, Secretary
43 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

PAPER

Famine prices for newsprint and paper pulp promise fortunes to fully equipped producing companies, particularly North American Pulp & Paper Co., which has an annual capacity of 145,000 tons, soon to be doubled. Paper was $40, now $100 per ton.

Is MIDVALE STEEL WORTH $100? —this article reviews the situation, drawing a definite conclusion.

Our current Market Letter No. 692 contains a complete report on the above, and discusses other features, including

Lake Torpedo Boat — United Motors
Submarine Boat — Magma Copper
Wyoming Petrol'm — Pierce-Arrow

Copy sent on request.

Harvey A. Willis & Co.

(Established 1901)

25 B'way, N. Y. Phones 127-8-9 Broad

Individual Letters

We will prepare, on request, a personal letter on any of the Curb issues, giving not only the statistical data, but also an opinion as to the immediate condition of the company and its operation.

C. W POPE & COMPANY

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Tel. Hanover 6050
"The Oldest Curb House"

Tex. & Pac. Coal "Rights" Brazilian Tr. Lt. & Pow. 6s, 1919

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The Merchant taking full advantage of his market opportunities oftentimes requires seasonal financing in preparation. We will be pleased to confer with you regarding your requirements.

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Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before November 30 earn from December 1st.

Dividend—July 1, 1916—4½%

Begin now or write for Booklet A.

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WILL BUY	WILL SELL
25 Galena Sig Oil	25 Prairie O. & G.
25 N. Y. Transit	25 Indiana Pipe
25 Prairie Pipe	25 S. O. of Ind.
50 Ohio Oil	10 Solar Ref.
25 So. Penn Oil	50 Union Tank

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Tel. 548—Rector. 74 Broadway, N. Y.

I SPENT PAST SEASON
ALASKA LOCATING,
proving up,
securing title valuable gold placer ground for
New York Syndicate.
Expect leave New York again December. Can secure similar ground next season near new Government railroad; test preliminary way $15,000 expense and interest in ground. Such property in demand easily worth $100,000 immediately.
HERSCHEL C. PARKER, Mining Expert,
Equitable Building, New York.

IMPORTANT TO PUBLISHERS.

Holiday Book Number of The New York Times Review of Books, next Sunday. List of 200 best books of the season and review of year's literature. Order today.—Advt.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	4
S. Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	..
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	4
S. Francisco	6½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal. Rate.
3½	2¼	3½	2½

Time.

60 days	3¼@3½
90 days	3½
4 months	3½
5 months	3½
6 months	3½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 3 @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

60 to 90 days 3 @3¼
4 to 6 months 3¼@3½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.73½	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝	—.00⅛
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½	..
Cables	5.83½	5.83	5.83½	..
Marks—				
Demand	69.18¾	69.18¾	69.18¾	—.06¼
Cables	69.25	69.25	69.25	—.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency, in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8663	London	4.75⅝	4.76⅛
5.1820	Paris	5.34⅛	5.33¾
95.28	Berlin	69.18¾	69.25
5.1826	Switzerland	5.18	5.17
19.295	Greece	19.48	19.58
5.1820	Italy	6.70	6.69½
20.26	Austria	11.86	11.81
51.45	Russia	30.25	30.30
26.78	Scandinavia	..	..
....	Copenhagen	26.95	27.05
....	Stockholm	28.25	28.30
....	Christiania	27.55	27.62
19.20	Spain	20.45	20.50
40.14	Holland	40.81¼	40.87½
	China—		
....	Hongkong	55.00	55.12½
....	Peking	55.50	55.62½
....	Shanghai	50.50	50.62½
	India—		
55.44	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
52.44	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.12½	50.25
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.37	43.47
32.46	Rio	23.26	23.36

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.71	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $398,730,849; balance, $30,002,484; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $825,547. Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $18,655,097.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 34⅝d, in New York, 72⅛c; Mexican dollars, 53⅛@53½c.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company, regular semi-annual $3 on preferred, and the regular quarterly $2 on common, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 21.

Connecticut Power Company, regular quarterly $1.50 a share on preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Cosden Oil & Gas Company, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 22; and regular quarterly 2½ per cent. and an extra 1 per cent. on common, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Dec. 11.

Hackensack Water Company, ¾ per cent. on the common and preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company, regular quarterly 1¼ per cent. on common, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 25.

Ohio Oil Company, regular quarterly $1.25 a share and extra $3.75 a share, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Nov. 27.

Pabst Brewing Company, 1¾ per cent., payable Dec. 15. Books close Dec. 6 and reopen Dec. 16.

Pensacola Electric Company, regular semi-annual $2 a share on preferred and also a dividend of $1.50 on this stock on account of accumulated dividends, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 25.

Shawinigan Water & Power Company, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent., payable Jan. 10 to stock of record Dec. 29.

Tennessee Eastern Electric Company, regular quarterly 1¼ per cent. on preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 18.

Texas Southern Electric Company, regular quarterly 1¼ per cent on preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 18.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	98⅜	98⅝	5.50
Anglo-Fr.	..5	Oct. 15,'20	94⅞	95	6.50
Argen. Gov. Div.		Feb. 21,'17	99⅜	99	4.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'17	101⅜	101¼	4.60
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	101⅞	101¼	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.80
City of Paris	6	Oct. 15,'21	97⅞	98	6.40
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅛	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅞	100⅛	4.88
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99⅜	100⅛	5.12
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	99⅞	100⅛	5.85
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	101	102	3.90
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	103	105	4.87
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99⅜	5.10
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.88
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99¼	100	5.00
Govt. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98¼	99	5.58
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100⅜	100⅜	6.35
Do rubles	5½	Aug. 14,'26	258	258	..
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97⅛	99.21	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	6	May, 1926	97	98¼	5.20
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅜	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	101⅛	3.80
Am. F. & I.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	3.85
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	99½	99⅝	4.95
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	100⅝	2.75
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	100⅞	101⅛	2.75
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100⅛	6.00
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102⅜	102⅝	5.40
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.40
C. F. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102⅝	4.50
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	90	90⅞	4.20
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.40
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102⅛	102⅝	4.35
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.70
Can. North.	6	July 10,'17	100⅛	101	4.50
Can. North.	6	July 10,'18	100⅛	100⅝	5.65
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	103⅛	103⅝	5.42
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	8	Dec., 1920	96	100	8.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	98		6.12½
Erie R.	4½	Sep., 1917	100⅛	101	2.62
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1918	101⅛	101¾	4.35
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	100	100⅛	4.45
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99½	100⅛	4.85
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101	100⅛	3.85
Inter. Harv.	6	Feb. 15,'18	101⅛	101⅜	3.50
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100⅛	101¾	5.87½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅜	101½	5.40
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	99½	99⅝	6.35
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	6.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.70
N. Y. N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅛	4.60
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100	100⅛	5.50
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	100	101⅛	4.55
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	101¼	101⅜	4.20
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅛	101¼	4.55
Rem. A., Un. Mct. C.	5	Feb. 1, '19	99⅝	99¾	2.75
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅛	4.10
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¼	100⅝	
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	3.75
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98⅛	98⅜	5.97
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	98¼	100⅛	5.87½
W. S. G. & E.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅛	101⅜	4.60
Wis. R. Ry.	6	Jan.18,'18	100⅛	101	5.15

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

	1916.	Increase.
Second week November	$825,100	$4,500
July 1-Nov. 14	16,183,900	4,125,500

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

Second week November	3,951,000	18,000
July 1-Nov. 14	55,710,000	10,495,000

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

Second week November	378,989	13,101
July 1-Nov. 14	6,427,106	857,766

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

Second week November	24,497	984
July 1-Nov. 14	462,289	55,246

GRAND TRUNK—

Second week November	1,283,901	812,185

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

Second week November	257,293	19,478
July 1-Nov. 14	4,520,507	261,272

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

Second week November	510,066	19,977
July 1-Nov. 14	8,393,576	1,267,163

Public Utility.

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC for October—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$712,715	$601,808	$101,407
Net after taxes	$445,117	276,698	68,419
Total income	398,960	326,083	72,877
Sur. aft. lease, rentals, &chgs.	51,409	*8,886	60,295
10 mos. gross	7,219,362	6,501,031	718,331
Net after taxes	3,627,181	3,191,288	435,845
Total income	4,080,443	3,613,636	466,757
Lease, rents, &c.	2,842,648	2,799,272	43,371
Fixed charges, C. G. & E.	578,426	571,212	7,214
Surplus	659,374	249,202	416,202

*Deficit.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

JEWEL TEA CO. reports sales as follows:

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Four weeks ended Nov. 4	$1,114,473	$699,668	$414,805
44 weeks ended Nov. 4	10,122,295	6,444,802	3,677,503

VULCAN DETINNING CO. for quarter ended Sept. 30—

Quart. end:	Sep.30,'16	Jun.30,'16	Increase.
Sales	$188,180	$184,981	$3,199
Inc. in inv'y.	11,760	7,732	4,028
Total	199,940	192,713	7,227
Ma'ls & op. ex.	208,873	201,279	2,594
Loss	8,932	8,566	*4,634
Miscel. income	5,102	5,153	1,949
Net prf. for qr.	1,170	25,413	5,583
Prev. surp.	412,331	418,378	*5,047
†Total surp.	413,501	412,331	1,170

*Decrease. ‡Deficit. †Less income tax.

We Recommend

The Common Stock of a large trading corporation operating 115 retail Five & Ten Cent Stores

Because its earnings will steadily increase regardless of the duration of the war

Because earnings in 1916 show an increase of 40% over last year's record

Because the Company is conservatively capitalized, is under splendid management and has 28,000,000 customers

Send for Letter "T"

ROBERT C. MAYER & CO.

Investment Securities

Equitable Bldg., New York

Nipissing Mines Corporation

In 1908, Nipissing earned $903,090. Its surplus was $803,325. The stock sold that year as high as 13¼. In 1915, the earnings were $1,441,427, the surplus stood at $1,786,260. Stock sold as high as 8⅞.

Estimated earnings for 1916 are.....$2,000,000
Estimated surplus... 2,286,260

In 1908, Nipissing had estimated ore reserves of 1,000,000 ounces.

In 1915, ore reserves had increased to 9,000,000 ounces.

Ore reserves for this year are conservatively estimated at 10,000,000 ounces.

NIPISSING MINES affords an unusual investment and speculative opportunity scarcely equalled by any stock of a similar character.

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.

25 Broad St. New York

Economic Problems of Europe

To what extent are we concerned?

This important influence upon the present and future investment market is thoroughly discussed in our recent booklet.

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Investment Securities

149 Broadway New York

FOR THE ODD LOT TRADER

The Annalist with its statistical data, its complete reports of transactions on the Stock Exchange and Curb, its Open Market quotations of unlisted securities, and its timely discussions of topics of vital interest to the trader, is, "par excellence," the financial publication for the man who deals in either odd or hundred share lots.

A one dollar bill will bring it to you for three months. Four dollars for a year.

THE ANNALIST

TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

$8,516,000

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY

(NEW COMPANY)

PRIOR LIEN MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS

DUE JULY 1, 1950

PRICE 90 AND INTEREST

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO. — **GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK**

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only, all of the above bonds having been sold

Newlands Joint Congressional Committee

An Open Letter to All Investors in American Railway Securities

Do you, the real owners of America's railroads, wish to be ignored by the Newlands Joint Congressional Committee's investigation, which began yesterday and will continue probably for many months?

Or, do you want to have your interests properly presented and represented by spokesmen chosen by you and authorized to speak for you with a view to securing fair play for your invested savings?

Every conceivable interest will be represented at the Committee's hearing—except the real owners of our railroads, you and us and the rest of the 600,000 investors who, by means of our savings, have provided the capital for the creation and development of our $20,000,000,000 transportation system.

There is no one authorized to go before the Congressional Committee and present your united views.

The truth is that the small and moderate investors who have supplied the bulk of our railroad capital are the only body or class identified with the railroads who will not be very much to the fore throughout this investigation, so vital to the future of every railroad stockholder and bondholder in the land.

Read carefully the following list of interests Senator Newlands, the chairman, declares the Committee desires to hear from:

> "The purpose of the Committee is to hear regarding Government regulation and Government ownership, the opinions of economists and publicists of eminence, representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the National Association of State Railroad Commissioners, State railroad and public utility commissions, representatives of the railroad executives and labor organizations, representatives of farming organizations, and farmers, shippers, and bankers, representatives of Chambers of Commerce, and other important business and industrial organizations."

Not one word, you will note, about the great army of frugal citizens whose hard-won savings have brought the railroads into being and keep them running. Railroad regulators galore are cordially invited. So, too, are the labor unions, the shippers, farmers. "Important business and industrial organizations" are likewise bidden to the deliberations.

But railway investors are wholly without any "important organization" to champion their rights.

This ought not to be.

Are you content to stand idly and impotently by and let everybody and anybody else say what should be done with your properties?

Don't you feel that your wishes, your views, your interests, should cut some figure in the momentous proceedings, proceedings which are to determine whether the time has come to have the Government become owners of our 250,000 miles of railway, or whether some other method be adopted hereafter in handling the whole railroad situation?

Surely to ask the question is to answer it.

If you agree with this, if you wish to have a voice in shaping the future and the fate of your properties, you can insure the proper presentation of your wishes by joining the movement to organize a Railway Investors' League and, later on, by nominating and authorizing the strongest delegates possible to go before the Committee to defend your legitimate rights.

Railway Investors' League

The Railway Investors' League has already tentatively enrolled several thousands of members from all the States of the Union, and a start has been made in inducing the leading railroad companies to bring the movement directly before each one of their recorded stockholders.

If the response to this announcement—and to the other measures being taken by those who are striving to bring together railway investors in a united, influential, nation-wide body—shows unmistakably that you wish to have some voice in the fate of your properties, steps will be promptly taken to proceed with the formal and permanent organization of the Railway Investors' League.

Such an association must, of course, be self-supporting, and it is proposed to fix the annual dues at one dollar.

Do not forward any money at this stage, but simply fill in the appended blank form and mail it at once—without committing yourself to any obligation or to any responsibility whatsoever.

If YOU do not consider your own rights worth protecting, it is scarcely to be expected that any one else will.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE:
JOHN MUIR, New York City, Chairman.
LIONEL SUTRO, New York City, Vice-Chairman.
B. C. FORBES, New York City, Vice-Chairman.
PAUL MACK WHELAN, New York City, Secretary.

Railway Investors' League,
John Muir, Chairman,
61 Broadway, New York City.

Date.....1916.

I have read the platform of the Railway Investors' League. I am in hearty sympathy and accord with its object and purpose, and I hereby pledge my co-operation and assistance in carrying out the program.

With the understanding that signing this form does not place me under financial obligation, please enroll me as a member of the organization.

Owner of
(Name securities owned)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signed .....

.....

Address .....

.....

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company,
Cincinnati, O., October 4, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Fifty corporations were chartered today, with aggregate capitalization of $568,600. They included:

Hospital Buildings Corporation, Bronx; realty, $150,000; L. W. Eisenberg, M. D., and I. Arnow, 270 E. B'way.

Victor Match Corpn., matches, boxes, receptacles, $100,000; N. Lieberman, N. Steinberg, C. von Hoofstadt, 280 Fort Washington Av.

G. S. Nicholas & Son, Ltd., distillers, wines, liquors, tobacco, $100,000; J. J. Zeiler, G. S. and G. S. Nichols, Jr., 44 Park Av.

The Improved Aeroplane Co., Inc., Brooklyn, aeroplane machinery, propellers, $50,000; S. Ratajczak, W. Kedzierlski, B. Schmelzer, 111 Sherman Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Glendale Consumers Ice Co., Queens, raw mercantile material, articles of merchandise, artificial ice, $75,000; O. Herrmann, H. Burkhardt, J. Frank, 489 Seneca Av., Queens.

Doris Mfg. Co., Inc., women's, children's wear, $60,000; M. Weinberg, A. Honig, S. Rosenfeld, 3,100 B'way.

Globe Bond Corpn., Elmira, stocks, bonds, brokers, $25,000; J. W. Lunn, F. A. Searles, W. A. Rexford, Elmira.

The Wool Spun Corpn., skirts, waists, collars, cuffs, neckwear, $25,000; M. and M. Sulsbaimer, S. Rosenstein, 37 Franklin St.

Gr. Weinberg and Al Posner Engineering Co., Inc., machinery, hardware, implements, tools, autos, merchandise, $25,000; E. S. Paine, D. A. Wilson, H. O. Burden, 247 W. 4 St.

Gotham Mills, Inc., dress fabrics, $20,000; E. Brunner, J. Newman, A. M. Markowitz, 226 W. 54 St.

Kaufman & Stern, Inc., needlework, novelties, $20,000; B. Barondess, J. Kaufman, R. M. Stern, 888 Southern Boulevard.

The Ellicott Spinning Co., Inc., Ellicottville, woolens, worsteds, yarns, blankets, comforters, $20,000; I. J. Brisiane, M. Murphy, E. Hickey, Ellicottville.

The Lacy Marine Motor Co., Inc., Rochester, gas, motors, engines, machinery, $10,000; W. J. Erdle, F. A. Mabbett, V. E. Lacy, Rochester.

Charles Cohen & Bro., Inc., ladies', misses' cloaks, suits, $10,000; H. Kaufman, C. H. Levitt, C. Cohen, 35 Ridge St.

Greater New York News Co., Inc., newspaper routes, $10,000; A. J. Halpin, L. Bass, N. Silverman, 445 W. 43 St.

Windsor Cinematograph Corporation, moving pictures, $10,000; J. F. Stack, F. D. Benham, F. P. Byers, Mahwah, N. J.

Sterling Tool and Machine Works, machinery, experimental works, patented articles, $10,000; A. Mustcher, M. Woltman, I. Friend, 205 W. 19 St.

Gelss Dress Co., Inc., textiles, $10,000; H. H. Geiss, A. A. Berman, M. J. Finkelstein, 238 B'way.

E. E. Slocum, Inc., realty agency, brokerage, $10,000; H. Cashman, E. E. and J. G. Slocum, Glen Ridge, N. J.

The Hillman Press, Inc., printing, $10,000; J. J. Scarpato, G. H. Marsh, J. E. Hillman, 53 Duane St.

The Independent Producers, Inc., New Berlin, milk, products, eggs, farm products, $10,000; H. A. Robinson, L. M. Gage, W. C. Chapin, South New Berlin.

Jefferson Film Corporation, motion pictures, amusement enterprises, $10,000; L. Friedman, C. C. Moskowitz, H. J. Hoebel, 1,493 Broadway.

Modern Feature Photo Plays, Inc., motion pictures, theatrical, $10,000; J. Deutsch, J. Jacoves, L. Cohen, 136 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Hamilton Card and Paper House, Inc., paper, $8,000; A. S. Landsberg, R. and A. Bransteln, 272 Manhattan Av.

Mannie Builder Co., Inc., ladies', children's wearing apparel, $8,800; J. A. Arnold, E. Miller, L. H. Weil, 251 West 93d St.

Strauss Lime Co., Ltd., mining, milling, iron, pyrites, gold, silver, blue vitriol, copper, begin business with $1,000; J. E. Whiting, W. P. Jessup, R. Tracy, 5 Nassau St.

Geduld Embroidery Works, Inc., Bronx, laces, embroideries, novelties, neckwear, $5,000; J. Deutsch, J. Jacoves, L. Cohen, 136 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Semenza Realty Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, $5,000; A. C. and A. Semenza, 239 East 151st St.

L. E. Wild & Co., Inc., employment, intelligence agency, $5,000; J. B. Pruyn, J. Lloyd, W. C. Orton, Westerly.

Atlantic Elton Co., Inc., realty, cabinet work, $5,000; S. Dressel, A. Ch. and J. G. Abramson, 30 Church St.

A. M. Zimbrich Motor Co., Inc., Rochester, autos, trucks, accessories, $5,000; A. M. and A. M. Zimbrich, 1,219 North Goodman St., Rochester.

Utah Building Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $5,000; J. Dubinsky, H. and M. Cantor, 479 Stone Av., Brooklyn.

Mark B. Hyslip Furniture Co., Inc., Wellsville, furniture, house furnishings, $5,000; C. B. and M. B. Hyslip, E. C. Brown, Wellsville.

Edward I. Delson, Inc., brokerage sales agent, groceries, canned goods, $5,000; J. Bernstein, J. E. Aaronson, E. I. Delson, 100 Hudson St.

Touraines Dress Co., Inc., cloaks, suits, dresses, $5,000; A. L. Pitts, H. H. and J. O. Thellusson, 520 West 157th St.

Capital Increases—Salt Sugar Refining Corpn., Manhattan, common shares 20,000 to 36,000, no par value, working capital $2,100,000 to $2,180,000; Wilton Manufacturing Co., New York, $50,000 to $500,000; Colorgraph Laboratory, Inc., New York, $25,000 to $100,000; Italo Guatemala Coffee Importing Co., Inc., New York, $10,000 to $50,000; Niagara Builders' Supply Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, $5,000 to $50,000; C. G. Meaker Co., Inc., Auburn, $100,000 to $160,000; W. Becker's Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc., Brooklyn, $2,000,000 to $5,000,000; Canton Realty Co., Inc., New York, $1,000 to $10,600; Oriental Restaurant Co., Manhattan, $2,000 to $10,000; Tip Top Laundry, Inc., New York, $16,000 to $20,000; Hall Welter Co., Inc., Rochester, $50,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—Garwitt & Newson, Inc., Manhattan; Knoll Automobile Electric Service Co., Inc., Buffalo; Metropolitan Fur Dressing Co., Inc., Brooklyn; American Association of Accredited Realty Brokers, Inc., Manhattan; Venice Amusement Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 20.—Charters filed: Modern Aeros Corporation, Limited, Broad Street Bank Building, Trenton, manufacture and deal in self-propelled and horseless vehicles, motors, engines, using compressed air or gas, $100,000; Lazar Lukacs, Joseph Pedery, Armand W. Allyn, Trenton.

D. Cafarelli Company, Inc., Town of Union, Hudson County; construction, $2,000; Dominick Cafarelli, West New York; Nicholas J. Cafarelli, Union Hill; Joseph Dorla, New York City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 20.—Charters filed: Carbo Nitrates Company, to mine for coal, lignite, minerals, coke, gold, etc., $5,000,000; J. H. Reed, Sherman, Vt.; George P. Christy, Pittsburgh; Frank S. Christy, H. A. Porter, Grafton, Penn.; J. M. Bergman, Avalon, Penn.

Aluminium Metals and Alloys Corporation, to mine for and refine metals and minerals of all kinds, $2,000,000; Joseph S. Greenberg, Ernest A. Zema, C. Thomas Swoope, all of New York.

Carr Your Motor Company, to manufacture automobiles and supplies for same, $500,000; K. M. Dougherty, Ferris Giles, L. S. Dorsey, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Auction Sales

NOW ON VIEW

Clarke's Art Rooms

Only Address—
5 West 44th St.
Enfield Building,
Adj. 5th Ave. Bank.

The Furniture and Appointments removed from GREY MANSE, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

To Be Sold by Auction on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 23d, 24th and 25th. Each Day at 2:30.

By Order of

Mrs. De Witt Smith

A number of excellent Persian Rugs and Carpets, Window Hangings, Victrola and Records, Chinese Screens, French, English and Italian Furniture and Works of Art, etc., etc.

The sale will be conducted by

MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE.

Auto Body Auction

Monday, Nov. 20th, 10:30 A. M.
309 W. 59th St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Absolute Sale of
Limousines, Landaulettes, Taxis, Coupes, etc.
Benj. S. Wise, Auctioneer.

ATTENTION, ANTIQUE DEALERS AND CONNOISSEURS!

The entire stock of the Armand Hawkins Co., New Orleans, La., the oldest Art Antique House in the South, will be sold at Public Auction Tuesday, November 28th. For information apply to Stern's Auction Exchange, Jac H. Stern, Auctioneer, New Orleans, La.

Auctioneers

whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—(F. & H. botany,) or any other surplus stock at a price. Phone Mr. L., Greeley 980.

BUTTONS, Silks, Woolens.—Pay cash. Write phone Remarkable, 491 Broadway, Spring 2121.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week. 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples; ready to place orders. Room 1,002, 10th floor, 18 West 27th.

COATS.—Western jobber looking at Spring samples of children's and juniors' coats. 30 West 26th, 4th floor.

COATS.—Suits, Spring; jobber will look Wednesday morning. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1,123.

COATS.—Cash for coats, dresses, bath robes, sweaters. J. Kaplan, Washington St., Hoboken.

COATS.—Jobber looking at children's, juniors' Spring coats all week. Stern, 116 West 22d.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' Spring coats and suits. Ground floor, 29 W. 30th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 154 West 26th St., 6th floor.

CREPE DE CHINES and peau de Cygnes wanted; spot cash. Madison Square 7443.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at street dresses, satin, charmeuse, crepe meteor, &c. Call from 8:30 on, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St., top floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on cloth and silk ladies' and misses' dresses; must bring samples. Hugo H. Levy & Brothers, 29 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and Georgette dresses. Call with samples. Ready to buy. 115 West 29th, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses for Spring; will place orders. Evana Garment Co., 134 West 26th St., 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Looking at Spring samples between 10 and 12 A. M., all week. Peerless Dress, 134 West 29th.

DRESSES.—We are looking at serge and silk dresses, Spring styles. 26 East 22d St., 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. Call Room 1,114, 34 West 33d St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Spring dresses all week. Kube Harris, 44 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Spring silk dresses. 28-30 West 25th, 1st floor.

FUR TRIMMING.—2 and 3 inch mole and seal fur trimming. Charlop Bros. & Co., 129 West 27th.

GEORGETTES.—Domestic georgettes wanted. Y 366 Times Annex.

PAPER wanted.—We buy old ledgers and books for paper manufacturing. M. Helfgott & Son, Inc., 528 West 30th.

PIECE GOODS.—Will buy for cash, silk, cotton, and woolen piece goods. Mad. Sq. 3867.

SATEENS.—Jobs wanted in black and all colors. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

SILKS.—Open for seconds and tender silks and velvets. 7934 Spring.

SILKS Wanted; tub silks in all colors. 87 Fifth Av., 7th floor.

SPORT COATS.—Open for 2,000 cotton flannel and velveteen sport coats for spot cash; also 500 poplin suits. Prager, Bregman & Dreyspool, 1,161 Broadway.

SPRING SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring suits all week. Top floor, 132 West 22d St.

STRAW GOODS.—Buttons and cones of straw braid. Phone Greeley 568.

SUITS, COATS, &c.—Bry Block Mercantile Co., Memphis, Tenn., open for jobs suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, &c., for bargain basement. Call with samples Tuesday, 8:30 A. M., James T. Leonard & Co., 353 4th Av.

SUITS.—Will buy jobs of cloaks suits, skirts, dresses for cash. M. Levy & Co., 140 West 29th, 9060.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring suits. 19 West 24th St., top floor.

SUITS and COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring suits and coats all week. 22 West 21st St., 5th floor.

SUITS AND COATS, Spring; cash; jobber looking all week. Room 1,811, 15 East 26th.

WAISTS.—Open for jobs; quantity is no object. Original Sample Cloak and Suit Co., 24 West 27th St.

WASH DRESSES.—Prominent manufacturer is ready to look at wash dresses of the better grade; must have made own samples. Dresses, 258 Times Downtown.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEAVER TRIMMING, Chase's 3½-inch strips for sale; price $6 per yard. Greeley 4582.

BROADCLOTH.—White, tan, grey; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—Parker Wilder 531, black, blue, brown, green, $1.05 net. Chelsea 1858.

BROADCLOTH.—White Deering Millikens, No. 205, $1.50 per yard. Chelsea 608.

CHINCHILLAS, Boucles, Astrachans, Wormbo, Jermanla, and other standard makes; will close less mill prices. Rosenberg Brother Co., 36 West 20th St.

CHINCHILLA, Raritan gray No. 143, $1.10; less 5 per cent. Weinstein & Klipstein, 139 Spring St. Spring 1986.

CLOTH.—American and Forstman-Hoffman velours, Lymansville cheviots, Parker-Wilder broadcloth, American poplin, cheviot, yarn dye satins, taffetas; act quick. C. M. Goldberg, 1,239 Broadway. 5240 Mad. Sq.

CLOTH.—Montagnac, Stursburg, Schell; also Blumenthal's Sealart plushes. Greeley 2137.

COATINGS.—Velours and wool plush, to close out cheap. All colors. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St.

COATS.—A wonder for the money, silk plush coats, with large sailor collars, trimmed with neutria on bottom, collar, and cuffs; 45 inches long, satin guaranteed lining; all for $10 net. Don't miss seeing this wonder. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—Underselling everybody; Nutria trimmed plush coats, $8.75; stunning models, $11; imported plush coats, light beaver trimmed, $16; immediate delivery. Myers, 135 West 26th St.

COATS.—2,000, all late models, cloth and plle fabrics; four groups at sacrifice prices, $5.75, $10.50, $12.50, $14.75; call early for a good selection. Harry Greenberg Company, 45 West 27th. 6147 Madison Square.

COATS.—Plush coats, immediate delivery; trimmed with beaver and fur, $13.50 to $18.50; children's plush coats, $5 to $8. Felenstein Bros., 50 West 22d.

COATS.—1,000 up-to-date; models in wool velour, all fur collars, and other fabrics. Call to be convinced. Williamsburgh Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS.—Plush, velour, and kersey; latest models; immediate delivery. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st.

COATS.—5,000 at attractive prices in velours, Bolivias, mixtures, and plushes. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—500 ladies' and children's coats to close out at a price. Robt. Kamber, Frank & Bregstein, 12 West 27th St.

COATS.—200 to close out; wool velour, woo; plush, and corduroy; very cheap. Strauss & Deren, 127 West 26th.

COATS.—Entire stock of velours, cheviot, and Bolivia coats at clean-up prices. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS, velours, Bolivias, broadcloth, to close out at a sacrifice; price $7.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 24th.

COATS.—Big values in better grade plush and cloth coats; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS in all the newest styles and fabrics for immediate delivery. J. P. Slater & Co., 114 West 26th.

COATS.—Infants', intermediates, and children's coats; low prices. Tannenbaum-May, 19 West 24th.

COATS for immediate delivery; velours, plushes; suits, closing out. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Sacrificing all our esquimette plush coats, account of moving. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS. — Ladies' plush coats, mouffion trimmed, to close out. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, &c., all colors, to close out. Kurian & Bernstein, 63 West 36th St.

COATS.—Plushes, beaver, and mufflin trimmed, $13-$25. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Wool velours, broadcloths, plushes, $7 to $15; on the rack for immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS and suits to close out cheap. Kaplan & Alper, Inc., 51 West 24th, 10th floor.

COATS, silk plush; preference to resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk plush; special prices; resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Job; good styles; to close out. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Fur trimmed. Salt's plush; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Plush, cloth, plle fabrics; immediate delivery. Siafkes & Toskar, 7 West 18th.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, plushes; closing out. Cohn & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $9. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk, plush; special prices; resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobs to close at a price. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

CORDUROYS, 27 inches wide; pastel shades; immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 2940.

CREPE CHIFFON, all colors, at low price. Telephone Gramercy 2188.

DRESSES.—Children's white samples; also party dresses to close out account moving. Subin, 32 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Special lots of silk serge and vel veteen dresses at a price. Harris, 131 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Job 50 serge, silk dresses. Lillian Dress Co., 78 5th Av.

ESQUIMETTE and peerless plush for sale. Chelsea 3742.

FIXTURES.—Safe, cutting tables, and desk. 32 West 24th, first floor.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

FURS.—Red fox sets. D. Berger, 19 East 8th St. Stuyvesant 3799.

GENUINE natural ladies' mink fur coat, recently made; price $900; original cost $750. Williams, 226 West 82d.

HATS.—Job lot 29 dozen new hats and 12 dozen new caps; cheap. J. Toral, 468 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

HOSIERY, various qualities, in first and seconds, to close out. Gold Hosiery, 450 B'way.

MATELAMS, Persians, astrachans, velvetens, Pearson & Rollinson's fancy velours, quilted lining. Merit Co., 22 W. 27th.

PAISLEY shawls in stock; size 76x86. Phone Gramercy 63.

PEAU-DE-CYGNE.—Gold and other desirable Spring shades for immediate delivery. I. Cummings & Brother, 28 West 25th St.

PLUSHES.—50-50 Philadelphia art loom for sale. Telephone Madison Sq. 4761.

PLUSHES.—Salts 250, Rusch 50; any quantity. K 34 Times.

PLUSH COATS for immediate delivery. Klar Brothers, 36 West 20th St.

RAINCOAT combination sets for children, $1.50 up. Reliable Coat, 41 West 21st.

SERGES.—No. 4,408, navy, Burgundy, black, plum, green, Copen; immediate delivery. A. Rafelson, Farragut 8816.

SERGE.—A. D. Juilliards, 54249, navy and brown. Phone Farragut 9783.

SILK NETS AND SATINS, all colors, below market price. K 32 Times.

SKIRTS.—500 skirts, sport effect, staples; poplin and serges; assorted sizes; prices range from $3.50 to $10 per garment; excellent variety; will close at a special price; unequalled opportunity. If interested, call Farragut 9042 for an appointment. Fitzkowitz Bros., 245 7th Av., corner 24th St.

SKIRTS.—About 600, ranging from $3.50 to $10; assorted sizes; sport effects and staples; good selection for the right buyer. Phone Farragut 9042 for appointment. Fitzkowitz Brothers, 245 7th Av., corner 24th St.

SKIRT HANGERS.—Large quantity galvanized wire skirt hangers, 3½c each. Seymour Skirt Co., 142 West 24th.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. I. Grossman, Inc., 320 5th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS, 500 great gross; black, white, carded. Herman Strauss, 320 5th Av.

SUITS.—500 suits, 1,000 serge dresses, 250 dozen house dresses to close out. Maurice Bash, 133 West 21st.

SUITS.—Have 200 fur-trimmed suits to close out cheap. A. Zimmerman, 55 East 11th St.

SUITS, fur trimmed, to close out; latest styles. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

SUITS.—Job to close out. Jackter & Goldstein, 126 West 22d St.

WOOL PLUSH.—Strook's and Chase's at $1.75 net. 'Phone Farragut 3264.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names Saturday, 3¼@3½.

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Dress Ginghams Going Up.

The demand for dress ginghams continues so brisk in this market for Spring delivery that certain well-known Southern lines of these goods were advanced half a cent a yard yesterday. Some extent of the present buying must be had from the fact that, while as a rule Spring delveries of these goods to the wholesale and manufacturing trades end in February, orders have been taken that call for shipments running into May. And many of these goods called for by these orders are "lights." In certain quarters goods usually classed as Fall stock are being offered to the manufacturing trades for that season of 1917, subject to confirmation when new prices are made. This will be in about six weeks.

Are In a Hard Position Now.

The raising of the British embargo on knit goods until Jan. 1 is causing considerable uneasiness on the part of several local exporters of this merchandise, especially hosiery. When the embargo was first put on a large quantity of cotton and artificial silk hosiery that had been bought here for British use, entered a kind of suspended state. The orders were not canceled formally in most cases but, because it was thought that the goods could not be delivered, considerable effort was directed to selling them to other foreign buyers. Scandinavian importers are said to have "stepped nobly into the breach," with the result that many of the goods were sold twice. Now British buyers are calling for deliveries on the "suspended" orders, and the Scandinavians also want their goods. In the meantime, prices have gone up still further. The main question seems to be who is going to bear the loss, the seller or the second buyer?

Embargo Off Burry Merinos.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., has received official confirmation from Australia of the statement that shipments of burry merino wool to the United States would be permitted after Nov. 20. An honorary committee has been appointed to assist the Commonwealth Government in the conduct of the business, which will be licensed through the Textile Alliance, as heretofore. In some quarters of the market the lifting of the embargo on this class of wool is taken as a forerunner of further action of the same sort. Reports are now current that Australia intends to permit the shipment of some crossbred wools to this country. Wool of this description is the sort mostly wanted here.

Converters Are Cashing In.

These are fine, fat days for converters who were big enough, both in finance and foresight, to buy printcloths and other gray goods early and often a few months back. Those who did so are enjoying a little unearned increment to-day. This is how: Many converters have goods due them on contracts made when 38½-inch 64-60s were selling at 5¾ cents, with other constructions in proportion. On the basis of today's contract price for 64-60s—at first—a firm with 1,000 pieces of these goods still coming to it that were bought at 5¾ cents is in for a gain of about $1,350, regardless of whether the price of the finished goods has been marked up or not since the grays were purchased. Aside from this there is little profit in the business—according to the converter.

Printcloth Trading Picks Up.

Buyers of gray goods turned back to printcloths in this market yesterday, and the result was the best day these goods have had in a week or more. Business was done for this year's delivery on 39-inch 68-72s at 9 cents, on 38½-inch 60-52s at 7½ cents, and on 60-48s in the latter width at 7½ cents. Large sales of 38½-inch 64-60s and 64-56s were made, respectively, at 8 and 7¾ cents, for shipment through the first half of 1917, though both are held higher for 1916 delivery. Not a great deal of interest transpired in coarse goods from all accounts. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10⅝c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	9c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7½c
39-inch, 56-44s	6¼c	36¾-inch, 60-48s	7⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	5½c

*Asked.

Overcoats In Strong Demand.

With one of the heaviest Spring businesses ever booked, the manufacturing clothiers find an exceptionally strong demand on overcoats for immediate needs. Not only has the early setting in of Winter brought telegraphed orders from out of town dealers, but the local retail trade finds it necessary to replenish overcoat stocks. The attractive styles that have been featured this season, according to the manufacturers, has had a good deal of influence in making the volume of sales so large.

Three Seasons In One.

Seasons have been rushed to such an extent by the garment industry that dress goods mills are now faced with the problem of cleaning up business for this Fall, shipping samples for next Spring and answering inquiries as to prices for the Fall, 1917, season. Quite some sentiment exists in the market for putting off the opening of the next Fall season until such a time as the period becomes more sharply defined; in other words, until the odds and ends of the present season have been looked after and the shipment of goods for the Spring has been more fully completed. The middle of January is regarded as a pretty fair time ot begin consideration of working on next Fall's goods.

Burlap Prices Are on the Rise.

In spite of the fact that lightweight burlaps have recently sold in this market at the highest price in many years and that heavy goods are rising to the high levels of several months ago, it is figured that this is nothing to what is coming. With freight space from Calcutta scarce and higher, with war risk insurance to and from Dundee advanced, with American burlap receipts from Calcutta for October down to 30,000,000 yards—about 50 per cent. normal and much too small for the current rate of consumption—and with at least 170,000,000 yards of goods going into sandbags for use by the British Government, it would seem that higher prices are inevitable. Spot sales of 8-ounce 40-inch goods were reported yesterday at 8.50 cents, with similar goods sold to arrive in about six weeks, at 8.45 cents. Spot business was done on 10-ounce "forties" at 9.50 cents. Some importers are said to be withdrawing quotations now on goods to arrive.

Retailers Buying Underwear, Too.

It is not only the jobbers and the big retailers who are buying underwear heavily at this time for future delivery, for some of the medium-sized and smaller retailers, principally the former, are said to be operating so freely on heavy underwear, with local jobbers, that the suspicion is arising that not a little of it is being bought to carry over until next Fall. The fact that some of the deliveries asked for are later than might be expected at this time, when all kinds of heavy underwear for the current season are scarce and advancing, leads to this belief, and it is acknowledged that there is plenty of reason for such buying, since mill prices for next Fall have been named. With advances of 50 or more per cent. on the new goods from first hands, it is said that the retailer who has the financial facilities and the space could buy goods now, store them for several months after delivery, and own them comparatively cheaply after all carrying charges are paid.

From Hudson Bay Co.'s Territory.

One of the leading fur dealers in this market has just received a shipment of furs from the Peace River country. This has been, from the inception of the fur industry on this continent, the special preserve of the Hudson Bay Company. The firm in question, however, has twelve posts there now, through a plan carrying with it cash payment for skins together with the supplying of trappers with supplies, and has been able to gather quite a collection. These shipments will be put on sale, it was said, at the New York Fur Auction in January.

URGES HIGHER ROAD RATES.

President Willard Tells B. & O. Stockholders of Rising Expenses.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad told the stockholders of the company at their annual meeting here today that higher rates should be granted the carriers if they are to be expected to carry on their program of expansion and development in accordance with the demands of the business needs of the nation. He did not mention the eight-hour day question.

Mr. Willard reviewed the business conditions tnrougnout the country and what the railroads are doing to meet the situation. He called attention to the constantly increasing expenses of operation resulting from higher rates of pay for labor and the steady rise in the cost of material, as well as the demands upon the railroads in other ways.

Hugh L. Bond, Jr., general counsel of the company, was elected a Director. The other Directors were re-elected.

SPECIAL CUSTOMS PERMITS.

They May Be Issued Before or After Arrival of a Vessel.

The Treasury Department, in a letter to Collector Malone which has the force of an order to customs officials generally, has straightened out misunderstandings regarding special permits for preliminary entries. The order was brought out by a letter from the Collector relative to the issuance of special permits for the immediate landing and delivery of automobiles, tropical fruits, and certain other articles under the provisions of the Customs Regulations of 1915.

The question arose at this port whether the express provision for the issuance of a special permit "in advance of the arrival of the importing vessel" (as contained in the regulations) by implication prohibited the issuance of such permits after such vessel's arrival. The further question arose whether such special permits must include the entire shipment or whether they should be limited to that portion thereof for the immediate delivery of which a necessity existed.

Assistant Secretary Peters said the regulations contained in T. D. 24,611 were not to be construed as prohibiting the issuance of special permits after the arrival of the importing vessel, nor was it the intention of the Customs Regulations of 1915 to so limit the issuance of such permits.

"The department is of the opinion that the regulation should not be so construed as to prohibit the issuance of such special permits merely because the application is filed after the vessel's arrival. It is further of the opinion that such permits should not include an entire cargo or shipment, but should be issued for only such part thereof for which the necessity for immediate delivery is shown to exist."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number of Decisions In Reappraisement Proceedings.

French and British silk products came in for advances over entered values yesterday in proceedings before the reappraisement division of the Board of General Appraisers.

A. Tournier & Co., Successors, Lyons, shipped to New York importers silk merchandise described as "Damas, 54 c/m, 7,596," which was entered at 4.50, and advanced by Judge Howell to 5.35 francs per metre. Goods having similar dimensions, but invoiced as "22,230 and 7,599," were entered at 3.40 and advanced to 4 francs per metre.

Ungassed tussah silk yarn, 23/2, 14,724 and 14,725, from Thomas A. Power & Co., Bradford, was entered at Bridgeport, Conn., where the Customs officials raised the values for dutiable purposes. Judge Howell, reviewing the appraisal, held that duty would have to be taken on a value of 7 shillings 6 pence, instead of 7 shillings as entered.

Board 3 handed down a decision affirming advances made by New York officials on bottles of different kinds shipped here by A. Guiot, Paris. So-called 4-ounce bottles were entered at 8.35 and advanced to 12 francs per 100, while 32-ounce bottles entered at 18.70 were raised to 25 francs per 100. Intermediate sized bottles also came in for proportionate advances. The same board also affirmed advances on bottles from the Dominion Bottle Company, Montreal. These goods were entered at Rcuse's Point.

A controversy between the Government and importers representing Semma Santi, Palermo, regarding the market values on various kinds of human hair, was settled by Judge Waite in favor of the importers, it being held that the entered values put on the hair at the New York Custom House were correct. The appraising officers were reversed in advancing the values.

Several importers were concerned in protests affecting the classification of clutch and ornamental feathers. The Collector at New York exacted duty on the clutch at the rate of three-eighths of 1 cent per pound, while the feathers came in for a customs tax of 60 per cent. Both kinds of merchandise were claimed to be dutiable at either 10 or 15 per cent. as unenumerated unmanufactured or manufactured articles, while other claims were filed, among them one for free entry of the clutch as a crude drug. The protests were submitted without evidence, and Judge McClelland, who wrote the decision, said an examination of the Custom House papers in the cases led the board to the conclusion that the merchandise was properly assessed. The claims were accordingly overruled. The importers included Goodkind & Robinson, A. L. Simon & Co., H. Bendel, H. & E. & S. Myers, P. C. Kuyper & Co., S. Stern, the R. L. Cochran Company, Morris Goldzier, and J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

METAMORA CLUB, INC.,—petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Metamora Club, Inc., which had a restaurant at 110 West Thirty-eighth Street, by Blau, Zalkin & Cohen and Bernard Bernbaum, attorneys for Julius L. Strauss, $106; William H. Mowerson & Son, $274; Goodman & Co., $97, and Strauss & Co., Inc., $110. It was alleged that the corporation had made preferential payments. Judge Hand appointed John L. Lotts receiver in $200. Mr. Zalkin said that this was a Bustanoby restaurant.

RICHARD M. COOLEY COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Richard M. Cooley Company, Inc., Luckmen, Pier 20, North River, by Richard C. Barry of Montreal, $1,069; George J. Hoilerith of Jersey City, $200, and Leo C. Bergoff of Bayonne, $300. It was alleged that the company admitted in writing inability to pay its debts. Liabilities are stated to be $20,000 and assets $7,500. A. O'Neill is Secretary and Treasurer.

INNOVATION NOVELTY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Innovation Novelty Company, jobber in toys and concessions, 38 East Thirty-first Street, by American-Made Stuffed Toy Co., $441; Girard Brothers, $15; Herman Needell, $100, and Abraham Schensberg, $464. Liabilities are stated to be $11,000 and assets $2,500.

MENDEL LEIROWITZ. — A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Mendel Leibowitz, dealer in dress goods, 177 Orchard Street, by Harry Schwarz, $200. Morris Abramson, $85, and Henry Sabetag. $250. Liabilities are $3,000 and assets $1,000.

STEINBERG BROS. & SONS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Steinberg Bros. & Sons, Inc., manufacturers of women's hats, 209 Greene Street, by Edward Golden, $500; M. A. Cuming Company, $1,000, and Harry Schwartz, $8. Liabilities are reported to be $25,000 and assets $20,000.

HARRY NODLER, manufacturer of ostrich feathers, as the Damitro Manufacturing Company, 113 Prince Street, has made an assignment to David L. Liebowitz. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by L. Richardson & Co., Inc., $1,700; I. Saloman & Co., $13, and John Bruschi, $470. This is the fifth time Harry Nodler has been in bankruptcy.

AARON ROSENSTEIN, real estate agent, 84 Lenox Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $19,645 and no assets. The largest creditors are Lewis S. Morrison $10,000, and Moses Mass, $7,000.

ANTHONY SCHWOERER, 407 West 146th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,956 and no assets. Of the liabilities $5,800 is for indorsing notes of A. Schwoer & Sons, Inc., and Latham Realty Company.

GROVER COLE, grocer, Maddin, Dutchess County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,784 and assets $635.

LIFTMAN—GOTTLIEB COMPANY. — Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Simon Gottlieb Company, dresses, at 155 Wooster Street, with creditors at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar cash.

FRIEDLANDER & BARTNOWSKY. Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Friedlander & Bartnowsky, diamond importers, 87 Nassau Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar.

THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, grocer, Poughkeepsie and Wappinger Falls, has filed schedules showing liabilities $5,716 and assets $3,418, consisting of stock $942, fixtures $1,958, accounts $50, horse $80, and cash $408.

VIOLET V. FARONE.—Judge Hand has appointed Miss Bertha Weinberger receiver to Violet V. Farone, who conducted a restaurant, at 121 West Forty-fifth Street, called Les Fleurs, bond $2,000, and in her discretion to carry on the business for five days. Liabilities are reported to be $20,000 and assets $5,000. She opened the place in June last.

O. B. COATES & CO.—Judge Philbin of the Supreme Court has appointed Joseph H. Fargis receiver for O. B. Coates & Co., dealers in flour and grain, in proceedings for a dissolution of the company brought by Ora B. Coates, Archibald T. Pierce, and Teresa Fellman, Directors. The company has capital stock of $30,000.

MILTON & HENRY CO., INC., men's furnishing goods and clothing at 4 Warren Street, has made an assignment to Lyman L. Seibel. The company was incorporated on July 7, 1915, with capital stock of $50,000, and Henry Schwartz is President. He formerly did business as Milton & Henry, and a petition in bankruptcy was filed against him on Jan. 25, 1915.

S. & C.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Clatus Keating and Norvin R. Lindheim of New York City were admitted to practice.

65—D. O'Neil, plaintiff, v. the Northern Colorado Irrigation Co. et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

56—Seaboard Air Line Railway, appellant, v. the City of Raleigh and J. L. Johnson, O. G. King and R. B. Seawell, Commissioners of the City of Raleigh.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

56—International Harvester Company of New Jersey et al., appellants, v. the United States.—Assigned for reargument on Feb. 26 next, at the head of the call for that day.

676—Werner Horn, appellant, v. J. J. Mitchell, United States Marshal, &c.—Motion to advance granted, and case assigned for argument on Jan. 8 next.

674—J. L. Straus et al., petitioners, v. Victor Talking Machine Co.—Reassigned for argument Jan. 8 next.

718—Motion Picture Patents Co., petitioner, v. Universal Film Mfg. Co. et al.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument Jan. 8 next.

645—M. E. Donohue, plaintiff, v. B. Vosper et al.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

493—The Second National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, plaintiff, v. the First National Bank of Oceana, Ohio.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

767—G. S. Nichols Company, et al., petitioners, v. the United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Customs Appeals granted.

753—A. D. Shaw & Co., et al., petitioners, v. the United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Customs Appeals granted.

769—F. Vitelli & Son, petitioners, v. the United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Customs Appeals granted.

770—Same v. same.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Customs Appeals granted.

668—Lam Fung Yen, petitioner, v. G. O. Frick, Immigration Inspector, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

781—Chautauqua Institution, petitioner, v. J. L. Zimmerman et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

765—J. W. Campbell, petitioner, v. C. M. Campbell et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of District of Columbia denied.

773—Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, pet., v. T. M. Bump.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

21 (original)—Ex parte in matter of B. B. Selling et al., &c., petitioners.—Submitted.

127—G. Dixon et al., appellants, v. G. W. Goethals et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for appellees and for appellants in opposition thereto.

554—The United States, appellant, v. E. Dewden et al.—Appeal from Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit.—Dismissed on motion of counsel for appellant.

9 (original)—The State of Wisconsin, complainant, v. F. K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.—Leave granted to file report of Commissioner and to open and publish testimony herein, on motion of counsel for defendant.

850—Hans Berg, prize master in charge of the prize ship Appam, et al., appellants, v. British and Africaal States Navigation Co.—Motion to advance submitted for appellees.

— (original)—New York Electric Lines Co., petitioner, v. W. J. Gaynor et al., &c.—Petition for writ of error submitted for petitioner, and notice directed to be served on opposing counsel, together with copy of petition and brief, if any, within five days, the matter to be finally submitted within fifteen days thereafter, unless counsel desire to file.

624—F. C. Scharrenberg, petitioner, v. The Dollar Steamship Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit submitted.

769—G. W. Caldwell and L. Drake, as Caldwell & Drake, et al., petitioners, v. Northwestern Terra Cotta Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit submitted.

606—The Great Northern Railway Company, plaintiff, v. Anna Roach, as administratrix, &c.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or place on summary docket submitted.

747—P. Appenzelar, plaintiff, v. H. C. Conrad, Associate Judge, et al.—Motion to advance submitted for defendants.

508—Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd., petitioner, v. Unione Austriaca di Navigazione, &c.—Motion to advance submitted for petitioner in support of motion and for respondent in opposition thereto.

781—The Victor-American Fuel Co., petitioner, v. P. Tomljanovich, per pro ami.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for First Circuit submitted.

622—Memphis St. Ry. Co., petitioner, v. J. W. Bobo, administrator, &c., and 623—Same v. S. S. Moore, administrator, &c.—Motion to place on summary docket submitted for respondent.

91—Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, plaintiff, v. The State of Oklahoma; 92—The American Express Co., plaintiff, v. same, and 93—Same v. United States Express Co., plaintiff, v. same.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiffs.

Adjourned until Dec. 4.

Call for Monday, Dec. 4: Nos. 283, 242, 429, 431, 375, 376, 148, 275, 334, 541, 600, 699, 737 (and 618, 642, 645, 644, and 645,) and 34, (and 718.)

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Strenberg ⟨Adanac Prod.
Ambrosius ⟨Ambrosius, Ocean SS ⟨U S Steel Re Berthoud. Prod.
Holbrook ⟨Gastrander. Blaudin ⟨Gastrander.
Safety Car Htg Co ⟨ & W R ⟨Donahue.
Gen'l Coupler Co. B'klyn Eastern Dist
Weber Elec Co ⟨Nat Terminal ⟨U S
Gas, &c., Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 8, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. on Admiralty.

Daily ⟨CNY.

Re Barge C. R. Sheffer.	Bradley Import Co ⟨W. Holbrook.
	McGowin Lumber ⟨ Schr. H. Lippitt.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

Amata ⟨Lehigh Valley R.R.
Smith ⟨Penn RR.
U S ⟨Taylor.
Shelipee ⟨Erie RR.
Underhill ⟨Guide Service Co.
U S ⟨Mullen.
U S ⟨Chase Nat Bank.
Pac Coast Cas ⟨Denhold & Ins.
Kreger ⟨Ruppert.
Same ⟨Gibson Distilling Co.
Gulf Marble Co ⟨US Fidelity & Gty Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Common Law Calendar—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 812, P. O. Bldg.

Case on—Geiger ⟨ Knick Ice Co, (2.)
⟨12 Cartons Byrnes Baby Relief.

	Sawickas ⟨Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre C Co.
	US ⟨90 Half Cases ⟨Figs et al.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Fish ⟨Iselin.
Re Truesdell.
Re Public Service Commission-I R T.
Re Seafch.

	Newberger-Morris Co ⟨Talcott.
	Re Shiloh Baptist Church.
	Willis ⟨City of Rochester.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Shearn, J.—Litigated motions.

Jaeger ⟨Waldron.	Tritschler ⟨Tritschler.
Kurceine ⟨Del & Hud.	Re Harry.
Kossa ⟨same.	William Burns, Inc ⟨ Goldsmith.
Re Wall ⟨Woods.	Connolly ⟨Hessig.
Re French Art Novelty Works.	Wood ⟨Duff-Gordon.
Green ⟨Green.	U S ⟨Expansion Bolt Co ⟨Marmorstein.
Halbert ⟨Perkins.	Preferred causes:
Conklin ⟨Federal Trust	Farson ⟨Croisic Rity.
Jones ⟨Donald.	Parfect Cost ⟨ront Pad Co ⟨Therry.
Peell ⟨Hattenbach.	General calendar:
Calleo ⟨Farrell (2).	Heubsch ⟨Wachtel.
Re Denver Realty Co.	Times Sq Imp Co ⟨Mc-Creary Rity Corp (2)
Flagler ⟨Brown.	Romeike ⟨Romeike & Co.
Pullito ⟨Pottenbaum.	
Di Giovanni ⟨Rossbach	PART IV.—Finnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
Heyneman ⟨Heyneman.	
Security Bank ⟨Penlon.	PART V.—Bringer, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
Gunning ⟨Wanamaker.	
Stern ⟨Joseph Rosenthal Realty Co (2).	PART VI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
Schermerhorn ⟨Gabriel.	
Wilson ⟨Wilson.	PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
Re W D Earl Co.	
Riley ⟨Hartshorn.	TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.
Erdmann ⟨Erdmann.	Casualty Co of Am ⟨ Auckenpaugh.
Selig ⟨Brewster Cameras (2).	S Blick Co ⟨Morris & Co.
Dunbar ⟨Randall-Faichney Co (2).	Media, Jr ⟨Muller.
Heller ⟨Gellert.	Hews ⟨Werner.
Citizens Savings Bank ⟨Cons	Decker ⟨Parker.
Kampa ⟨Kelley.	Gottesman ⟨8th Av.
Chalenda ⟨Wheeler.	Griffen ⟨Cryan.
Ballinger ⟨Rome Mfg.	Chellmer ⟨Borman.
Geoghan ⟨Bramhall-Deane Co.	Title Guar & Trust ⟨ Tax Lien.
Re Eastern Mfg Co.	Neagle ⟨Neagle.
Gornite ⟨Mirror Films.	Imperator Rty Co ⟨ Tull.
Schaffer ⟨Ryan (3).	Hynes ⟨Kabre Assets Corp.
Powell ⟨McKee.	Hetson & Schafran ⟨ Von Raltz.
Schaff ⟨Taylor.	Atlantic Terra Cotta Co ⟨Nordone.
Guaranteed Mtg ⟨ Strauss.	Lynch ⟨Palmer.
Re Athbols.	Little ⟨Ware.
Re Wagner (Houghton Av).	Nat Nassau Bk ⟨Noone
Wald ⟨Goldaberg & Foundation Co.	Dammann ⟨New Idea Gas Co.
Bowles ⟨Bowles.	Hansen ⟨McGovern.
Re Frankell.	Wolf ⟨De Vaux.
Curto ⟨Lurie.	Spencer ⟨Colima Lumber Co.
Ska & Co ⟨Lesser.	Rodgers ⟨CNY.
Konsky ⟨Hillside Coal & Iron Co.	Stockum ⟨Lambert & E Co.
ART II.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.	Dogin ⟨Dogin.
	Del Mar ⟨Del Mar, New Eng Cas Co ⟨Strigmana.
	Shubert ⟨Walter.
	Brunson ⟨Gallerie.
	CNY ⟨Floridine Mfg.
	Green ⟨Wahmann.
	Same ⟨Meyer.
	Same ⟨Fuller.
	Same ⟨Rogers.
	Same ⟨Leavy.
	Same ⟨Degnan.
	Same ⟨Hennessy.
	Same ⟨Finnerty.

PART XV.—No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bacon ⟨Modern Pen.	Delano ⟨Columbia
Same ⟨Chapman.	Machine Works.
Same ⟨Diemenberger.	Case on.
Same ⟨Plenkhorn	
Land Research Co.	

PART XVII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.

McKegney ⟨Illinois Surety.	Frankel ⟨Peters.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Motion calendar, at 10:30 A. M.

Morrison, Morrison, Jessie Gillender, John T Brady, Serafino Piana, William C Lassiter, Henry P Phyfe, Inf., Churchill B Phyfe, Herbert Wickenheiser, Ellen Wickenheiser, Susanna Weis, Serafino Piana, Solomon Cohen, Henry C Cutter, Edith C Jacobson, Elizabeth Healing, Francesco Tocci, James Scanlan, Margaret Fay, John Gallagher, Esther M Sherlock, Thomas F Dougherty, Catharine D Dixon, Joseph Killian, Francis J Vernon, Charles P Allen, Harry Stephens, Anne Moley, Theron J Blakeslee, Aaron Greene, Louis Arons, Ferdinand S Buttman,	Estey F Dayton, Jennie Brannigan, Elizabeth Petri, George W Sewell, Wilhelmina T Wilcox, John D Cheever, Ellen Perry, Isaac Mothner, Carmine Colon, Henrietta Simon, Anna M Cone, Ann Valentine, Sarkis G Telfeyan, Robert G Amend, Frederick W Mertens. Estates of, (issues of fact:) Samuel Green, John Dort, Simon Schenkel, Sophie D Huner. Wills for probate: Edward M Greacen, Anna Schafer, Camilla Clark, Anna S Johnson, Mary L Brannan, Frank Fechsler, Charles H Meaker.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions.

Kelly ⟨Creston Bldg. Ind Austrian B A ⟨ Stern.	Riley ⟨Roll. Matheson ⟨Gorlick.
Zatsky & Son ⟨Cook.	Friedler ⟨Gerstle.
Leibowich ⟨Steinfeld.	Katz ⟨Keys.
Shapiro ⟨Hillquit.	Kravetsky ⟨Asch.
Gaynor ⟨Meadows.	Cooke ⟨Rubbinger.
Met Tobacco Co ⟨Silverman.	Blondman ⟨Breslauer.
Kissam ⟨Regular C Co.	Troutz ⟨Bochar.
Silverman ⟨Rosenblum	Bennett ⟨Kistler.
Prem ⟨NY Rys. (2.)	So Pac Co ⟨I Gross Co
Weiss ⟨Belardi.	Carolyn Ldry ⟨London & L. &c, Co.
McAuliffe ⟨Comp Gen Trans, &c.	Roth ⟨Biele, (2.)
Mahler ⟨Bierman.	Pittston Coal Co ⟨ Parkway Palace Co.
Wisoff ⟨Pearlstein.	Ormsby ⟨U P Ins Co.
Klishowsky ⟨Gruber.	MacBride ⟨Lacroix.
Weisman ⟨Underhill.	Guaralere ⟨Ludlam.
Bernstein ⟨Zipser.	Gregorovich ⟨Klasek.
Wechsler ⟨Con Gas Co.	Abrams ⟨Singer.
Meyerheim ⟨Hussey.	

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Cohen ⟨Rosenberg.	Cohen ⟨Chtaness.
The Ansonia ⟨Goodwin.	Buckley ⟨P Doelger Brew Co.
Cohen ⟨Erle RR.	Firsht ⟨Cohen.
Sternberg ⟨Piesbetmer	Bistritsky ⟨Heckinger (2.)
Benjamin ⟨NY Rys.	Antler ⟨Schwartz, (2.)
Danziger ⟨Childs Co. (2.)	Levitan ⟨NY Rys.
Zaman ⟨Gaertner, (2.)	Hurwitz ⟨Union Ry.
Hawken ⟨Levinson Wrecking Co.	Hattendorf ⟨Schrage.

Singer ⟨Romanoff Caviar Co.
Brann ⟨Seery.
Austin ⟨Heller (2.)
Krol ⟨Dunphy.
Schatzky ⟨Harber.
Bernstein ⟨Katz.
Faller ⟨Scheff.
Benowitz ⟨NT Rys.
Kitrosser ⟨Poses.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Printer ⟨Baumgn.
Alpert ⟨Borden's C M.
Kaybee Waist Co ⟨ Schwartz.
Kravitz ⟨Borden's C M Co (2.)
Silver ⟨Mermelstein.
Grossman ⟨C & W Cloak, &c, Co.
Schoenbium ⟨Dave.
Reichbach ⟨Rosenfeld.
Hanauer ⟨Mackey.
Bottiglieri ⟨N Rys.
Kempner ⟨Kantor.
Munsbourg ⟨Whitridge.
Sialka ⟨Dinerstein.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Routh ⟨Logie.
Roth ⟨Bible.

Case on.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Epstein ⟨Rubin.
Kridel ⟨Barnett.
Krabo ⟨Ernst.
Schnell ⟨Dominion Trading Co.

Pratz ⟨Fitzgerald.
Jacoby ⟨Kaufman.
Proof of Jos D Mc-Guire, Inc ⟨All Americas Pub Co.

PART IV.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Sanborn ⟨Rinehart—Malcolm Sunheimer.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Alexander ⟨Levi—George J Gillespie, City N Y ⟨Port of Warner et al—Boardman Spalding.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Balogh ⟨Pitts Coal—Henry A Gilderslеeve. Mattuoci ⟨Archbold Coal Co—Henry A Gilderslеeve. Dargenwicz ⟨Pitts Coal Co—Henry A Gilderslеeve. Paone ⟨Archbold Coal Co—Henry A Gilderslеeve. Davis ⟨Fowler—Isaac F Cohen. Kernochan ⟨Snowditz—William H Daly. Popkin ⟨Nas E RR. (2) Howells ⟨Archbold Coal Co—Henry A Gilderslеeve. Accermici ⟨Archbold Coal Co—Henry A Gilderslеeve.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Elias Goldstein ⟨Mary Schieffer—Roderick J Kennedy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Metropolitan Sav Bank ⟨Palermo.
De Peyster ⟨Cohen.
Moller ⟨Fernwood Realty Co.
Holzapfel ⟨American Comp Co ⟨Cappiallo.
Henning ⟨Camacho.
Leehan ⟨Horne.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Lahaney, Martinson ⟨Nathan.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.

Gallana ⟨Galiana.
Kelly ⟨Bergold.
Mautner ⟨Brom.
Curry ⟨Cen Union Gas.
Doherty ⟨Terry & Neill ⟨Cerra.
Berzin ⟨Polonsky.
Cottingham ⟨Int R T.
Staub ⟨same.
Cuzy ⟨Equus.
Anker ⟨Cavalry Realty Co.
Fallon ⟨Irish-Am A C.
Lehman ⟨Int R T.
O'Neill ⟨Perry.
P Guthy, Inc ⟨ Berliner.
Burke ⟨Higgins & Stenton Const Co.
Highest number reached in regular order, 240.

Weinstein ⟨Vincenet.
Heaney ⟨J M B Cent.
Socoloff ⟨Helt.
Greenbaum ⟨Scheer.
Rosenzweig ⟨Volck.
Hall ⟨Rosenberg.
Forster ⟨Newton Bldg.
Heppner ⟨Man Elect Sup Co.
Doockier ⟨Atlantic Amusement Co.
Barretz ⟨Kaminsky.
Murray ⟨North Sand.
Aronson, Inc ⟨New-mark.
Dann ⟨Higginson.
Magnus ⟨Royal Jewelry Mfg Co.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Case on—Levington ⟨ Robitzek.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM.—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Philpot ⟨Lord & Taylor.
Ehrlich ⟨Union Ry.
Rosner ⟨same.
Lefkovitz ⟨Bloom Bros Co, Inc.
Amoroso ⟨Heim.
Brown ⟨Union Ry.
Nachmanson ⟨Int R T.
Dangelo ⟨Union Ry.

Goldstein ⟨Comet Amusement Co.
Pariefsky ⟨Zizisparger.
Spieler ⟨Int R T.
Mandel ⟨Auerbach.
Rosenberg ⟨Poe Park Const Co.
Kissman ⟨Charibo.
Levine ⟨Borden's Cond Milk Co.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Davis ⟨Frankel—Dominic L O'Reilly. Gilfrich ⟨Valentine—Charles B Buchner, Johnston ⟨Ehrmann—Abraham M Schwartz, City of New York ⟨Ward—Louis O Van Doren.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Edward Roesler et al. ⟨ Cerra Realty and Construction Co et al.—Isidor Wasserveged.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J., Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Putnam, Rich—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.

Bd of Education of the ⟨Reformed Ch ⟨Blute et al.
Re H A McTernan. ⟨Indust Save Bk ⟨Harter et al.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR:

People ⟨Scanlon.
Schoen ⟨NY Con RR.
Wasner ⟨Curtis.
Stubmann ⟨CNY.
Rupp ⟨same.
Re N Y M RR.
Flood ⟨Duval.
Jankowski ⟨Borden's Milk Co.

Lamoutte ⟨Franke.
Snyder ⟨NY, N H & H RR.
Young Men's Lyceum ⟨ Nat Ben Franklin Fire Ins Co.
Paffen ⟨CNY.
Rosenbacks.
Bklyn Ash Co ⟨Connell.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelby, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Blitz ⟨Wilson.	Smith ⟨Rosendorf.
Gillen ⟨Magan.	Stumpf ⟨Wohlfart.
Kean ⟨Vollweiler.	Poute ⟨NY Cath Prot.
Lyons ⟨Lyons.	Gross ⟨Potts.
Hulse ⟨Hulse.	Weyand ⟨Weyand.
Piscina ⟨St Vito Soc.	Carroll ⟨Pierron.
Hines ⟨C I & B RR.	Evans ⟨Silsby.
Heiser ⟨NY Con RR.	Rose ⟨Rosen.
Taft ⟨same.	Schwartz ⟨Schwartz.
Greene ⟨B, Q C & S RR.	Friedman ⟨Bronx Home News Pub.
Brady ⟨same.	Shilling Press ⟨Kerr.
Ponsiglione ⟨B H RR.	Dunne ⟨Keevan.
Hauer ⟨same.	McGovern ⟨Shelton.
Rakow ⟨N E RR.	Macahiso ⟨Keisenweber's.
Caragol ⟨same.	Mackey ⟨Pearson.
Lahune ⟨same.	Smith ⟨Brady.
Clarke ⟨N E RR.	
Moglia ⟨same.	
Chirinsky ⟨same.	
Bultman ⟨Muller.	
Yerkes ⟨Betts & Betts Corp.	
Selander ⟨Johnson.	
Vasile ⟨Vasile.	
Ritter ⟨Ritter.	
Hamilton Trust Co ⟨ Achner.	
Lewis ⟨Conners Bros Co. (2.)	
Marks ⟨Polo.	

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hoppe ⟨Meyer.	Richards ⟨Richards.
Krabbe ⟨Heiselman.	Rogan ⟨Rogan.
Jennings Jewelry ⟨ Sands.	Weissner ⟨Weissner.
J P Duffy Co ⟨Boyd Realty Co.	Watson ⟨Watson.
Samuels ⟨Weston.	Rauschcher ⟨Finnerty.
Zamparelli ⟨Zamparelli	Taylor ⟨Morrison.
Federici ⟨Federici.	Hernly ⟨Hernly.
Salomon ⟨Perkins.	Donovan ⟨Standard.
	Stretter ⟨Stretter.
	Fishman ⟨Sonberg.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3613.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Clark, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VI., Cropsey, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.

Chardavoyne ⟨B H RR.	Hamilton ⟨C R RR.
Hill ⟨same.	Johanson ⟨Kahn.
Drew ⟨Transit Dev Co.	Heggos ⟨Streeter et al.
Svenson ⟨B H RR.	Mort ⟨Southern Boulevard RR.
Rabinowitz ⟨Bklyn Union Pub Co.	Lent ⟨N Y & L I Traction Co.
Feit ⟨B H RR.	Fountain ⟨Lamberton.
Lutzky ⟨Nassau RR.	Conklin ⟨Clarke Tr.
Hampton ⟨Lehigh Valley RR.	Goldberg ⟨B H RR.
MacDougall ⟨Looser & Co.	Ofsinski ⟨Collins.
Feudale ⟨Wachsman.	La ⟨CNY.
Lee ⟨Nassau RR et al.	Dorn ⟨Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Sacowitz ⟨White.	Bernstein ⟨Transit Dev Co.
Shea ⟨CNY et al.	Cohen ⟨Int R T.
Boock ⟨N Y Cons RR.	Peppitino ⟨Fisher.
Gary ⟨L I RR.	Bennett ⟨Hof.
Germer ⟨Glambalvo et al.	Bloom ⟨Nassau RR.
Markowitz ⟨Lipman.	Troge ⟨Fleischman.
Smiley ⟨Wood Co.	Farney ⟨Taggart.
Gordon ⟨Burr-Huston Co.	Keller ⟨Goldman.
Aiello ⟨Grommler.	N Y Utility ⟨Wmsbg Steam Laundry.
Westman ⟨N Y Cons RR.	Beatie ⟨Abraham et al.
Kasfiine ⟨Bklyn B D Terminal.	

Gravino ⟨Donaldson.
Goldberg ⟨Con Gas.
Doughty ⟨Weston.
Ward ⟨A Bushman Co.
Oppenheim ⟨Fathowsky.
Peluso ⟨N Y Mutual Gas Light Co.
Capaiongo ⟨same.
Ruffino ⟨same.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Burnsthe ⟨Seeholtz.
Spooner ⟨Brokaw.
Reisner ⟨Rosen (2.)
Wechsler ⟨Consol Gas.
Simpson ⟨Wilsey.
Schwartz ⟨Schwartz.
Friedman ⟨Bronx Home News Pub.
Shilling Press ⟨Kerr.
Dunne ⟨Keevan.
McGovern ⟨Shelton.
Macahiso ⟨Keisenweber's.
Mackey ⟨Pearson.
Smith ⟨Brady.

Case on.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Epstein ⟨Rubin.
Kridel ⟨Barnett.
Krabo ⟨Ernst.
Schnell ⟨Dominion Trading Co.

Pratz ⟨Fitzgerald.
Jacoby ⟨Kaufman.
Proof of Jos D McGuire, Inc ⟨All Americas Pub Co.

PART IV.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Sanborn ⟨Rinehart—Malcolm Sunheimer.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Alexander ⟨Levi—George J Gillespie, City N Y ⟨Port of Warner et al—Boardman Spalding.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Balogh ⟨Pitts Coal—Henry A Gilderslеeve. Mattuoci ⟨Archbold Coal Co—Henry A Gilderslеeve. Dargenwicz ⟨Pitts Coal Co—Henry A Gilderslеeve. Paone ⟨Archbold Coal Co—Henry A Gilderslеeve. Davis ⟨Fowler—Isaac F Cohen. Kernochan ⟨Snowditz—William H Daly. Popkin ⟨Nas E RR. (2) Howells ⟨Archbold Coal Co—Henry A Gilderslеeve. Accermici ⟨Archbold Coal Co—Henry A Gilderslеeve.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Elias Goldstein ⟨Mary Schieffer—Roderick J Kennedy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Metropolitan Sav Bank ⟨Palermo.
De Peyster ⟨Cohen.
Moller ⟨Fernwood Realty Co.
Holzapfel ⟨American Comp Co ⟨Cappiallo.
Henning ⟨Camacho.
Leehan ⟨Horne.

Abrams ⟨Southold Sav Bank.
Burke ⟨Burke.
Waxman ⟨Waxman.
Re Green.
Bagger ⟨Becker.
Strauss ⟨Steinberg.
Castagnetta ⟨Buccini.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Lahaney, Martinson ⟨Nathan.

Quinlan ⟨Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.

Gallana ⟨Galiana.
Kelly ⟨Bergold.
Mautner ⟨Brom.
Curry ⟨Cen Union Gas.
Doherty ⟨Terry & Neill ⟨Cerra.
Berzin ⟨Polonsky.
Cottingham ⟨Int R T.
Staub ⟨same.
Cuzy ⟨Equus.
Anker ⟨Cavalry Realty Co.
Fallon ⟨Irish-Am A C.
Lehman ⟨Int R T.
O'Neill ⟨Perry.
P Guthy, Inc ⟨ Berliner.
Burke ⟨Higgins & Stenton Const Co.
Highest number reached in regular order, 240.

Weinstein ⟨Vincenet.
Heaney ⟨J M B Cent.
Socoloff ⟨Helt.
Greenbaum ⟨Scheer.
Rosenzweig ⟨Volck.
Hall ⟨Rosenberg.
Forster ⟨Newton Bldg.
Heppner ⟨Man Elect Sup Co.
Doockier ⟨Atlantic Amusement Co.
Barretz ⟨Kaminsky.
Murray ⟨North Sand.
Aronson, Inc ⟨New-mark.
Dann ⟨Higginson.
Magnus ⟨Royal Jewelry Mfg Co.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Case on—Levington ⟨ Robitzek.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM.—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Philpot ⟨Lord & Taylor.
Ehrlich ⟨Union Ry.
Rosner ⟨same.
Lefkovitz ⟨Bloom Bros Co, Inc.
Amoroso ⟨Heim.
Brown ⟨Union Ry.
Nachmanson ⟨Int R T.
Dangelo ⟨Union Ry.

Goldstein ⟨Comet Amusement Co.
Pariefsky ⟨Zizisparger.
Spieler ⟨Int R T.
Mandel ⟨Auerbach.
Rosenberg ⟨Poe Park Const Co.
Kissman ⟨Charibo.
Levine ⟨Borden's Cond Milk Co.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Davis ⟨Frankel—Dominic L O'Reilly. Gilfrich ⟨Valentine—Charles B Buchner, Johnston ⟨Ehrmann—Abraham M Schwartz, City of New York ⟨Ward—Louis O Van Doren.

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SUPREME COURT—Edward Roesler et al. ⟨ Cerra Realty and Construction Co et al.—Isidor Wasserveged.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J., Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Putnam, Rich—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.

Bd of Education of the ⟨Reformed Ch ⟨Blute et al.
Re H A McTernan. ⟨Indust Save Bk ⟨Harter et al.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR:

People ⟨Scanlon.
Schoen ⟨NY Con RR.
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Stubmann ⟨CNY.
Rupp ⟨same.
Re N Y M RR.
Flood ⟨Duval.
Jankowski ⟨Borden's Milk Co.

Lamoutte ⟨Franke.
Snyder ⟨NY, N H & H RR.
Young Men's Lyceum ⟨ Nat Ben Franklin Fire Ins Co.
Paffen ⟨CNY.
Rosenbacks.
Bklyn Ash Co ⟨Connell.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelby, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Blitz ⟨Wilson.	Smith ⟨Rosendorf.
Gillen ⟨Magan.	Stumpf ⟨Wohlfart.
Kean ⟨Vollweiler.	Poute ⟨NY Cath Prot.
Lyons ⟨Lyons.	Gross ⟨Potts.
Hulse ⟨Hulse.	Weyand ⟨Weyand.
Piscina ⟨St Vito Soc.	Carroll ⟨Pierron.
Hines ⟨C I & B RR.	Evans ⟨Silsby.
Heiser ⟨NY Con RR.	Rose ⟨Rosen.
Taft ⟨same.	Schwartz ⟨Schwartz.
Greene ⟨B, Q C & S RR.	Friedman ⟨Bronx Home News Pub.
Brady ⟨same.	Shilling Press ⟨Kerr.
Ponsiglione ⟨B H RR.	Dunne ⟨Keevan.
Hauer ⟨same.	McGovern ⟨Shelton.
Rakow ⟨N E RR.	Macahiso ⟨Keisenweber's.
Caragol ⟨same.	Mackey ⟨Pearson.
Lahune ⟨same.	Smith ⟨Brady.
Clarke ⟨N E RR.	
Moglia ⟨same.	
Chirinsky ⟨same.	
Bultman ⟨Muller.	
Yerkes ⟨Betts & Betts Corp.	
Selander ⟨Johnson.	
Vasile ⟨Vasile.	
Ritter ⟨Ritter.	
Hamilton Trust Co ⟨ Achner.	
Lewis ⟨Conners Bros Co. (2.)	
Marks ⟨Polo.	

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Callaghan, J.

Attorneys and Brokers!

We have available for distribution a map of Manhattan Island showing the zones as created by the Board of Estimate, July 25, last, which may be had upon application.

New York Title and Mortgage Company

135 Broadway, New York 203 Montague St., Brooklyn

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.

15 Minutes from Herald Sq.

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A Handsome Residence

11 rooms and 3 baths; first story hollow tile and stucco; second story, shingle; roof of Spanish tile; reasonable price; convenient terms. Many other new houses now ready for occupancy from $8,000 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 10:24, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 12:30, 12:52 (1:15 Saturdays only), 1:26, 2:06, 3:00, 3:45, 4:07, 4:29, 5:00, 5:12, 6:32 P. M., &c. SUNDAYS—8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 11:16, 11:40 A. M.; 2:08, 1:56, 2:15, 3:05, 4:17, 4:51, 5:25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET. WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Sell—Lease NEW YORK CITY WATER FRONT

East River, Manhattan Below 42nd St.

Large amount upland, suitable warehouse, factory, holding shed, &c., with bulkhead on deep water right in New York; long pier; no haulage to local markets; your product can go anywhere along the Atlantic seaboard without extra handling, or you can ship direct abroad or to the Great Lakes by inland seas and also to the Pacific via the Panama Canal. Also good for a steamship company.

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Furnished Houses Wanted

Kindly send full particulars at once to

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
461 5th Av., Cor. 40th St.

For Sale by an Estate

TWO PROPERTIES IN COMING NEIGHBORHOODS

45 and 47 West 29th Street, 50 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, and 137 and 139 East 28th Street, 45 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

Apply to the Executors Estate NELLIE M. ROSE.

EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Attorney, Room 900, 111 Broadway, New York City.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BALDWIN HARBOR

Handsome Semi-Bungalow

6 large, light, airy rooms, living room with panel walls and beamed ceiling, open tapestry brick fireplace, French doors and windows, connecting bath with bedrooms, modern kitchen, every up-to-date convenience and improvement, spacious veranda, overlooking harbor, block from private beach, magnificent restricted locality, lawn, shrubbery and trees, ground 60x100, easy commutation, train or trolley.

$500 DOWN & $20 MONTHLY

For tickets to visit and detailed information call or write B. ALTMAN, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Wonderful Bargain!

22 lots, 45,000 sq. ft., at $12.50 per lot, will sell all for $275; if you like it $25 cash, balance $3 per month. The property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing near by; excellent soil for fruit, berries and vegetables; splendid climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates. Have you the experienced city man you can enjoy and own your own home in good, healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B. Fisher, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

OVERLOOKING OCEAN

Beautiful cottage, just finished, built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; six large rooms and bath; open fireplace and living room; all very latest improvements; full cellar; electricity, gas, hot water heat; new model gas range with hot water attachment; large plot, 5,000 sq. ft.; abundance of shrubbery; price $4,500, worth $5,500; responsible party can take possession for $400 cash, balance very easy terms; 40 minutes from city. B., Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Fireproof House—Sell or Rent

One of the most attractive country homes in Westchester; 12 large rooms, besides reception and billiard hall; three baths, three-car concealed, heated garage; over acre of ground, facing Bronx River Parkway; high elevation, no mosquitos or malaria; every improvement, including sewers and gas; near depot; 30 minutes from Grand Central; photo and particulars. GEORGE H. MILLS, Tribune Building. Phone 4500 Beekman.

UNUSUAL BARGAIN COLONIAL DWELLING

14 ROOMS, 4 BATHS; 5 ACRES.

Very attractive home; magnificent views; excellent neighborhood; near country club; 40 minutes from Grand Central; photos, further particulars.

FOX REALTY COMPANY
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New House—Georgian Colonial

Rent or sell at Colonial Heights, 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem electric division; all improvement, including sewers; high elevation; walking distance of depot; plot 100x100; nine large rooms, tastefully decorated; sleeping porches and open fireplaces; photo and description upon request. H. E. WILSON, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
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SHORE ACRES
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At Mamaroneck, Westchester County. Building Plot, 75x150, $1,980; will finance building operation.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
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Furnished and unfurnished rentals—

GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY
18 East Forty-First Street, New York City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOW CAN WE DO IT? YOU ASK. WE CAN AND WE WILL DO IT.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

will pay for, and $38 (and up) is the Winter price of absolutely high, dry, level and cleared lots (25 x 100) at Bound Brook South, benefited by the four great railroads of the New Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley, Philadelphia & Reading, and Baltimore & Ohio; 100 trains daily. Bound Brook has 2 Banks, 2 Theatres, Stores, Trolleys, Board of Trade, and countless homes and mansions; 14 Factories and Plants. Free Certificate of Title. Free trips to property week days and Sundays. Write, call, or 'phone for free tickets and particulars.

Brooks Inter-State Realty Corp'n.
I. B. BROOKS, President.
30 YEARS IN BUSINESS.
45 West 34th St., N. Y.
'PHONES: GREELEY 186-187.

IDEAL HOME
Price $5,500. Including Garage.

Cash required, $500. Owing to business changes must sell. House has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation; schools, clubs, churches; all the conveniences—sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.

F. W. WAGGONER,
Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET
KINGSLAND MANSION AT ELBERON
South Lincoln Avenue
Adj. private golf links of Samuel Sachs Est.
PLOT 150 OR 300 x 280 FEET.

6 master's bedrooms, 2 master's bathrooms. Unusually large piazzas, stable, garage, etc.

Price and particulars from Owner's Agent

MORGENTHAU JR ©
25 PINE STREET

MONTCLAIR New Residence. Plot 286 ft. deep. **$18,000**

Centre hall, large living room, extra large dining room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping porch, sun parlor, parquet floors throughout, large open fireplaces; exterior tapestry brick, tiled roof; every convenience.

J. W. PLANSON, 178 Midland Av., Montclair.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

To Rent—A Studio.

AN UNUSUALLY BEAUTIFUL AND ARTISTICALLY DECORATED SUITE OF TWO CORNER ROOMS, COMPLETELY FURNISHED AND DECORATED, IN CHINESE STYLE, BY A FOREMOST ARTIST. LOCATED AT FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTIETH STREET. WILL SUBLET EITHER FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

ADDRESS N 124 TIMES.

LOFTS 50x100, N. W. Corner BLEECKER & WOOSTER STS.

Modern Fireproof Bldg

Freight and passenger elevators; sprinkler system; all improvements; high ceilings, unusual lights; lofts to lease from Feb. 1 at $1,800 per annum. Apply Supt. on premises or your own broker.

STORE—Light, Fireproof, 72x90 LOFTS

Steam heat, elevators, good light. 50x90 and 50x150.

EAST 23D STREET, NEAR 2D AV.

PRINTING—MANUFACTURING

E. W. BLISS BLDGS., 312 E. 23D. ST.

$55 HUNTINGTON LOTS

FINE HIGH LAND, NEAR TROLLEY AND STATION. GOOD FOR INVESTMENT OR HOME. FREE DEED. $5 DOWN, $2 MONTHLY.

SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

KENSINGTON, GREAT NECK.

A desirable home of Italian Architecture with all modern improvements. Grounds well laid out. Price $16,000; easy payments.

For further particulars address Mrs. Charles Wallace, Great Neck Station, L. I. Telephone 65M—Great Neck.

$17.50 PER MONTH.

Buys my artistic bungalow; 5 rooms, bath, all modern improvements; full cellar, heat, running water, gas, elect.; large plot near section. Oyster Bay division; must be sold at once; small first payment. Great bargain. Box 177 Times Downtown.

Commuting Farm Bargain.

100 acres, North Shore, 48 miles out, long highway frontage, two roads, half cleared, high; views, orchard, farm buildings; excellent section; $85 acre; terms.

HARVEY B. NEWINS.
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

BARGAIN FOR QUICK SALE

to close an estate. Country place, centre of Long Island, 60 miles from N. Y., bordering on lake; 12-room house, barn, and outbuildings. Exceptionally fine for Summer Hotel, School or Club House.

ADDRESS EXECUTOR, N 122 TIMES.

FORCED TO SELL

modern home, 7 rooms, bath, 30 minutes from city; large plot for poultry and vegetables; $150 cash needed at once; balance same as rent. Hughes, Box 172 Times Downtown.

ONLY $2,000—ON EASY TERMS

($4,000 May Remain on First Mortgage) Buys This

Dainty All Year Home Overlooking Lakes

GROUNDS 100 by 142 FEET

7 Large Rooms, Tiled Bath

After the $2,000 Is Paid **$27.60 MONTHLY** Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance and Water Rate.

A beautiful home, delightfully situated, commanding superb views. Interior—has large living room, with open fireplaces, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor. The second floor is made up of the four large bedrooms and tiled bath. Attic over entire house. Everything is modern. Walls are paneled, ceilings beamed, floors parqueted, electric light, steam heat, all conveniences. All winter sports—skating, ice boating, tobogganing. Golf, country club, lakes, schools, churches near by. Send for actual photographs.

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Taken From Actual Photo.

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This floor contains about 7,500 square feet; ceilings are high; light is excellent; ventilation splendid; two passenger and two freight elevators; all shipping done from 26th Street; very low insurance rates; 100% sprinkler system.

One of the unusual features of this space is the absence of obstructing pillars, there being but one column on the entire floor, enabling the tenant to make any layout desired. Large plate glass windows on Fourth Avenue give considerable advertising value.

A Model Up-to-Date Building for High-Class Tenants Only.

No manufacturing will be accepted. For further particulars address

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Tel. 5900—Cortlandt.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

HESS SERVICE

FOR THE TENANT

329-31 Fourth Av.

24th and 25th Sts.

5th floor, 38x83.
8th floor, 38x83.
Smaller Offices.
No manufacturing.
Possession now.

M. & L. HESS, Inc.,
907 Broadway, Cor. 20th St.
Telephone Gramercy—6052.

Store to Let

Contains 10,105 net sq. ft. Arrangements can be made to rent in addition one to six lofts above. Private elevator to upper floors. Available February 1st, 1917 or before.

Susquehanna Building
18-22 W. 18th St.—23-27 W. 17th St.

Loton H. Slawson Company
Managing Agent
171 Madison Avenue, Tel. Murray Hill 3530

15-19 E. 26th St.
10-14 E. 27th St.

Facing Madison Square

FOR RENT

5th, 6th and 7th floors, about 17,000 sq. ft. each, in this new, high-class, fireproof, sprinkled building. First-class tenants only desired. Satisfactory financial rating and references indispensable.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.

Phone 2000 John. 92 William St.

Passavant Building

440 4th Ave.

S. W. Corner 30th St.

New 16-Story Building.

OFFICES
—AND—
SHOWROOMS

STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

$1,300 to $1,950.

Unobstructed North Light.
Lowest Insurance Rate.
Automatic Sprinklers.
Complete Supervisory Service.

MOORE & WYCKOFF,
546 5TH AVE. 'Phone 1263 Bryant.
Corner 45th Street.

FOR LEASE—VERY CHEAP

Entire building, 5-story, 20.10x80. Fourth Avenue, near 32d Street. Suitable for alteration; 20 years lease. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

247-253 WEST 19TH STREET.

New subway station, 18th St. and 7th Av., modern lofts, 100% sprinkler system; fine light; rent reasonable.

Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732 Worth Or your own broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS

3-4-5-6 GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE,

N. W. Cor. 192d St.

Exceedingly large, outside rooms facing Poe and St. James Park, Overlooking Grand Concourse.

ROOMS All modern improvements. Moderate rentals.

173D ST. REALTY CO., INC., BLDS.
WOLFSOHN & AUGUST,
Agent on Premises.
Phone Fordham 3323.

900 Riverside Drive

COR. 161ST ST.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $70 to $95

Inquire at 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone 4657 Audubon.

The Chepstow

215 West 101st Street,

NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY.

8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,000. TO SUBLET

ALL OUTSIDE SUNNY ROOMS.

Apply on premises, or

NASSOIT & LANNING,
BROADWAY, CORNER 89TH ST.

The HILLCREST

Modern Elevator Apts.

8 Large, sunny rooms & 3 baths.

Rents $1,500 to $1,800

430 WEST 116TH ST.

Terrace Court,

202 Riverside Drive.

One 9-room apartment, including two maids' rooms and three baths. Apply on premises, or to

J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72d St. Phone: Columbus 3957

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $60

8 ROOMS, CORNER, $60.

400 WEST 152D ST.,

ST. NICHOLAS AVE.

W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147)

MANHATTAN—East Side.

2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE,

$57.50 to $77.50.

Facing Madison Square

Furnished, $20 extra

WOOLSEY

141 East 44th St.

Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.

Renting Agent on Premises. Apartments can be seen evenings. BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

BRONX.

JUST COMPLETED

MOORADA APTS.,

UNIVERSITY AV.,

Corner 190th Street,

One Block North of Fordham Road.

Near N. Y. Central University Hts. Sta. One block from St. James & Devoe Parks.

4-5-6 Rooms,

$32 to $53

H. A. DOUGLAS & CO.
Agent on Premises.
187th Street and Grand Concourse.
Garage accommodation nearby, $6 per Mo.

JUST COMPLETED

Ideally located high-class house

1367 PLYMTON AVE.

near 170th St., Bronx, half block from 167th St., crosstown cars, and a few minutes' walk from 181st St. Bridge.

3-4 ROOMS

Tiled bath; electricity, telephone, beautiful fixtures, large rooms and closets, country surroundings.

Rents **$24 to $32**

Berlin Renting Agency, on premises, or Cor. 162d St. and Broadway.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave. 3 minutes to Botanical Gardens. N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St. 3d Ave. "L" Express Station. CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED

4-5-6 Rooms, $27-$34-$42

JUST COMPLETED

Grand Terrace Apartments

3-4-5 ROOMS.

N. W. Cor. 183d St. 2307-2311 Tiebout Ave. Highest elevation on Fordham Heights. With every conceivable improvement. Moderate rentals. Agent on premises.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ATTENTION TO AUTOMOBILE BUYERS! STUTZ 1916 touring; make offer.

WILLYS KNIGHT 1916 limousine, run less than 2,500 miles; cannot be told from new; reasonable offer accepted.

HUDSON 1916 sedan, like new; make offer.

MERCER 1915, with extra convertible sedan top; reasonable offer accepted.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat, excellent condition; make offer.

CHANDLER 1916 touring, like new; price, $650.

PACKARD 3-48, seven-passenger; reasonable offer accepted.

HUDSON 6-54, 7-passenger; elegant condition, $575.

PAIGE DETROIT 1915 touring; price, $450.

MARMON limousine, electric starter, with extra touring body; price $475.

WINTON limousine, fine condition; price, $675.

PACKARD 1912 30 touring, seven-passenger; price $600.

Several other cars at bargain prices.

WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.
Open Sundays.

AUTOMOBILES, electric; light delivery type; batteries in first-class shape and otherwise in good serviceable condition for sale at low prices. The Fleischmann Co., 701 Washington St.

CADILLAC "8," 1916, LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, LANDAULETTE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, COUPE.
WHITE, 1916, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" BROUGHAM.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LIMOUSINE.
S. G. V., 1914, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
S. G. V., 1914, COUPE, WIRE WHEELS.
CADILLAC, 1914, BROUGHAM, wire wheels.
MANY OTHERS. DAILY ARRIVALS.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 8D FL.

CADILLAC SEDAN, 1916; 7-passenger; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1915, seven-passenger landaulet. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CHALMERS SEVEN PASSENGER. Late model; cost $1,725; every equipment; accept $625. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

DODGE, touring, late 1915; exceptional condition; just overhauled; brand-new storage battery, vacuum feed, platinum points, etc., like new car; no dealers; $500. Phone Spring 419.

FIAT racing car, 120 H. P., foreign make, built in 1913; cost new $13,500; in excellent condition; has won several important speed events; price $2,000. Photo on request. Packard Motor Car Co., 319 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., Broadway at 61st St.

FORD AUTHORIZED AGENCY. Complete line, regular prices; also 1917 touring, full equipment, with closed Winter body, $465; demountables, self starter, speedometer, Bumber horn, $435; runabouts, $415; complete, $580; complete commercial, $425; ton trucks, $500; 1½-ton trucks, $715. Telephone Lenox 4983; we send salesman. Time payments. Open evenings Sundays. Lexington Av., corner 88th St. Immediate deliveries.

FORD touring car, electric lights and starter; also Ford commercial with large closed body; both only one month old; sell either car; only have use for one; extra shoes, tools; bargain. 48 Oakland St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

Runabout, run 800 miles; has electric lights, self-starter, demountable rims, top, windshield, speedometer, five new shoes and tubes; price $175. Write, phone, or call, R. T. Hill, 220 Wadsworth Av., City. Phone Audubon 4372. After 7 P. M.

FOR SALE.

Ford 1916 touring car, perfect condition; run 3,000 miles; equipped with generator, Bosch magneto, demountables, slipcovers, spare shoes, &c.; $300. Phone Spring 622 or Burghart Mills, 211 West 82d St.

HUDSON, 1916, SEDAN.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, SPECIAL LIMOUSINE.
STUTZ, 1917, ROADSTER; NEW CAR.
CADILLAC, 1916, ROADSTER.
HUDSON & PEERLESS, 1915, CABRIOLETS.
HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOURING.
BUICK, 1916, LITTLE SIX ROADSTER.
MERCER RACEABOUT, BARGAIN; $850.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
8D FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

LIMOUSINE bodies, new, half price; used ones cheap. Century Co., 1,700 Broadway.

MERCER, 1915, touring, with extra convertible sedan top; runs like a new car; price, $1,350. Can be seen at 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

NATIONAL, 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 BABY.

5-passenger touring; used 3 months privately; like new; has slip covers and many extras; cost $1,095 without extras; accept $550. 150 West 55th.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car in excellent condition; special bargain; time payments arranged if desired. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, corner 50th St.

PACKARDS, latest models, sold, bought. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,850 Broadway. Columbus 5078.

PACKARD landaulet, 1916, 1-35 limousine-landaulet; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PEERLESS coupe, 1914, 6-38; A1 condition throughout; Gray-Davis starting, lighting system; cost $5,000; will accept reasonable offer. For further information phone 1808 Circle.

PEERLESS Cabriolet 1916; appearance and condition like new; cost $2,500; reasonable cash offer takes same. 150 West 55th.

PIERCE-ARROW SEDAN, light six-cylinder; electric light and self-starter; new tires all round; full tool equipment; quick sale necessary; no dealers. Address F. O. Box 177, Elizabeth, N. J.

PIERCE-ARROW, 6-66 H. P. limousine, 1912; high-class body; powerful engine; in good order; a classy car; price right. A 205 Times Downtown.

POPE HARTFORD landaulet, 1912; newly repainted; perfect mechanical condition; extra tire; immediate sale for highest offer. M 259 Times Downtown.

REO.—Doctor's car for sale; four-passenger sedan, 1914; full equipment; very good condition. Address K 24 Times.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 13TH ST.

SIMPLEX, 50, 7-passenger, good as new; self-starter; up to date; bargain. Netherland Hotel, Room 1,632.

STEVENS DURYEA, Model X, touring; $150 sacrifice today to save storage; A1 motor, 218 West 51st. Ryan.

STEARNS-KNIGHT.—A beautiful Stearns-Knight French brougham-landaulet; rear, ivory; front, blue; will sacrifice. Mrs. Canfield, 907 6th Av. Phone for demonstration Murray Hill 9851, between 2 and 3.

STEARNS, 1915, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

STUTZ LIMOUSINE AND TOURING.

Positively one of the handsomest cars in Greater New York; mechanically O. K.; shoes are all new; the paint is perfect and without a scratch; the equipment is complete, and there are many extras; the top cost over $300. If you are interested in a real classy car see this immediately; demonstration day, evening, or Sunday; on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1916 SPECIAL BULLDOG.
MERCER 1915 4-PASS. SPORTY MODEL.
HUDSON SUPER-SIX, 4,300 MILES.
CADILLAC RUNABOUT 1914, PERFECT.
BECKER, 1,777 B'WAY, COLUMBUS 6933

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the McDONOUGH ART GALLERIES INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 17th day of November, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City [L. S.] of Albany, this seventeenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen. C. W. TAFT, Second Deputy Secretary of State.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 23859. —In Bankruptcy.—STANISLAW SKOBLISKI, trading as JOE SKUB, Bankrupt.

Stanislaw Skobliski was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 16th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on December 7th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, November 20th, 1916.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of UNITED STATES STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.

Take notice that Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, will sell today at 4 P. M., in bulk, at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy herein, Room 1,511, 71 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, the personal property contained in the factory of said bankrupt at Bound Brook, New Jersey, consisting of chemical machinery, apparatus, etc., used in the manufacture of carbolic acid crystals. Together with the right to complete a certain land contract, particulars whereof may be obtained on request. The trustee reserves the right to withdraw said property from sale unless the same brings at least 75% of its appraised value.

WILLIAM LESSER, Trustee,
299 Broadway, New York City.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

WINTON, 1915, light six; overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOCARS, FORDS and other commercial cars to hire, by hour, day, week, month, year. S. & S. Auto Renting Co., 458 West 18th St. Phone Chelsea 2198.

BENZ.—Luxurious Benz limousine, 50 H. P., Westinghouse springs; for rent monthly; reasonable. Riverside 9224. Keister, 137 West 89th St.

CHALMERS 1916 seven-passenger, $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryt. 3916.

HUDSON.—Beautiful private landaulet; hour, $2.50; monthly, $350. Walters, Lenox 8040.

PACKARD, 1916, with new 1917 limousine-landaulette body; never been used; for rent by month to responsible party. Phone Columbus 5300 or Columbus 9056.

PACKARD.—Beautiful 38 Packard limousine, Westinghouse springs, reasonable; owner drives, livery, 645 Circle.

PACKARD limousines; excellent condition; day, week, month; competent liveried chauffeurs. Daly, 22 West 60th. Col. 7539.

PACKARD Limousine, 1916, for hire; beautiful appearance; monthly; reasonable. Telephone Plaza 1585.

PACKARD for hire by hour; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, Cathedral 9082.

PIERCE-ARROW, PACKARD LIMOUSINES HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.

Beautiful Cars; Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day. Special rates month, year.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

YALE-HARVARD GAME.—Rent Packard Twin-six for trip, week end, or month. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Telephones 4219—3330 Bryant.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE wanted as first payment on suburban 10-room house, which can be used for two families; commuting distance; barn and acre. Charles Kirch, 453 Prospect St., Ridgewood, N. J.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT. New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

10,000 TIRES, $4, $5, $6, $8, $10, &c. BIG SNAPS. Jandorf, 303 West 59th St., near Broadway.

Automobile Storage.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St.—Autos and bodies stored; reasonable charges.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 1920—Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explaining WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

REAL ESTATE.

ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent. Ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest you.

KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO., 141 West 20th St.

LEWIS B. PRESTON, (INC.) Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 185 Broadway. SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY ESTATES. Send for our selected list of desirable places to live.

RULAND & WHITING CO. REAL ESTATE.

5 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1182
710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4961.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

In the lower Seventies, just off Fifth Avenue, an old 4-story residence, 22.6x102.2; rear not shut in; suitable for remodeling; very cheap. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

22 lots directly opposite and adjacent to the Baychester Station of the New Haven Railway in Bronx, for sale on easy terms. Good location. Suitable for colony Italian workers.

THE WHEELER CORPORATION, 503 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Murray Hill 5977.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$40 per month, with small payment down, will put you in possession of very fine new six-room all-year home, equipped with steam heat, electric light, &c.; less than 30 minutes out; near waterfront; title guaranteed.

F. H. RICHMOND, 51 Chambers St.

Will sacrifice my two Jamaica lots for $150 each; block from station and trolley; bargain; act quick; terms to right party. "Jamaica," Box 171 Times Downtown.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, in the matter of AMERICAN FINANCE & SECURITY CO., Bankrupt, the undersigned will expose to sale at public vendue at the office of George R. Beach, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, 75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, November 29, 1916, at eleven o'clock A. M., the following property of said bankrupt:

1. $92,500 par first mortgage 6% 20-year gold bonds of the GUANAJUATO REDUCTION & MINES COMPANY, coupons one to twenty, inclusive, detached.

2. 22,945 shares of stock of said Company.

3. $402,602.86 book account against said Company, with interest from December 31, 1914. This account is subject to agreements dated May 16, 1908, and December 8, 1910, between Bankrupt, Guanajuato Reduction & Mines Company, and Guanajuato Power and Electric Company, postponing the payment of this claim to mortgage interest, current costs of operation, and indebtedness of Mines Company to Power Company, as in said agreements fully set out.

4. 10 mortgage interest coupons $30.00 each, due January 1, 1915, of said Company.

5. 17 6% first mortgage gold bonds, $500 each, due July 1, 1917, EL TIRO COPPER COMPANY, coupons one and two detached.

6. 57 6% first mortgage gold bonds, $1,000.00 each, due July 1, 1917, EL TIRO COPPER COMPANY, coupons one to ten inclusive detached.

7. 271,447 shares of stock of EL TIRO COPPER COMPANY.

8. $191,028.51 book account against EL TIRO COPPER COMPANY, with interest from December 31, 1914, together with 190,000 unexecuted 6% first mortgage gold bonds of said Company.

9. $3,900 first mortgage 20-year gold bonds of the EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY, due July 1, 1930, coupons one to nine, inclusive, detached.

10. Claim against Empire Lumber Company for $6,510.00, amount due on mortgage interest coupons due July 1, 1914, to July 1, 1915, which coupons were surrendered to the Lumber Company by Bankrupt, its note taken in lieu thereof, which note has been lost.

11. 10,914 shares capital stock of the Empire Lumber Company.

HENRY J. WEST, Trustee in Bankruptcy.
JOHN D. McMULLIN, Atty. for Trustee, 301 Lincoln Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of UNITED STATES STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.—No. 23,571.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of William Lesser, the Trustee, at public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at Room 1,511, 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1916, at 4 o'clock P. M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows: The personal property belonging to the estate in bankruptcy herein, contained in the plant and factory of said bankrupt, located at Bound Brook, Middlesex County, New Jersey, including chemical machinery, apparatus, appliances, fixtures, &c., employed in the manufacture of carbolic acid crystals, and also the right to complete a certain contract, dated January 12th, 1916, between the Estate of Ray V. Pierce and the bankrupt, for the sale and conveyance by said Estate of Ray V. Pierce to the bankrupt of lands in the Borough of Middlesex, County of Middlesex, New Jersey, upon which said factory and plant are located, a copy of which contract may be inspected at the office of the referee or trustee herein, and subject to liens and encumbrances filed and existing against said real property at the time of sale.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated, November 13th, 1916.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of LOUISE RIEDERS, trading under the name of J. KOLISCH & SON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Dec. 1, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 301 East 77th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of soap racks, paper, motors, machinery, double truck, etc. R. J. YOUNG, Trustee.

BAYLIS & SANBORN, attorneys for Trustee, 141 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of EMME YOUNG COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of soap and alcohol stoves, &c.

H. HOWARD BABCOCK, Trustee.
ALEXANDER ACKERSON, Attorney for Trustee, 66 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, g

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

To rent, studio house, furnished, all conveniences, eight rooms, two baths; $200 per month; can be seen 12:30 to 1:30. 103 East 15th St.

City—Unfurnished.

Three-story and basement one-family house; improvements. 311 East 142d.

Bargain.—Ten-room house, yard improvements, $45 month. Inquire 625 East 163d.

Out of Town.

$30 A MONTH—Beautiful new Winter home by ocean; tastefully furnished; 7 rooms and bath; ready for immediate occupancy; 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; will rent to party with satisfactory references. Responsible Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 W. 34th St., New York.

Wanted to rent, small furnished house, all conveniences, with ground for chickens, near Lynbrook, L. I. N 126 Times.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Furnished housekeeping cottage wanted in Miami, Fla., with three master's bedrooms, for six weeks beginning Feb. 1. Address Y 858 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

50TH ST., 7 EAST. (Near 5th Av.)—Beautiful, cozy, large, sunny front parlor, bath; telephone; all conveniences; $12.50; references.

54TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, all conveniences, $5; another, $4; electricity; gentlemen.

55TH, 113 EAST.—Handsomely furnished large front room with bath; private; gentleman preferred; references.

57TH, 23 EAST.

Large, attractive rooms; private bath, southern exposure; gentlemen; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 665, (55th-56th.)—Large room; all conveniences; on floor with bath; in house conducted in first-class manner; quiet and cleanliness assured; business people or gentlemen; phone; references.

West Side.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily furnished, large rooms, two beds, gas, electricity, steam, telephone, continuous hot water, elegant baths, exceptionally clean; moderate prices.

83D, 455 WEST.—Private house; floor, three rooms; rent singly; bath; telephone; gentlemen.

56TH, 326 WEST.—Large, light, well-furnished outside room; large wardrobe; gentleman preferred; no other roomers; references exchanged. Sharkey.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity. high-class house; bachelors; references.

44TH, 154 WEST. (Off Broadway.)—Large front room; piano; bath; running water; kitchenette.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; advantages; references. 4W.

59TH, (Near 7th Av.)—Beautifully furnished rooms; running water; separate entrance; gentlemen only. Columbus 5186.

61ST ST., 10 WEST—Suite of two handsomely furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment; separate entrance; all conveniences; "L."

72D, (Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory, business man; appointment. Telephone Colmbus 9403 Madison.

71ST, 242 WEST.—Attractive room; bath; private family; gentleman. Call mornings or evenings.

72D, (Subway.)—Large front room; opposite bath; high-class apartment; business gentleman; references. Columbus 9403.

72D, 15 WEST.—Furnished rooms; southern exposure; running water; also parlor floor.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Large room, bath; reasonable; gentleman. Phone 1242 Col.

72D, 22 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, private bath, shower; quiet; electricity.

73D, 275 WEST.——Nicely furnished, well-heated room, with private bath; telephone.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Medium room; also small room; bath; gentlemen only; private house.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large and small room, beautifully furnished; private house; electricity; reasonable.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean rooms; private bath; electricity; hall room; references.

76TH, 115 WEST.—Immaculately clean large room; kitchenette privileges; hall room; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $7, $10.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful, sunny rooms; well heated; continuous hot water; references.

80TH ST., 167 WEST.—Attractive suite of rooms, bath; other small rooms; convenient subway. "L."

80TH, 104 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; steam heat; electricity; telephone; references.

82D, 109 WEST.—Large front parlor and bedroom; all conveniences; references; reasonable. Koenig.

82D, 8 WEST.—Desirable kitchenette; also large, sunny room; all conveniences.

85TH ST., WEST, (near Broadway.)—Southern exposure; electricity; elevator; private; references. Schuyler 2739.

88TH, 175 WEST.—Front room; home comfort; private American family; references, $4.50.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Small, nicely furnished rooms, also suitable for light housekeeping; reasonable.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, medium rooms, private bath, kitchenette, electricity.

93D, 270 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private bath or bath adjoining; furnished, unfurnished.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; large, well-furnished, warm room; bath; gentlemen.

97TH, 48 WEST.—Large front parlor with private Kitchenette; reasonable.

100TH, 216 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished room in private family apartment for one or two gentlemen; new fireproof building. Hurt, 120, Riverside 5829.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive, select environment, nicely furnished, bath, telephone.

103TH, 200 WEST.—Large connecting front rooms; piano, phone, elevator. 2B, Hughes.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Academy 1240. Clinton.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Opportunity gentlemen; sunny connecting parlor and bedroom, beautifully furnished; two baths; private. Apartment 1C. Morningside 2896.

118TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful large, light room; running water; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

118TH, 620 WEST, Apt. 62.—Delightful southwest, overlooking river and Drive; excellent transportation.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Outside single room; light, airy; bath adjoining; breakfast optional; gentleman. Apt. 93.

117TH, 100 WEST.—Beautiful light, large furnished room for one or two with private family; bath; telephone; elevator. Exner.

118TH, 401 WEST.—For men, comfortably furnished, south room, overlooking park; two closets; running water; double, $8; single, $5. Apt. 2; Lawrence.

119TH, 417 WEST.—Very attractive single room with private lavatory. Apartment 22.

119TH, 361 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, modern improvements; high class, piano, victrola.

120TH, (2,010 7th Av.)—Nice, large, airy room; elevator apartment. Apt. 17.

121ST, 587 WEST.—Well-furnished corner suite, smaller room; sunny; refined people. Apartment 51.

122D ST., 503 WEST.—Room for one young lady in business woman's apartment; $3.75 per week; home privileges. Mrs. Brock, Morningside 2540.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large three-window front room, second floor, adjoining bath; spacious closets; gentleman; $4.50; American family; references.

150TH, 661 WEST.—Attractive room, with private bath; facing Broadway. Apt. 8F.

CONVENT AV., 425, (146th St.)—Steam heated small room; gentleman; private house.

LENOX AV., 32.—Large rooms for two; all new, with all improvements.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 50,—Large, pleasant, outside room.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small rooms, modern conveniences, gentlemen. (Davis.) apartment 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, 157th Subway.—Nicely furnished rooms; home cooking. Apt. 6-D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Cheerful room; private family; gentlemen. Apt. 44.

WEST END AV., 533, (86th St.)—Doctor's office; electricity; bath; maid service. Phone Schuyler 9865.

WEST END, 896.—Large front room, adjoining bath; steam; phone; electricity; $8.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 32 Nassau St. Room 1,308. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems; stopping lost time; giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 36 East 43d St. Phone Vanderbilt 4372a

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $6 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5650.

ACCOUNTANTS AND EXPERTS—Install simple and complete systems, straighten tangled books, prepare financial statements, show costs, expenses, profits, &c.; charges reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, periodical audits, investigations; financial statements; reliable personal service; terms reasonable. Kramer, 277 Broadway. Telephone Worth 17.

ACCOUNTANT desires small set books; evening work; references; satisfaction guaranteed. N 121 Times.

ACCOUNTANT. — Audits, investigations, best systems, financial statements. Accountant, 79 Worth St.

ADVERTISING WRITER, highly successful agency and publishing house experience, desiring part time or special work; handles anything from booklet to complete campaign. S 80 Times.

ALL AROUND office man, (24,) reliable, willing, rapid figurer, legible writer, knowledge bookkeeping; chance to advance. N 130 Times.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF AN OFFICE MAN WHO CAN PRODUCE RESULTS? AM 20, A1 ACCOUNTANT, COSTS, SYSTEMATIZING CREDITS, COLLECTIONS, CORRESPONDENCE; TOTAL ABSTAINER; HIGH CHARACTER; UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES. N 97 TIMES.

BANKS.—Young man, 21, experienced receiving teller, employed, wishes position; excellent reference. Bernard Stone, 654 61st St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 12 years' experience, desires responsible position with large concern to take full charge of office where executive ability is required; experienced in most modern methods; A1 references. N 118 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (27,) seven years' thorough experience with modern methods; competent take full charge; excellent education; references; moderate salary. C 208 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, (24,) 7 years' experience; double entry, control accounts, trial balances; excellent references; salary $20. M 373 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, desires bookkeeping position; 7 years' practical experience; 2 years as systematizer and auditor. M 232 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, Correspondent, (21,) extensive experience; best references; conscientious worker. M 358 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; 22; well educated; thoroughly experienced; competent to take full charge; best references. N 216 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, 25, seven years' experience, office manager, desires position. M 398 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, 8 years' experience, excellent handwriting, desires position; references. M 397 Times Downtown.

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CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish; married, no children; ten years' experience, private families; careful driver; trustworthy, prompt; good mechanic; excellent references, written, personal. Streyffert, 145 East 56th.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Wm. W. Murphy, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Owner about to store car for the Winter wishes to secure position for his chauffeur; handy; excellent and reliable driver and a thorough mechanic. M 399 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, single, with first-class city references, wishes position with private family. Ernest Marrs, care of McGinnis, 117 East 76th. Telephone Lenox 4945.

CHAUFFEUR, at present in position, A1 mechanic, own repairs, willing to help around furnace, wishes position; city or country. Address Chauffeur, 50 Avenue A, book store.

CHAUFFEUR; 36; married; 16 years' experience; expert driver, mechanic; excellent private references. Man, 581 Amsterdam Av. Riverside 8174.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced mechanic; careful driver, desires position with private family; A1 references; New York and New Jersey licenses. N 125 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Lady leaving city wishes to place her chauffeur with any one desiring services of honest, temperate, careful driver. Telephone Circle 2094.

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CHAUFFEUR.—Expert mechanic, (35;) 15 years' references; Pierce, etc. Lembeck, 116 East 59th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—English, reliable man; references; open to conviction. Rouse, 418 West 54th.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, steady position; private; city; former employer laying up car; reference, Johnson, 778 Lexington Av., city.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, careful driver; repairs; moderate salary; references. Vandewater, 260 West 23d.

CHEMIST, graduate; experienced in nitrocellulose products and mixed acids. D. C., Times Harlem.

CIVIL ENGINEER, technical graduate, desires change; estimates and reports on projects, explored in Spanish America; executive ability; minimum salary $200 per month. N 120 Times.

COMPETENT MAN, position of responsibility; experienced; college training; executive or confidential aid; good, intelligent, etc.; understands accounts; excellent references. Bourel, M 388 Times Downtown.

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COOK-BUTLER wants position, family or bachelor apartment; cook or cook-butler; all-round cook; capable caterer; city or country; A1 references. C 228 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN. — First-class mechanical, 4 years' detailing and layout work experience, desires position in New York. N 33 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, (28,) ten years' experience on power stations and electrical devices. Y 851 Times Annex.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER desires position, electrical engineers, planning, drafts, Spanish and French correspondence, &c. N 102 Times.

ESTIMATOR on building construction, handle purchasing, sub-contracts, superintending. Wants position. E 202 Times.

FACTORY manager's assistant, handle male and female help, correspondent, salesman. M 401 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST. Superintendent or Foreman.—Seventeen years' experience; tools, dies, interchangeable manufacturing, jobbing, up-to-date methods; capable, energetic; references. A 201 Times Downtown.

MR. SALES MANAGER.

Young man of ability and intelligence, open for real position, thoroughly convincing salesman, records exceptional, familiar with metropolitan druggists, housefurnishing and grocery trade. N 131 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, 1 year's general experience, investigating efficiency methods, accounting, sales, credits, collections, desires making change. E 202 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.—Experienced renter, collector, can take charge repairs, decorating, &c., wishes position; references. Masten, 826 Columbus Av.

REAL ESTATE.—Wide experience managing, collecting, repairs, qualifies, energetic, dependable young man, now employed. B. B., 2 611 Third Avenue.

SALESMAN.—Clean-cut business man, with ten years' experience as salesman and manager desires to locate with either retail or manufacturer; only high-grade proposition considered. Christian. S 29 Times.

SALESMAN, energetic, wide experience, desires larger opportunities; best references. M. G., 1,142 Woolworth Building.

SALESMAN. — Boys' blouses, shirts, night robes, pajamas, jobbers, retailers. M 400 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Salary and commission; three years' selling experience. N 116 Times.

SALESMAN.—Silk salesman; five years' experience; good references. H 89 Times.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer; college education; pleasing personality; highest references. M 356 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, age 30, executive ability, active, technical college graduate. E 201 Times Downtown.

SELLING ORGANIZATIONS! MANUFACTURERS! Inside representative wants good connection; thorough sales correspondent; city or out of town. Y 849 Times Annex.

SHIPPING and Receiving Clerk.—Young man, 27; ten years with last firm; furnish good references. N 128 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-English, experienced; knowledge French, Italian, bookkeeping, wishes employment. M 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, experienced male stenographer desires position with reliable firm; $22. M 379 Times Downtown.

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VALET-BUTLER.—A high-class Chinese wishes position with refined bachelor; absolutely reliable, honest, and efficient. N 112 Times.

WILL SELL antiques on commission for private parties; highest references given and required; also reputable firms. S 26 Times.

YOUNG AMERICAN, (23,) executive, mechanical ability, wants position where results mean promotion; well educated; can take charge of your factory maintenance department; will go anywhere and work any hours for promotion; good recommendations. M 361 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) with advertising experience, desires position 4 or 5 evenings a week; adaptable to any kind of clerical work. K 31 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 18, ambitious, willing to learn business where opportunity is offered; knowledge of typewriting and bookkeeping. Barney Rosenbloom, 104 West 115th St.

YOUNG MAN, mechanical experience and inventive ability, desires position where brainwork is required; salary no object. Y 871 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 22, experienced bookkeeper, high school graduate, efficient office man, wants position; excellent references furnished. E 206 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school education, office and shipping experience, desires position; advancement. S. H., 157 East 47th St.

YOUNG MAN, 26 years old, college trained, versed in accounting and office procedure, desires executive position. S 26 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

COMPANION.—An American lady would care for semi-invalid, or companion to lady planning Winter in California; highest references. Miss S. Hewes, care of American Express Co., 65 Broadway.

COOK.—An experienced colored cook by the day; good reference. Annie E. Clarke, 248 West 53d St. Phone Circle 3831.

COOK, first class, understands big dinners, wishes position. Cook, 206 East 34th, advertising office.

COOK.—Swedish young woman; first-class; willing; references; wages $45 up. C 219 Times Annex.

DAY'S WORK, cleaning; good laundress; references. Bohringer, 328 East 125th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Armande, recently from Paris, will make robes and manteaux, chic Parisian. 330 West 95th. Tel. 4174 Riverside.

DRESSMAKER, by day, $2.50; work done home. Miss Cleary, 88d Amsterdam Av.

ENGLISH WAITRESS, 21, wishes dinner engagements. Col. 8520.

GOVERNESS, nursery, Lakewood season, or companion by lady of refinement; helpful; practical experience teacher, nurse; references. C 211 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Middle-aged American, Protestant, position private family, school, or institution; excellent manager and cook; references. N 135 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER wishes position, can furnish highest references. Flogel, 470 East 142d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Trustworthy, experienced, obliging; takes full charge from birth; highest references. Nurse, 511 West 122d St.

LADY'S MAID, experienced, best reference, wants position in apartment or hotel. Phone Bryant 8584.

LAUNDRESS, Swedish; by day or month; competent; reference. Forsom, 210 E 124th.

MAID.—A lady wants position as ladies' maid, would like to travel, speaks English, French and German; has 3½ years' reference. Address M. S., care of Mrs. Gunther, 112 West 104th St.

NURSE.—Position as nurse and companion to invalid or convalescent patient; hospital experience; city or country; highest references. S 32 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Young woman, excellent business training, desires position secretary-stenographer, busy hotel man or insurance broker. S 33 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (22,) conscientious, has brains, ability, ambition; not afraid work; knowledge bookkeeping; 4 years' insurance, real estate brokerage experience; expert clerical worker; high school graduate; good references; $12. M 301 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; engineering connecting experience, 8 years; age 25; academic education; capable mastering technicalities grammatically; versed up-to-date office methods; $18. M 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, efficient, 6 years' practical experience, exceptionally neat personality, excellent grammarian, college graduate, seeks permanency, where competency, intelligence are mandatory; $18. M 388 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; age 20, 2 years' architectural, manufacturing experience; legible penman; operate switchboard; good mathematician; Christian; excellent references; $10. M 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Confidential Assistant.—Refined, businesslike; exceptionally neat, brainy, cultured girl; possesses initiative, quick grasping ideas; intelligent, conscientious; industrious worker; $15. M 387 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; fast dictation; transcribes accurately and neatly; willing and obliging; $10. Frances Zimmerman, Candler Building, Room 1,005, Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (Christian,) intelligent, exceptionally rapid, accurate, thoroughly efficient, experienced, desires position with opportunity; $20-$22. M 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' good, practical experience; above average intellect, uses discretion, common sense; accustomed rapid dictation; accurate transcriptions; references; $15. M 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; fluent correspondent; familiar with detail work; capable assuming responsibilities; long experience; reference; $15. M 381 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; good stenographer; executive ability, 5 years' experience; excellent references; $18. Miss J. John 4115.

STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY. — Educated; familiar office detail; operates any machine; unquestionable references; $20. M 390 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 months' experience, wishes to locate where she may gain advancement and experience; medal pupil. M 378 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; refined; familiar secretarial duties; good address; excellent references; $18. M 393 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly experienced; good business training; accustomed to responsibilities; $15. M 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Efficient, competent; electricity; elevator; desires permanent position; $16-$18. N 134 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; accurate, neat, experienced; references; salary $10. M 352 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; switchboard operator; excellent reference; salary $15. M 372 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wishes connect, reliable concern 5 years' experience publishing, drugs. M 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; familiar with office work; neat appearance; $12. M 376 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Six years' experience; take 120 words minute; Christian; $15. M 885 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, good business experience, $12, with chance of advancement. M 395 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; neat, rapid and accurate; intelligent; $10. M 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—6½ years' experience; references; $13. A 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; capable, willing; neat appearance; prefer downtown position; $8-$9. M 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent beginner; neat appearance; $7-$8. M 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, desires position half days. Z., 15 West 38th St., Room 903.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience; reference former employer; $12. M 311 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wants work for mornings, or will take work home. Y 115 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Clever, courteous; 4 years' experience; handle busy board, pleasant voice, excellent credentials; $8. M 392 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Young lady, specialized and experienced in penmanship, desires position as teacher, tutor, in business, statistics, or abnormal field. N 108 Times.

YOUNG LADY, refined, educated, suddenly deprived of means, desires position as social secretary or as companion for lady. Y 252 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, (colored.)—Neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls; excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, waitresses, chambermaids, housework. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (76th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SELECT COLORED COOKS, COUPLES, chambermaids, &c. Augusta, 333 West 53d. Columbus 3129.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER with 2½ years' of commercial schooling, has excellent references, desires connection with reliable firm. K 20 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MANAGER. Bright American girl, long experience, highly recommended by certified public accountant firm, capable of handling intricate set of books, balance sheet, trial balance, collections, correspondence, desires position where real merit will be suitably rewarded; $22 to start. Gertrude Freeman, 547 West 142d.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST, CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS, TRIAL BALANCES, FINANCIAL STATEMENTS; CAPABLE TAKING FULL CHARGE OFFICE; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE FRENCH, GERMAN. N 45 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, typist; bill, entry, payroll, cost clerk; knowledge of stenography, office details; references; $20. M 374 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, trial balance; thoroughly competent; 4 years' experience; high school graduate; typist; $12. A 222 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—6 years' experience; double entry, control methods; entire charge; capable, thorough; and conscientious. L. V., 250 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, 25, desires position with reliable firm; 3 years' experience; Columbia graduate; A1 references. Address Y 869 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, 26, 4 years' experience, desires position; A1 references. N 114 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (27,) seven years' experience; capable of taking full charge. S 86 Times.

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YOUNG MAN, high school education, office and shipping experience, desires position; advancement. S. H., 157 East 47th St.

YOUNG MAN, 26 years old, college trained, versed in accounting and office procedure, desires executive position. S 26 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 28, good education and personality, knowledge of bookkeeping, collections, stenography, typewriter, and all clerical details, desires position where energy and ability essential; capable and industrious; 4 years' experience; A1 references. N 114 Times.

YOUNG MAN of exceptional ability, sixteen years' experience as salesman on subdivision, also designer and builder of modern homes, would like to connect with live, up-to-date concern; holding at present managerial position; desire to change locality. S 24 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) desires position of responsibility where hard and earnest worker is needed. N 117 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, ambitious, desires position with chance for advancement. M 382 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, intelligent, office experience, bookkeeping, typewriting. Rosenbluth, 448 East 78th St.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school education, desires position reliable concern. M 362 Times Downtown.

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CHAUFFEURS' AGENCY.—We are the only agency devoted exclusively to furnishing competent chauffeurs for all kinds of automobiles; all are thoroughly tested in driving Buick D, 45, 1916. Hudson Super Six, 1917; Chalmers, 36-B, 1916; Stat, 1916, &c. We supply chauffeurs for every make of car. Arena Chauffeurs' Agency, 210 West 50th St. Phone 696 Circle.

CHAUFFEUR? YOU NEED ONE? Phone Col. 1495 or 1496. Blue List Chauffeurs' Agency, Inc., U. S. Rubber Bldg., 1,799 B'way.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.—We need saleswomen for our muslin underwear, housefurnishing, toilet articles, umbrella, linen, leather goods, jewelry, glove, toy, stationery, and handkerchief departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

YOUNG WOMEN.—We can place inexperienced young women in various holiday departments as sales people; an excellent opportunity for young women to qualify for retail service and to be paid while learning. Apply to Superintendent between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ALSO

YOUNG GIRLS.—A number of bright girls to act as parcel wrappers and in various other capacities. Apply to Superintendent Department of Wrapping, subway floor, Central Building.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted; steady position for good ledger clerk; state age, references, and salary expected. M 378 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT AND ALSO FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK; RAPID AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES; GOOD PENMANSHIP; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE REFERENCES AND SALARY. B. D., 216 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, experienced; typist preferred; state salary and reference. S 313 Times Downtown.

CHINA SALESWOMEN.

Must be experienced. Apply Superintendent's Office, 8th floor, James McCreery & Co., 35th St. (Employes') Entrance.

GENTLEWOMAN, care of two boys; afternoons; Washington Heights. Write G. C., 3,625 Broadway.

GIRLS, 16 to 20 years of age, for stock-room and order filling in large mail order house; experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Mor

JAPANESE MARQUIS HERE.

Mayeda Returning to Tokio After a Special Mission to George V.

The Marquis Mayeda, one of the wealthiest men in Japan, arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner New York. He is on his way to Tokio after having paid a visit to King George on a special mission for his Emperor. He was accompanied by the Marchioness and a retinue of secretaries and servants, and said that he intended to travel to the Pacific Coast by easy stages.

The Marquis was courteous but firm in his refusel to discuss the nature of his mission to the King of England. One of the Japanese officials who met him at the pier said that the object of the Emperor in sending the Marquis Mayeda to England was to assure King George that politically, financially, and industrially Japan was firmly on the side of the Allies. The German propaganda which has been at work in the Far East to bring about a treaty between Russia, Japan, and Germany had made no headway with the Japanese Government, he said.

Although Japan and Germany were at war, this official said, and the Germans were entitled to intern the Japanese living in Germany, they had not done so. Instead they entertained them in the most sumptuous fashion and gave them automobile rides all over the country.

Another passenger on the New York was Captain John Tregalles, who was chief transport officer at the Dardanelles, and is now on his way to Mexico to look after his plantations there.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Certificate No. A706515, for 10 shares Canadian Pacific Railway common stock, issued in the name of Edward W. Connolly, and by him assigned to Mrs. M. E. Chisholm, has been lost in the mails between Truro and Halifax, Canada. Transfer of this certificate has been stopped with the transfer agents, the Bank of Montreal, New York, and the public are hereby notified not to negotiate said certificate.

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN—Oldsmobile 1915; factory No. 726337; runabout; New York license No. 90891; stolen 7 P. M., Nov. 17, front of 599 West 121st St., New York. A. K. B. painted on side door. Communicate with R. Wilmerding, 40 Maiden Lane, New York. Telephone John 3554.

LOST—Between Broadway, at 40th St., through Central Park to West 100th St., black suitcase containing pink evening dress and red cloak with white fox collar; suitable reward if returned to Violet Borden, 1 West 104th St.

LOST—Buick automobile, 6 cylinder; factory No. 250985; stolen from Broadway and 140th St.; had N. J. license No. 99345; reg. 1916 model, with tan seat covers. Finder will receive reward; no questions asked. J. Aron, 95 Wall.

LOST—In front of Schrafft's, Liberty St., noon, Nov. 20, silver mesh bag; great sentimental value to owner; reward to finder. Helen Schwartz, Room 914, 27 William St., New York City.

LOST—A circle of diamonds and pearls pin, Friday, between Bound Brook, N. J., via Jersey Central R. R., and 81st St. and Park Av., N. Y. City; liberal reward to finder. Paul Hanke, 150 East 23d St., City.

LOST—Large white ostrich fan Saturday night, Nov. 18, between 169th St. and Broadway and 168th St. subway station; reward. Apartment 42, 600 West 169th.

LOST—At Schuyler Theatre, 52d and Broadway, blue fox necklace; $20 reward, no questions asked, if returned to H. C. Eichhold, 450 West End Av.

LOST—velvet bag containing gold lorgnette and small sum of money, at Park Theatre, Wednesday night. Reward return to Cashier Hotel Plaza.

LOST—Diamond brooch, at 3 P. M., Friday, between Madison Av. and 32d St. and 33d St. subway station; reward. Room 510, 101 Park Av.

LOST — Diamond and sapphire bar pin, in ladies' room, Manhattan Hotel, Monday evening. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. L. Wood, 219 West 81st.

LOST—Between Queensboro Bridge and College Point, handbag containing checks, money, and gold watch. Reward. 207 West 80th, Apt. 5.

LOST—Small bar pin, pearls and sapphires; handsome reward. E. C. Howe, 510 West 144th.

LOST—Mink fur collar, Columbia entrance subway. Reward. Brown, 498 West End Av.

LOST—Lady's gold handbag, containing 50-trip commutation ticket, New Rochelle, $5 bill, pair gloves, &c. Phone Cortlandt 1580.

LOST—In or near Prospect Park, a mink fur collar; suitable reward for return. M. W. Morehouse, 69 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Saturday, vicinity Saks's, envelope, money ring, railroad tickets; reward. M 259 Times Downtown.

LOST—81st-109th, gold sarring, set with diamonds; reward. M. M., 106 West 81st St.

LOST.—Diamond pendant, with four tulip drops; handsome reward. K 18 Times.

REWARD—Nov. 16, large oval, black pin, white dog centre; locality Broadway, 111th and 112th. Telephone 3046 J Main, Brooklyn.

REWARD—Cameo brooch, Sunday evening, De Witt Clinton High School, Central Park, 59th to 72d. Liberal reward. K 95 Times.

REWARD—Gold watch bracelet, between Colonial Theatre, 72d subway. Nally, 626 West 138th.

$25 REWARD for return diamond screw earring. Mrs. A. Keal, 66 Fort Washington.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Small French bulldog, rear entrance Chatsworth Apartments, 351 West 71st St.; $50 reward for immediate return; no questions asked. Waterbury, 344 West 72d St. Telephone 6650 Columbus.

LOST—Dog, red Irish terrier, named Larry; reward. Return to J. J. Dwyer, 51 East 129th St., or telephone 4597 Harlem.

NATIONAL
Hotel Men's Exposition
OF THE HOTEL AND ALLIED INTERESTS
CONDUCTED JOINTLY BY THE N.Y. STATE HOTEL ASSN AND THE HOTEL ASSN OF N.Y. CITY
DIRECTION—INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION CO., INC.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
OPENS TO-NIGHT 8 P.M.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS

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R. O. SULLIVAN'S
On sale at all Liggett's Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores, United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

Late receipt of advertisements may cause omission. To be sure of insertion in The New York Times, copy, cuts, and matrices must be in The Times Building not later than 6 P. M. day before publication. For the Sunday edition of The Times finally approved copy must be delivered not later than Friday night.

AWARDS CONTRACTS FOR ARMOR PLATE

Daniels Divides $13,500,000 Order Between Bethlehem and Carnegie Cos. at Old Prices.

1918 ESTIMATES TAKEN UP

Heaviest in American History Placed Before House Sub-Committee—Provide for 43 Ships.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—While Secretary Daniels was awarding contracts today for armor plate for the four battleships authorized at the late session of Congress and approving plans for an ammunition ship, the last vessel designed for the 1917 building program, the Appropriation Sub-Committee of the House Naval Committee began work on the 1918 estimates, the heaviest in American history to be presented to Congress this Winter.

The Navy Department's 1918 figures contemplate construction of half of the ships yet to be built in the great three-year program and show total appropriations of $379,151,701, or more than $66,000,000 in excess of the record total appropriated last Summer.

Contracts for the armor plate, which will go on the Colorado, Maryland, Washington, and West Virginia, were awarded to the Bethlehem and Carnegie Steel Companies, each receiving half of the work. A statement analyzing the contracts says that, despite the unprecedented European demand for plate, the prices offered were approximately the same as those paid three years ago, when the Pennsylvania was being constructed. The figures are: Armor plate, class A-1, a total of 14,479.2 tons to each company at $420 a ton to Bethlehem and $425 to Carnegie; 820 tons of A-2 class to each at $485 to Bethlehem and $426 to Carnegie, and 602 tons of class B, at $466 a ton to Bethlehem and $460 to Carnegie. The value of the contract to the Bethlehem Company is $6,759,406 and to the Carnegie Company $6,829,100.

Estimates for 43 Vessels.

The department estimates before the House sub-committee calls for funds to begin construction of three battleships, one battle cruiser, three scout cruisers, sixteen destroyers, four fleet submarines, fourteen coast submarines, one submarine tender and one destroyer tender.

Rear Admiral Strauss, Chief of Ordnance, appeared before the sub-committee. Explaining an increase of $1,500,000 for fleet ammunition, he said the cost of projectiles and other ordance material had increased that much since Congress provided $13,000,000 for the purpose last year. Prices of smaller shells, he said, were going down, indicating a decreasing demand from Europe, but large shells of the fourteen-inch size used by the navy, showed a 20 per cent. increase over last year's quotations.

Admiral Strauss said the naval gun factory was now producing torpedoes, the first deliveries, however, exceeding in cost the prices quoted by private manufacturers. It is expected that the factory will get its costs considerably below the commercial rate with its next delivery.

Ammunition Ship Convertible.

The ammunition ship for which the Secretary approved plans is the first craft of the kind ever designed for the navy. She will have a displacement of 10,000 tons with cargo of powder and shells. Special facilities are provided for handling explosives aboard, and the holds will be equipped with cooling facilities to insure the regulation of temperature. Large refrigeration spaces will make her easily convertible into a supply vessel. Her propelling machinery is designed for either coal or fuel oil. Her defensive armament includes four 5-inch rapid-fire guns and two 3-inch anti-aircraft guns. Bids are being asked from shipbuilders, and the department hopes to be able to open them by the first of the year.

Secretary Daniels said today he had arranged to confer with representatives of the Electric Boat Company in an effort to obtain modifications of their pending submarine bids. This company offered to construct twenty-four or more submarines, deliveries to begin within twenty-five months, and proposed at much higher cost to have the deliveries begin within fifteen months. The department is determined to place the submarine construction on not more than a twenty-two months' basis, and will urge the electric company to agree to this.

ARREST COL. BENNETT ON BRIBERY CHARGE

Accused of Offer to Influence Juror, He Says It's a Plot.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 20.—Colonel Henry M. Bennett, prominent in Republican politics in Oyster Bay, and a friend of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, whom he introduced as a speaker in a final political rally the night before election in Oyster Bay, was arrested here today on the charge of ex-Assistant District Attorney Charles E. McCarthy that Bennett had accepted $100 in marked bills as part payment of $2,500 for his services in influencing the vote of a juror in a $400,000 suit in the Supreme Court here. Colonel Bennett was arraigned before Justice Duhler, who released him in $2,000 bail for a hearing next Thursday.

McCarthy, who appeared as the chief witness against Colonel Bennett, testified that he had heard that the Colonel was offering to influence a juror in a case in which Surrogate Graham, a close friend of McCarthy, was interested. This was the suit of Charles Fuller, a lawyer of New York, for whom the Surrogate appeared, against the Bradley Contracting Company of Port Washington, L. I., represented by ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas F. Conway.

Colonel Bennett, who expects to be a candidate for Supervisor from Oyster Bay next Spring, denied that he had offered to influence a juror, and said his arrest was a plot to discredit him. He accused McCarthy of having owed him the $100 for some time and of having conceived this method of employing the payment of his debt as a means of injuring the Colonel before the voters.

RESERVE COUNCIL MEETS.

How to Promote Foreign Trade Discussed by Bankers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Prominent bankers from nearly every section of the country, composing the Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Board, met here today for the council's quarterly conference. They discussed foreign credit, discount rates, the gold situation, and business conditions generally and tomorrow will submit recommendations at a joint conference with the Reserve Board.

At a parliamentary session today W. P. G. Hadring, Governor of the Reserve Board, outlined what the board is going and has done since the last conference, and suggested lines of thought for the consideration of the council. Speaking of the steady flow of gold into this country he said there were no signs of slackening, and some of the strongest banks were protecting themselves by accumulating short-term commercial bills and obligations put out in foreign countries.

After the joint session the Council met in executive session. There was talk about means of absorbing Europe's extension of credit to South American and other countries. Federal Reserve officials say that to maintain a position as one of the world's bankers the United States must expect to be called upon abroad to render a good deal of the service performed largely by England in the past, in extending short term credits necessary in the production and transportation of goods of all kinds in the world's trade, and that acceptances in foreign trade require lowest discounts and the freest and most reliable gold markets.

C. C. N. Y. Gives Credits to Teachers

The College of the City of New York announced yesterday that credits toward their degrees would be granted to the 3,000 teachers now taking the courses of the Extension Division. All teachers who are working for degrees are requested to communicate with Paul Klapper, Secretary of the Extension Division, so that the necessary registration may be made and the high school requirements checked up. The last day on which teachers may file their applications for credits in any of the courses is Nov. 22.

$50,000,000 IN BONDS MARKETED IN JAPAN

Merchants and Exporters of That Country Invest in Our Rails and Industrials.

GREAT PROSPERITY THERE

Prefer Buying Securities Here to Lending Money at Low Rate Prevailing in Their Own Land.

Japanese merchants and exporters have bought between $30,000,000 and $50,000,000 American securities in the last six months, according to estimates made yesterday in banking quarters, where an important part of the purchases were put through. The securities were bonds for the most part, largely underlying railroad issues, although a substantial part consisted of mortgage bonds of industrial companies returning a high yield on the purchase price. It is assumed that many hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of American bonds sold here by Europe have gone directly into Japanese hands.

These Japanese investments on so large a scale are the outgrowth of the shifts of commerce which resulted from the war. Japan has been shipping to the United States a great amount of goods which formerly were manufactured by Germany, and at the same time exports to us of silks and other Far Eastern products from Japan have been stimulated because the European demand for them has been reduced. In consequence Japan's trade balance in this country has been growing steadily, producing credits which either had to be transferred to the owners or put to use here.

For the most part the securities bought with the proceeds of Japanese goods sold in the United States have been deposited with local banks. As the interest on the bonds falls due it will be credited to the owner's account, and dividend checks will receive similar attention. On most of the stocks and bonds, it is said, an income return of at least 4½ per cent. is obtained, which is 1½ per cent. or more higher than the owners could get if they had their funds sent back home and the money lent at interest rates current in the Japanese market.

The superabundance of money in Japan is the primary reason for investments in American stocks and bonds. The nation has prospered greatly from war orders, and this business has flooded the country with money. A number of prominent banks have of late begun to refuse further deposits, and the bankers have discouraged gold imports as far as possible. Gold is sent from this side from time to time, however, $2,000,000 having been transferred yesterday by the Sub-Treasury to the San Francisco Mint for shipment to Japan. Half of the total was arranged for by the local agency of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and the remainder by a local banking firm.

Japan has invested a part of her balance of trade in Great Britain in British Treasury notes. Three months ago it was learned that approximately $20,000,000 of Japanese Government funds held in New York had been sent to London to be used in the purchase of these English Treasury obligations.

SALE OF RED CROSS SEALS.

Contest Begins Tomorrow for Honors in Country-Wide Campaign.

The sale of Red Cross Christmas seals will begin tomorrow, and the State Charities Aid Association will today send out 25,000,000 seals for distribution throughout the State. The third annual countrywide competition for honors in the Red Cross seal campaign has been arranged by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The States have been arranged in ten groups, classified according to population, and a pennant will be presented to each of the ten groups.

Last year New York won first place among the larger States for the highest per capita sale of seals, the ratio of sales being 1.8 per inhabitant. In their respective classes in the national intercity competition last year Rochester, Troy, Elmira, and Ithaca topped the list of the biggest buyers. This year Buffalo has ordered 4,500,000, Syracuse and Elmira 1,000,000 each, Albany 800,000, and Troy 500,00 seals.

POLICEMAN SAVES 9 AT FIRE.

Uses His Coat as Life Net, Then Gets Out Family Via Window.

Policeman Benjamin Waldeck of the Herbert Street Station stood on the ledge of a window on the third floor of 180 Bayard Street last evening and lifted Mrs. Sophie Lewanakowsky and her six small children to safety from the window of their flat on the third floor of a four-story brick tenement at 523 and 525 Humboldt Street, in which a fire, starting in the cellar, spread so rapidly that escape by the stairs was cut off. Tenants in the house were in a panic, but only one, Mrs. Stella Swokscik, was hurt. She fell from the fire escape on the third floor to one on the second. Her right ankle was fractured.

Waldeck was one of the first to reach the house after a passerby had discovered the blaze and turned in an alarm. The policeman saw Mrs. Tessie Nisko apparently making ready to drop her two little girls out of the window. He spread his coat and got several men to help hold it as a net. Then Mrs. Nisko droped the children safely into it. Firemen, arriving then, brought her down a ladder.

Several persons were overcome by smoke, but all were resuscitated. How the fire started is not known.

COMES HERE TO WED AT 81.

Dr. Harrison Will Marry Mrs. Seymour, a Friend for 40 Years.

After a friendship of nearly forty years, Dr. George Tucker Harrison, 81 years old, of Charlottesville, Va., a member of the Advisory Committee of the Woman's Hospital here, will today marry Mrs. John Collins Seymour of the Hotel Langdon, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street. Dr. Harrison arrived here yesterday and went to the home of his brother, Robert L. Harrison, at 20 West Ninth Street.

Mrs. Seymour is the widow of John Collins Seymour of this city. Dr. Harrison is a widower with two daughters and one son. One of his daughters is the wife of Professor William H. Echols of the department of mathematics of the University of Virginia, to which Dr. Harrison is attached as physician. Another of his daughters is Mrs. Elliot C. Cowdin, at whose home in Mount Kisco Dr. Harrison's wife, Mrs. Leila Harrison, died on July 7, 1911.

For many years Dr. Harrison practiced here, making his home at 132 West Seventieth Street. He is a son of the late Dr. Gessner Harrison, formerly Professor of Ancient Languages at the University of Virginia, and served with the Confederate Army as a surgeon.

Police Get Time to Eat Turkey.

As a reward for excellent work performed in the car strike, Police Commissioner Woods yesterday issued a general order providing for time off on Thanksgiving Day for all policemen who, in the ordinary routine of their work, would have been unable to eat their Thanksgiving dinner with their families. The order applies to the first squad which will be on reserve duty all Thanksgiving Day. The other two squads will do alternate patrol duty of eight hours each, permitting them to spend eight hours at home.

OSSINING GHOULS TRY TO ROB WOMAN'S GRAVE

Rip Off Coffin Lid, Then Flee, in Futile Hunt for Potter Valuables

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Nov. 20.—Robbers who, it is believed, hoped to find valuable jewels, opened the grave of Mrs. Frederick Potter in Dale Cemetry here, tore off the box covering the coffin, and had started to open this when, apparently, they were frightened away. The attempt was made last Thursday night and became known only when the cemetery association offered a reward of $100 today for the discovery of the culprits. Mr. Potter, a wealthy resident of this town, increased this to $250.

Until today, it is understood, Mr. Potter hoped that the grave robbers might be discovered. It is said that he and private detectives whom he employed believed they knew the identity of the thieves, and had hoped to make an arrest before publication of the facts should frighten away the men they sought, but they could not make a sufficiently strong case against those they suspected.

In the fresh earth which the vandals threw out of the grave were found many footprints, and on the coffin were finger marks, which the detectives recorded.

Mrs. Potter died ten years ago and her husband built a bronze monument over her grave. At the time it was said that many of the valuable jewels which Mrs. Potter had frequently displayed in life had been buried with her. It is understood, however, that that report was untrue.

SEEK FUNDS FOR CORNELL.

Campaign for Additional $100,000 Yearly Started by Alumni.

A campaign to obtain contributions which would add $100,000 or more to the annual income of Cornell University was started at an informal dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, attended by 775 Cornell graduates of this city. Practically all of those at the gathering pledged themselves in writing to spend two hours a day for five days on a class team organized to obtain pledges of yearly subscriptions to Cornell.

President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell said that the university faced the necessity of increasing its income or of risking the danger that the teaching staff could not retain men of the highest type of intellect in its service. All that was sought, he said, was an income sufficient to pay modest salaries.

Daniel Alden Reed, the former football star and coach, made an eloquent plea for generous contributions. He said Cornell had finished last year with a deficit of $30,000 for current expenses, and that only a considerable enlargement of the revenue of the institution could enable it to take care of the annual increase of students. Franklin Matthews, who presided at the dinner, carried through a vote in favor of conferring a degree of Doctor of Loyalty on George C. Baldt; he and George F. Baker had been praised by President Schurman for their gifts of dormitories. General Leonard Wood, who has a son at Cornell, said that Cornell more than any other university in the country had understood the obligation of a citizen to his country, and that every university in the country ought to have a sound military course like that of Cornell.

THE CITY CLUB TO BUILD.

Announces Plan to Erect $2,000,000 Structure Near 5th Av. and 42d St.

A report read last night at the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the City Club revealed for the first time that the Trustees were considering plans for a new building in the Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street district, to cost $2,000,000. Lincoln Cromwell, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, explained that the membership had increased from 1,302 to 1,848 in the last year and was steadily growing.

The plans under consideration will attempt to provide for an organization having from 4,000 to 6,000 members, according to the annual report, in a building running through from street to street.

Ample library, working, and dining rooms are contemplated, so that the club will be the greatest centre of civic activity in New York. A consulting architect has already been employed, and the Board of Trustees hopes to put forward definite information regarding the site and the building plans within the next two months.

In announcing plans for the year the Chairman said the secretarial force would have to be doubled and $19,000 would have to be raised for public work. Among the subjects to receive attention will be the creation of a new standing committee to follow the work of the Public Service Commission, and legislation to insure longer terms for Police Commissioners.

Robert A. Franks, Vice President and Treasurer of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, was added to the Trustees, and the other members were re-elected.

IMPORTANT TO PUBLISHERS.
Holiday Book Number of The New York Times Review of Books, next Sunday. List of 200 best books of the season and review of year's literature. Order today.—Advt.

DALE SERVICE

Free of cost we place at your service our own experts. Our prices are one-third below retail cost. In quality, artistic value and variety of fixtures we can offer you unlimited choice.
Complete line of Portable Desk, Table and Floor Lamps.
Write or call and we shall be pleased to give you prompt attention.
109 West 13th St., New York.
1 Door West of 6th Ave.
Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

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Carter's KNIT Union Suits

Of course you can get Carter's at Wallach's. It is our policy to carry the best in each line. Wear Carter's this Winter—and know real underwear comfort. There's warmth in Carter's that won't wear out—try it once and see.

$1.50 to $3.50

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
246-248 West 125th St. } Open
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Relieve his burning skin with

Resinol

When Resinol Ointment is applied to unhealthy skin the discomfort usually stops and healing begins. That is why doctors have prescribed it so successfully for over 20 years even in severe and stubborn cases of tormenting, disfiguring skin diseases. Aided by warm baths with Resinol Soap, Resinol Ointment makes a sick skin or scalp healthy, quickly, easily and at little cost.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also greatly help to clear away pimples and dandruff. Sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Resinol, Dept. 2-R, Baltimore, Md.

Satin-Lined Overcoats For Dress Wear $30

No wardrobe is complete without such a coat. No such coat can be better bought than here. You can suit yourself as to pattern and material, and dictate the style to the smallest detail, as we make clothes to measure only.

Then to think of business suits—we are showing a special line of imported and domestic materials which we make to measure at $25.

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TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

Southern Pacific Lines

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Exhilarating days and balmy nights will make you revel in outdoor life on

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Why not enjoy the new experience of a circle tour between these two cities, going by steamer and returning by rail, or vice versa? Attractively low fares including berth and meals. Fast, Modern Steamers.

Connections at New Orleans with Sunset Limited and other luxurious trains to Texas, Arizona and California. See the Apache Trail of Arizona en route way to California. Address

1153 Broadway at 27th St. | 366 Broadway at Franklin St. | 39 Broadway near Wall St.

An Open Letter to

Nathan Straus

Philanthropist

Dear Mr. Straus:

Thousands of healthy children, who attend our public schools today, owe their *health*—and *lives*—to you. The children may not know it, but their parents do. You are the man who devised the plan for the Pasteurization of milk and reduced infant mortality to a tremendous degree. You gave freely of your *time*, your *thought* and your *money*.

Any man who is big enough to do these big things, may be addressed on *any* subject. In following the fortunes of the little ones, you came in contact with their daddies. You doubtless found that many of them smoked cigarettes and that the vast majority were men of extremely modest incomes.

Don't you consider it just as necessary, Mr. Straus, that these daddies be educated to smoke *pure* cigarettes at *nominal cost*, as that their babies shall subsist on pure milk at minimum expense? At first glance, perhaps the question is absurd, yet when you realize that nine-tenths of the male population of this city smoke cigarettes, doesn't the question assume gigantic proportions?

The LORD SALISBURY CIGARETTE made and guaranteed by The American Tobacco Company, is the only 100% pure all-Turkish-tobacco Cigarette in the world that sells for as little money as 15 cents for 20. Inasmuch as it is maximum Turkish grade at minimum American cost, is this not the logical cigarette? Wouldn't you recommend it to the daddies of the babies you have saved?

Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.

W. K. Cochrane

Pres. W. K. Cochrane Adv. Agency

P.S. The cigarette ones speak for itself. Give it a fair chance today, please.